



**UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST  
DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

**Cover Page**


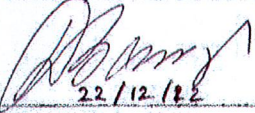




Country: Sri Lanka  
Programme Title: Sri Lanka UN-REDD National Programme  
National Programme Goal: To support the Government of Sri Lanka in catalyzing the establishment of key central mechanisms and processes and development of capacities required to implement REDD+ by the end of the R-PP implementation.

<p>Programme Duration: 3 years</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 31/01/2013-30/01/2016</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP MPTF Office</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: 5,593,900 USD</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: 5,593,900 USD</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: 0 USD</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs.</p>
	<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <p>UN-REDD MPTF: 4,000,000 USD</p> <p>Government (DirectCo-finance):500,000 USD (grant) 1,000,000 USD (in-kind)</p> <p>Other direct co-finance:</p> <p>FAO: 15,000 USD (grant)</p> <p>UN-REDD (FAO) 13,900 USD (grant)</p> <p>UNDP: 15,000 USD (grant)</p> <p>UNV Italy 50,000 USD (in-kind)</p>

# Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

Adequate signature space should be provided in order to accommodate name (person), title (head), organization name/seal of all participating UN organizations and national coordinating authorities, as well as date of signature.

This programme document should be signed by the relevant national coordinating authorities. By signing this programme document, all signatories – national coordinating authorities and UN organizations – assume full responsibility to achieve results identified with each of them as shown in Table 1 and detailed in annual work plans.

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
SubinayNandy UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator Signature  Date 27/2/13	B.M.U.D.Basnayake Secretary/Ministry of Environment Signature  Date 22/12/12
Patrick Evans FAO Country Representative Signature  Date 12 Feb 2013	 B. M. U. D. Basnayake B.A. (Hons). MSc. MDA.SLAS Secretary Ministry of Environment 82, Rajamalwatta Road, Battaramulla.
RazinaBilgrami UNDP Country Director a.i. Signature Date	 11/02/13
Ibrahim Thiaw, Director, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Signature Date 25/2/13	

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## Executive Summary

As a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Sri Lanka is committed to addressing the threat of human-induced climate change in all sectors, both by increasing the resilience of its people and ecosystems through adaptation measures, and by decreasing the intensity of climate change itself through mitigation measures.

Sri Lanka's forests can make a significant contribution to both adaptation and mitigation. The Government, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), seeks to maximize this contribution by developing a national strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

The nation's forests are of global significance, in social, environmental and historical terms. As an island, Sri Lanka's 2 million ha of forests are rich in endemic species of flora and fauna. They are also host to the remnants of a unique ancient civilization, in which power rested with those who controlled waterways and irrigation systems. The indigenous *Veddha* people retain a wealth of knowledge and wisdom on the important products and services that these unique ecosystems provide.

Having emerged only recently from a debilitating 30-year internal conflict, many areas of the country were cut off from development and economic growth. Sri Lanka's forests are therefore particularly vulnerable as roads and other infrastructure will expand. Moreover, home garden systems, known as 'forest analogues', cover 22% of the land area and contribute the majority of the country's timber and fuelwood supply. As the tea and rubber industries continue to grow, it is essential that this crucial aspect of the rural economy is preserved.

The unique value of Sri Lanka's forests, and the nature of the threat they face, makes the country a strong candidate for an effective National REDD+ Programme. To help prepare for such a Programme, the Government of Sri Lanka submits this National Programme Document (NPD) to the UN-REDD Policy Board.

This document is based on the information set out in Sri Lanka's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), which was approved at the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Board in March 2012. The results framework provided in Component 5 of the R-PP has been revised through discussions among implementing partners – the Government of Sri Lanka and the three UN agencies that make up the UN-REDD partnership: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It now describes the contribution of the UN-REDD Programme, and the specific role of each implementing partner, towards the comprehensive strategy set out in the R-PP. The updated results framework forms the core of this document.

The results framework describes how USD 4 million of investment from the UN-REDD Programme will be mobilized for REDD+ Readiness, and also indicates the contribution of co-financing, in grant or in kind, from UNDP, FAO, the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) service and the Government of Sri Lanka, which together add an estimated USD 1.58 million to the UN-REDD funds. To date, Sri Lanka has not received funding from any other source for implementing elements of the R-PP, or other activities related to REDD+ Readiness, and no such funds are anticipated at the time of submission of this document. However, there are several other ongoing initiatives that will help to achieve REDD+ Readiness, and ultimately to reduce emissions from the forestry sector.

For example, a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project entitled 'Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies', implemented jointly by UNDP and FAO, will reduce the pressure on forests by ensuring a predictable and managed supply of wood energy from both on-farm and off-farm sources. The Government of Sri Lanka, with technical assistance from UNDP and financial assistance from the Government of Australia, is also implementing a national Community Forestry Programme, which will reduce degradation of forests by improving security of tenure and use rights and developing forest management skills of rural communities. Deforestation of mangrove areas will be addressed through a project under the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) programme of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). A

grant from the UNFCCC's Special Climate Change Fund for Adaptation will complement mitigation efforts in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector by increasing the resilience of rural communities and hence reduce their dependence on forest resources in times of stress. All of these initiatives will run in parallel with the UN-REDD National Programme outlined in this document and their respective activities will inform the development of and piloting of demonstration activities under a national REDD+ strategy.

As the predominant source of funding for REDD+ Readiness, this document demonstrates how Sri Lanka's National UN-REDD Programme will address all of the components of the R-PP to ensure a comprehensive approach to Readiness. The Programme is divided into five Outcomes and 18 Outputs, and the results framework shows how each of these relates to specific elements within the R-PP. The five Outcomes follow a logical progression, which highlights the strategic approach of Sri Lanka to REDD+ Readiness, although activities under these Outcomes will be implemented concurrently.

To begin with, the implementing partners will seek to build consensus among all national stakeholders on the approach itself, in keeping with the key principle of national ownership, and will refine and adjust activities accordingly. The Programme will then establish an appropriate management structure for REDD+ Readiness and Implementation at national and sub-national levels, and ensure their effective operation. With particular emphasis on the involvement of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples (Veddhas) and other local communities, the Programme will develop and implement a comprehensive system of stakeholder consultation, awareness and capacity building for the forest and land-use activities to be covered as part of the Programme. This system will be guided by the recognition of the need for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of stakeholders to activities and decision affecting their rights and their livelihoods. Through this effective engagement, and consequent discussions regarding the policies and measures necessary for emission reduction, a national strategy will be developed, and the frame conditions necessary for its implementation will be put into place. Finally, the Programme will ensure that a national system for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of the results of the strategy will be in place and fully operational.

Successful implementation of the Sri Lanka National UN-REDD Programme, in parallel with the other initiatives outlined above, will be necessary, but not sufficient, for achievement of REDD+ Readiness. The Programme must be implemented alongside a comprehensive, sustainable and long-term commitment, on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka, to sustainable, integrated land-use management and planning and a political and legislative structure focused on the development of a green economy.

## Results Framework

The UN-REDD NPD is elaborated in consistency with the R-PP and will support the full suite of its activities. Its objective is to support the Government of Sri Lanka in catalyzing the establishment of key mechanism and process and development of capacities, required to implement REDD+ by the end of the R-PP implementation. In order to secure this objective the NPD and the R-PP focus on the achievement of five outcomes:

- **OUTCOME 1: National Consensus reached on the Sri Lanka REDD + programme**  
This outcome focuses on the establishment of broad-based multi-stakeholders national REDD+ advisory groups, the review of national legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for sectors relevant for REDD+ activities and the preparation of a National REDD+ Roadmap;
- **OUTCOME 2: Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process**  
This outcome focuses on the establishment of an management structure for UN-REDD programme, and the development of a Capacity Building Action Plan for REDD+;
- **OUTCOME 3: Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement**  
This outcome is designed to strengthen stakeholders from national to grass-root level and to provide linkages between national, provincial, district and village levels for stakeholder engagement in REDD+ processes. As part of this outcome a strategic communication and consultation plan will be prepared;
- **OUTCOME 4: National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework**  
Under this outcome drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and legal and policy alignment needs will be identified. In-depth studies on land tenure, options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and options for equitable and transparent benefits sharing will be required in order to develop a National REDD+ strategy; and
- **OUTCOME 5: Forest Monitoring System for REDD+ Activities**  
This outcome focuses on the development of a forest monitoring system as well as methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of activities. A national Reference Emission Level or Reference Level will also be developed.

The full suite of outputs and activities to achieve REDD+ readiness are further elaborated in Table 1 together with Indicators and participating UN organization contribution.

The activities of the UN-REDD National Programme for Sri Lanka will directly contribute to the UNDAF Pillars:

- **Pillar Four: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; and**
- **Pillar Three: Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection.**

Therefore, the Programme will support establishing policies, programmes and capacities at national, sub-national and community levels to ensure environmental sustainability address climate change and reduce disaster risks, and empowering communities and strengthening institutions to support local governance, access to justice, social integration, gender equality, and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights in alignment with international treaties and obligations.

**Table 1: National Programme Results Framework**

UN-REDD National Programme Goal (if different from UNDAF Outcome): To support the Government of Sri Lanka in catalysing the establishment of key central mechanisms and processes and development of capacities, required to implement REDD+ by the end of the R-PP implementation						
Related RPP Components <sup>1</sup>	National Programme outcomes, outputs and activities	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Participating UN organization
Component 1	<b>Outcome 1: National Consensus Reached on the National REDD+ Programme</b>	Number of state and non-state entities actively supporting and contributing to REDD+ Readiness	No agreed consensus on national REDD+ management arrangements	Within 24 months, Sri Lanka's REDD+ Readiness process effectively guided by a broad-based, multi-stakeholder national body based on a nationally agreed Roadmap  National REDD+ Readiness becomes a cross-sectoral process and efforts	Ministerial decree, management guidelines and Roadmap, reports, regular meetings	FAO/UNDP
Component 1a	Output 1.1: (Component 1a) Broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ advisory group established Indicative activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.1.1 Review and finalize draft terms of reference for the National REDD+ Programme Management and Coordinating Committee (RPMCC)</li> <li>Activity 1.1.2. Establish RPMCC, through a ministerial decree</li> <li>Activity 1.1.3 Initiate national coordination workshops</li> <li>Activity 1.1.4. Organize regular meetings of REDD+ stakeholders</li> </ul>	Terms of reference endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and the list of members of the RPMCC appointed  Number of coordination workshops and meetings conducted	No advisory group, but draft ToR available	Within 3 months RPMCC established and demonstrating a nationally-led REDD+ Readiness process  2 workshops per year  4 meetings per year	Ministerial decree, workshop reports and minutes of the regular meetings	UNDP

<sup>1</sup>If the National Programme outcomes correspond to more than one RPP component, please adjust table accordingly in column one.

<b>Component 1a Component 2c</b>	<p>Output 1.2: (Component 1a and 2c) National legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for sectors relevant for REDD+ reviewed (i.e., agriculture, forestry and other land uses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity1.2.1. Sub-divide RPMCC into thematic groups to conduct gap analysis and recommend actions (e.g., MRV and Monitoring, Policy and Measures &amp; Stakeholder Engagement) (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity1.2.2. Review institutional and legal arrangements and lessons of the Haritha Lanka programme (including implications of Rio+ 20) and its relevance to REDD+</li> <li>• Activity1.2.3. Stakeholder mapping (public and private sectors, CSO, forest dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples, etc.)</li> <li>• Activity1.2.4. Identify capacity needs in national legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for REDD+</li> <li>• Activity1.2.5. Develop a set of guidelines for management arrangements for the National REDD+ Programme</li> </ul>	Strategic directions available for effective implementation of REDD+ Programme in Sri Lanka	<p>Limited capacity and gaps in implementing National REDD+ Readiness programme</p> <p>Work initiated in R-PP preparation</p> <p>Key guiding policies/programmes such as Haritha Lanka Programme, legal documents available for review. Set of national guidelines for REDD+ programme management not available.</p>	<p>Within 6 months, RPMCC thematic groups are established to undertake thematic work.</p> <p>Within 12 months, recommendations are prepared based on reviews and consultations.</p> <p>Within 18 months, a set of guidelines is developed and moving towards implementation</p>	Reports, and adopted guidelines by RPMCC	FAO
<b>Component 1b</b>	<p>Output 1.3: (Component 1b) National REDD+ Roadmap prepared</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity1.3.1. Consolidate all assessment results from output</li> <li>• Activity1.3.2. Consultation meeting on preparation of the Roadmap</li> <li>• Activity1.3.3. Prepare a National REDD+ Roadmap</li> <li>• Activity1.3.4. Invite public comments on the Roadmap</li> <li>• Activity1.3.5. Finalize the Roadmap through a validation meeting with stakeholders</li> </ul>	A set of well-structured REDD+ Readiness strategies and activities for those strategies agreed by all relevant stakeholders	no roadmap	<p>Within 9 months, a draft roadmap available for public review and comments.</p> <p>Within 12 months, the Roadmap officially adopted and guiding further REDD+ readiness process.</p>	Reports, adopted Roadmap by RPMCC, readiness work plan based on Roadmap	UNDP
<b>Components 1, 2 &amp; 6</b>	<b>OUTCOME 2: Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process</b>	National REDD+ Office fully functional under RPMCC guidance with clear plans for capacity development	No management arrangement in place	<p>Within 3 months, the National REDD+ Readiness management structure is operational and effectively and efficiently providing strategic support to Sri Lanka's National REDD+ Readiness process.</p> <p>Within 18 months, the same management structure is leading an</p>	Workplan, monthly and quarterly reports, action plans, agreed ToRs	FAO/UNDP



				institutional capacity development process.		
<b>Component 1a</b> <b>Component 2c</b> <b>Component 6</b>	Output 2.1:(Component 1a and 2c and 6) UN-REDD Programme implementation arrangements established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity2.1.1. Establish and operate PMU, TFs, TWGs and effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements</li> <li>• Activity2.1.2. Establish networks and links between RPMCC, MoE, CCs and other related institutions (Private Sector, CBOs, NGOs, Public Sector, INGOs etc.)</li> <li>• Activity2.1.3. Organize regular meetings and workshops for capacity building (TFs, TWGs and any other relevant groups)</li> <li>• Activity 2.1.4 Undertake M&amp;E (i.e. Terminal evaluation)</li> </ul>	Level of PMU staffing, and participation status of TFs and TWGs  % of annual targets of the programme met  Number of multi-stakeholder meetings/workshop held for coordination and capacity building	No PMU, TFs, TWGs or stakeholder networks	Within the first month, all positions of PMU recruited and their duties assumed  Within 3 months, specific TFs and TWGs are established and fully operational.  Two meetings/workshops for coordination and capacity building are held monthly	PMU reports and minutes of regular meetings, terminal evaluation report	FAO
<b>Component 1a</b> <b>Component 2c</b>	Output 2.2:(Component 1a and 2c)Capacity Building Action Plan developed for REDD+ (linked to Output 1.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity2.2.1. Identify an effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements with key institutions and partners – coordinate and collaborate with other development and national partner activities (e.g., assisted regeneration, fires, invasive species, agriculture, timber trade, production and consumption, etc.)</li> <li>• Activity2.2.2. Develop a Competency Framework for REDD+ in Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Activity2.2.3. Design and conduct a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) for the forest sector in Sri Lanka, including all stakeholder groups</li> </ul>	A REDD+ management structure, institutional arrangements, and required competencies for institutions (Output 1.2) approved by RPMCC  A stakeholder endorsed capacity building action plan	No capacity assessment done	Within 10 months, a REDD+ management structure, institutional arrangements and required competencies are identified and approved by RPMCC  Within 12 months, a CBNA completed  Within 15 months, a Capacity Building Action Plan is prepared and endorsed by RPMCC	Action plan and framework adopted by RPMCC	UNDP
<b>Components 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>Outcomes 3: Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement</b>	Number and types of stakeholders meaningfully engaging in REDD+ Readiness	Majority of stakeholders are not aware of REDD+	Within 36 months, key state and non-state stakeholder (100) groups including IPs and forest dependent communities in demonstration sites are aware of REDD+ and engaged in REDD+ Readiness activities	Strategies, media platform, user frequency reports, guidelines, systems and stakeholder feedback	UNEP/UNDP
<b>Component 1c</b>	Output 3.1:(Component 1c)Strategic communication and consultation plan prepared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 3.1.1. Identify target groups (linked to Activity 1.2.3)</li> <li>• Activity 3.1.2 Establish communication networks with development partners for increased coordination and</li> </ul>	A set of well-structured communication strategies and activities for those strategies agreed	Not REDD+ specific but some communication materials and processes are	Within 6 months, communication strategies are designed and adopted.  Within 9 months, the website and media platform disseminating	Strategies adopted by RPMCC, a website, media platform, user frequency reports, and pre- (after 3	UNEP

	<p>collaboration –e.g., linking up with DayataSevena campaign and DiviNeguma programme, plantation sector, CBOs, NGOs, civil society groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 3.1.3. Design and validate communication strategies and plans for target groups for raising awareness, promoting engagement and behavioural changes towards green economy (communication formats, products and feedback/evaluation mechanisms) (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity 3.1.4. Establish and maintain a REDD+ website and a media platform, and link with MoE media unit</li> <li>• Activity 3.1.5. Document and disseminate lessons-learnt</li> </ul>	<p>and approved by the RPMCC</p> <p>REDD+ web site developed</p>	available	<p>information, lessons and receiving feedback.</p> <p>Within 24 months, key state and non-state stakeholders are fully aware of REDD+ and able to contribute to national REDD+ processes</p>	<p>months) and post-surveys of key target groups after year 2 and again after year 3 (also for Output 3.2)</p>	
<p><b>Component 1a</b></p> <p><b>Component 2c</b></p>	<p>Output 3.2: (Component 1c and 2c) Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ readiness process enhanced (incl. FPIC the private sector engagement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 3.2.1. Agree and establish stakeholder forums linked to the national REDD+ process</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.2. Support self-organized regular meetings by the stakeholder forums</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.3. Consult and identify a plot location for FPIC</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.4. Pilot FPIC and document lessons (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.5. Prepare and validate a national FPIC guideline and application toolkit</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.6. Design training programs for FPIC application</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.7. Establish a grievance mechanism</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.8. Design and implement training on communication and team building for NGOs and CBOs, indigenous peoples, women, private sector and other relevant groups</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.9. Design and implement customized communication training for relevant institutions.</li> <li>• Activity 3.2.10. Enhancement of equipment and material for communication and extension programmes of the FD and other relevant agencies of cross sectoral significance with regard to REDD+.</li> </ul>	<p>Representative stakeholder forums identified/ developed, and contributions of the forums are considered by the PEB/RPMCC in its decision making.</p> <p>National FPIC Guidelines developed and piloted</p> <p>Grievance handling mechanism operational</p>	<p>preliminary consultation workshops and processes during R-PP preparation mainly at national level</p>	<p>Within 8 months appropriate stakeholder forums, including indigenous peoples and women and other key stakeholders, identified and receive sufficient capacity building to contribute to REDD+ decision making</p> <p>Within 18 months, FPIC guideline is drafted and piloted in one district. Also, consultations on the design of a grievance mechanism are held.</p> <p>Within 24 months, a grievance mechanism is proposed and tested.</p> <p>Within 30 months, FPIC guidelines are finalized, and training programs are designed and implemented.</p> <p>Within 36 months, the grievance mechanism is operational</p>	<p>Established forums, reports, minutes, validation meeting results, training materials and mechanism, and stakeholder feedback</p>	UNDP
<b>Components 2</b>	<b>Outcome 4: National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework</b>	A comprehensive National REDD+ Strategy together with implementation plans developed and validated with stakeholders	<p>National REDD+ strategy not available.</p> <p>Legal and policy documents on deforestation, forest degradation,</p>	<p>Within 36 months, the National REDD+ strategy and implementation plans are fully supported by all relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Final reports, report of the stakeholders validation workshop, National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework endorsed by RPMCC</p>	FAO/UNDP

			land tenure and rights available			
<b>Component 2a</b> <b>Component 2c</b>	<p>Output 4.1:(Component 2a, 2c)Drivers of deforestationand forest degradation,and legal and policyalignment needsidentified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.1.1. Identify drivers of D&amp;D (Further confirmation of the initial assessment of drivers – Annex in R-PP)</li> <li>• Activity4.1.2. Assess national forest governance systems (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.1.3. Assess existing laws and policies to foster policy alignment in the land resources sectors (linked to Output 1.2. and 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.1.4. Analyse conflicts of interest between development activities and forest conservation and recommend remedial measures (linked to 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.1.5. Conduct an REDD+ opportunity-cost assessment</li> <li>• Activity4.1.6. Provide policy recommendations and sectoral action plans for REDD+ (incl. SFM, agriculture and transformational policies toward green economy)</li> <li>• Activity4.1.7. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders</li> <li>• Activity4.1.8. Assess the existing laws and policies to foster policy alignment in the relevant sectors (linked to activity 4.2.2 )</li> </ul>	<p>Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation fully identified.</p> <p>REDD+ opportunity cost assessment completed.</p> <p>Legal and policy gaps identified to be aligned for REDD+</p> <p>A set of policy recommendations and action plans identified and supported by stakeholders</p>	<p>No assessment of drivers, opportunity costs, or gap analysis on policy and measures</p> <p>Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments, preliminary consultations during R-PP preparation</p>	<p>Within 8 months, an analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is completed.</p> <p>Within 10 months, an opportunity cost assessment for REDD+and implementation framework for addressing drivers are completed.</p> <p>Within 20 months, policy recommendations and sectoral action plans are prepared, tested, endorsed by stakeholders and proposed to RPMCC.</p> <p>Within 25 months, policy recommendations are at least partially implemented.</p>	<p>Reports, proposals adopted by RPMCC and meeting minutes</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<b>Component 2c</b>	<p>Output 4.2:(Component 2c) Land tenure and rights clarified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.2.1. Assess land and forest tenure systems and applicability under REDD+</li> <li>• Activity4.2.2. Analyse gaps in land ownership and related legislations and policies (including gender issues) (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.2.3. Study the meaning and applicability of the concept of ‘carbon rights’ (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.2.4. Consult with stakeholders to promote and develop holistic land-use planning and strategies</li> <li>• Activity4.2.5. Clarify land ownership/tenure rights in alienated lands to enable REDD+ activities and benefit sharing</li> </ul>	<p>A detailed reportdescribing different land tenurepatterns in Sri Lanka is available</p>	<p>Unclear land tenure and land rights in rural areas</p>	<p>Within 15 months, a land and forest tenure assessment and consultations are completed.</p> <p>Within 27 months a proposal for clarifying land ownership and related rights (e.g., carbon) is adopted by RPMCC.</p>	<p>Reports, minutes, a proposal adopted by RPMCC</p>	<p>FAO</p>
<b>Component 2b</b>	<p>Output 4.3:(Component 2b) Options for addressing deforestation and forest degradation at sub-national level identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.3.1. Resolve conflict related to available guidelines/ legal boundaries with the locals to clarify forest boundary disputes where necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder</p>	<p>Some REDD+ relevant lessons already generated</p>	<p>Within 28 months, at least 70% of identified options are considered in the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy (Output 4.5)</p>	<p>Reports, sub-contracting agreements, proposal considered for up-scaling by RPMCC</p>	<p>FAO/UNDP</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.3.2. Review and readdress potential impacts in human/wildlife conflicts through REDD+/SFM activities</li> <li>• Activity4.3.3. Conduct an inventory of reforested areas</li> <li>• Activity4.3.4. Assess opportunity cost of alternate livelihoods/land uses</li> <li>• Activity4.3.5. Assess potential sustainable uses and species to be utilized in enrichment planting in degraded forests</li> <li>• Activity4.3.6. Analyse the status of degraded forests that can be used for assisted regeneration or enrichment planting and provide policy options</li> <li>• Activity4.3.7. Establish an inventory of tree cover outside forests and dynamics of agro-forest gardens (linked to Output 5.2)</li> <li>• Activity4.3.8. Assess potential for private sector engagement in REDD+, including tea and other plantation industries</li> <li>• Activity4.3.9. Develop an approach for Provincial/District level REDD+ Mainstreaming</li> <li>• Activity4.3.10. Analyse lessons from participatory models in the forest sector</li> </ul>	engagement, technical approaches at sub-national level identified.				
<b>Component 2c</b>	<p>Output 4.4:(Component 2c) Options for equitable and transparent benefit sharing identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.4.1. Assess existing systems for financial management and distribution (e.g., micro-finance, national pension and healthcare schemes, etc.)</li> <li>• Activity4.4.2. Analyse potential benefit sharing arrangements to recommend policy options (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity4.4.3. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders</li> </ul>	A set of policy recommendations on benefit sharing mechanism is approved by the RPMCC	Some relevant lessons from other sectors	<p>Within 24 months, an analysis of possible benefit sharing arrangements is completed.</p> <p>Within 30 months, consultation on different benefit sharing mechanisms is completed.</p>	Report on benefit sharing approved by RPMCC	UNDP
<b>Component 2b</b>	<p>Output 4.5:(Component 2b) National REDD+ Strategy developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity4.5.1. Develop national REDD+ strategy options and recommendations based on all assessment and consultation outcomes</li> <li>• Activity4.5.2. Validate national REDD+ strategy options and recommendations with stakeholders</li> </ul>	Officially endorsed National REDD+ strategy available	No REDD+ roadmap, strategic actions identified during RPP preparation	<p>Within 30 months, a National REDD+ Strategy is fully elaborated.</p> <p>Within 36 months, the Strategy officially is endorsed and implementation plans agreed.</p>	Reports, strategy endorsed by RPMCC, implementation plans	FAO/UNDP
<b>Components 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4</b>	<b>Outcomes 5: Monitoring and MRV Results for REDD+ Activities Provided</b>	Number of key guidelines/manuals, systems and procedures and capacity development programs endorsed by	<p>No Monitoring and MRV results developed</p> <p>No safeguards</p>	Within 36 months, a complete set of technical guidelines/manuals, systems and procedures together built institutional and individual capacities are in place to support full implementation of NFMS, MRV and safeguards	RPMCC approved reports, guidelines/manuals and tested systems, number of training events	FAO/UNDP/ UNEP

		RPMCC				
<b>Component 1a</b> <b>Component 2c</b> <b>Component 4a</b> <b>Component 4b</b>	Output 5.1: (Component 1a, 2c, 4a, 4b) MRV process initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.1.1. Development of the MRV Action Plan&amp; ensure the sustainability while preparing the Action Plan</li> <li>• Activity5.1.2. Enhance general capacities for various stakeholders involved in monitoring and MRV</li> <li>• Activity5.1.3. Deliver forest sector capacity training on GHG inventory</li> <li>• Activity5.1.4. Rationalize forest definition and establish a forest stratification system</li> <li>• Activity5.1.5. Establish a central database and archiving system including the provision of information on REDD+ safeguards (linked to Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity5.1.6. Harmonization of existing EF and AD data and identifying data gaps</li> <li>• Activity5.1.7. Develop QA/QC procedures for activity data and emission factors.</li> </ul>	A set of technical guidelines/instruction manuals available	No MRV process in Sri Lanka	Within 6 months, a National MRV action plan is elaborated.  Within 12 months, a national forest definition is adopted.  Within 12 months training on GHG inventory for the forestry sector are provided.  Within 12 months, the national central database is developed.  Within 36 months, QA/ QC procedures are operational, and guidelines/instruction manuals are available.	Reports, minutes, guidelines, training materials, and procedures	FAO
<b>Component 3</b> <b>Component 4a</b>	Output 5.2: (Component 3 and 4a) National forest monitoring systems established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.2.1. Specific training on forest cover monitoring( remote sensing, GIS and database management etc.)</li> <li>• Activity5.2.2. Collate and populate database with mapping information.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.3. Analyse satellite imagery and provide recommendations for forest monitoring.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.4. Identify and validate parameters for forest monitoring system with stakeholders.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.5. Determine the role of community mapping in determining forest cover change.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.6. Undertake a cost benefits analysis for the forest monitoring system.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.7. Develop and operationalize a country-specific forest monitoring system.</li> <li>• Activity5.2.8. Develop and deliver training programmes on data interpretation for monitoring systems (as part of the collaboration between FAO and INPE)</li> <li>• Activity5.2.9. Calibration and field data collection</li> <li>• Activity5.2.10. Develop a reference forest map</li> </ul>	National forest monitoring system available  A set of pre-tested technical guidelines/instruction manuals available  Technical officers are capable of handling the equipment efficiently and effectively producing required info.  Reference forest map developed.	No Satellite Forest Monitoring System in Sri Lanka	Within 15 months, at least 5 trainings on Remote sensing and GIS are provided.  Within 36 months, existing satellite imageries for Sri Lanka are analysed.  Within 36 months, a reference forest map is developed.  Within 36 months, the national forest monitoring system is operational.	Reports, minutes, guidelines, training materials and web-GIS platform	FAO
<b>Component 4a</b>	Output 5.3: (Component 4a) National forest inventory designed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.3.1. Design the national forest inventory (incl. field manual) (linkage with Output 5.6)</li> <li>• Activity5.3.2. Specific training on forest inventory</li> </ul>	National Forestry Inventory is designed, field inventory manuals are developed and	No existing national forest inventory to provide emission	Within 12 months, one training on tree allometric equation is provided.  Within 18 months, a forest inventory	Reports, minutes operational databases, training materials	FAO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.3.3. Develop a tree species and forestry database</li> <li>• Activity5.3.4. Collate, populate the database and harmonize the data on forest inventories (incl. allometric equations, wood density, and conversion factors)</li> <li>• Activity5.3.5. Specific training on allometric equations, wood density, and conversion factors, soils and litter carbon stock assessment, etc. (incl. field training).</li> <li>• Activity5.3.6. Undertake national consultations for parameters to be included in NFI</li> <li>• Activity5.3.7. Validate NFI with stakeholders</li> <li>• Activity5.3.8. Develop emission factors for REDD+-related activities based on existing data</li> <li>• Activity5.3.9. Carry out field training programmes at demonstration sites test use of activity data and emission factors</li> </ul>	adequate technical tools are developed to assess emission factors.	factors	<p>database is developed.</p> <p>Within 15 months, the database is populated by all available forest inventory data.</p> <p>Within 24 months, 10 field trainings are achieved.</p> <p>Within 30 months, the National forest inventory is designed and adopted.</p>		
<b>Component 3</b>	<p>Output 5.4: (Component 3) National circumstances considered for REL/RL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.4.1. Assess Sri Lanka's national circumstances</li> <li>• Activity5.4.2. Assess post conflict impacts on national forest cover, land use planning, rural livelihoods and demographics (in linkage with Activity 4.1.4.)</li> <li>• Activity5.4.3. Test different socio-economic scenarios on the REL/RL through -consultations with local stakeholders to discuss the current thinking and methodologies for modelling future emissions scenarios based on historic emissions</li> </ul>	Assessment report on national circumstances addressing different scenarios available for future implementation	National circumstances analysis is not adapted for REDD+	<p>Within 24 months, different socio-economic scenarios are tested.</p> <p>Within 36 months, the national circumstances are assessed.</p>	Reports, minutes, training materials and mechanism	FAO
<b>Component 3</b>	<p>Output 5.5: (Component 3) National REL/RL tested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.5.1. Collate past forest cover map and data</li> <li>• Activity5.5.2. Harmonize the past forest cover data</li> <li>• Activity5.5.3. Develop national capacities in REL/RL, GIS</li> <li>• Activity5.5.4. Test REL/RL</li> </ul>	Nationally agreed REL/RL available	No REL/RL exist in Sri Lanka	Within 30 months, different RELs/RLs are tested.	Data, materials and report on REL/RL	FAO
<b>Component 2c</b> <b>Component 4b</b>	<p>Output 5.6: (Component 2c and 4b) Framework for social and environmental risk mitigation and potential multiple benefit enhancement designed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.6.1. Assess any existing policies relevant to safeguards (e.g., EIA), and their applicability and effectiveness for REDD+</li> <li>• Activity5.6.2. Identify and agree on nationally appropriate REDD+ safeguards and indicators</li> <li>• Activity5.6.3. Develop information gathering methodologies(consultations, secondary data, statistics and survey) and change morning approach through demonstration activities</li> <li>• Activity5.6.4. Provide information on risks of displacement and reversal for demonstration site</li> </ul>	A set of pre-tested Nationally appropriate safeguards are endorsed and used by the national REDD+ programme.	No safeguards in place	<p>Within 18 months, nationally appropriate safeguards and indicator are identified.</p> <p>Within 30 months, National REDD+ safeguards and indicators are tested and submitted for official endorsement.</p> <p>Within 36 months, the safeguards information is made available in the central database</p>	Tested and endorsedsafeguards and indicators, monitoring and information provisioning systems	UNDP/UNEP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity5.6.5. Collect and analyse information on safeguards using the identified methodologies and approach to identify risks and potential multiple benefits,</li> <li>• Activity5.6.6. Consultation based on analysis results to identify risk mitigation and benefit enhancement measures (linked to Output 4.1)</li> <li>• Activity5.6.7. Link safeguards information into the central database and archiving system under Output 5.1</li> </ul>					
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**Table 2: Resource allocation and indicative time frame**

Related RPP <sup>2</sup>	National Programme outcomes, outputs and activities	Participatin g UN organizatio n	Resource allocation and indicative time frame				Direct Co- financing (amount , source)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Total	
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Outcome 1: <u>National Consensus Reached on the National REDD+ Programme</u></b>	<b>UNDP, FAO</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>
<b>Component 1a</b>	Output 1.1: (Component 1a)Broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ advisory group established	UNDP	20,000	15,000	15,000	50,000	0
	- Activity 1.1.1 Review and finalize draft terms of reference for the NationalREDD+ Programme Management and Coordinating Committee(RPMCC)		2,000	0	0	2,000	
	- Activity 1.1.2. Establish RPMCC , through a ministerial decrease		2,000	0	0	2,000	
	- Activity 1.1.3 Initiate national coordination workshops		4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	
	- Activity 1.1.4. Organize regular meetings of REDD+ stakeholders		12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000	

<sup>2</sup> If the National Programme outcomes correspond to more than one RPP component, please adjust table accordingly in column one merging the cell to the corresponding outcomes.

<b>Component 1a Component 2c</b>	Output 1.2: (Component 1a and 2c) National legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for sectors relevant for REDD+ reviewed(i.e., agriculture, forestry and other land uses)	FAO	138,000	17,000	0	155,000	0
	- Activity1.2.1. Sub-divide RPMCC into thematic groups to conduct gap analysis and recommend actions (e.g., MRV and Monitoring, Policy and Measures & Stakeholder Engagement) (linked to Output 5.6)		60,000	0	0	60,000	
	- Activity1.2.2. Review institutional and legal arrangements and lessons of the Haritha Lanka programme (including implications of Rio+ 20) and its relevance to REDD+		25,000	0	0	25,000	
	- Activity1.2.3. Stakeholder mapping (public and private sectors, CSO, forest dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples, etc.)		10,000	0	0	10,000	
	- Activity1.2.4. Identify capacity needs in national legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for REDD+		35,000	0	0	35,000	
	- Activity1.2.5. Develop a set of guidelines for management arrangements for the National REDD+ Programme		8,000	17,000	0	25,000	
<b>Component 1b</b>	Output 1.3: (Component 1b) National REDD+ Roadmap prepared	UNDP	55,000	0	0	55,000	105,000
	- Activity1.3.1. Consolidate all assessment results from output		12,000	0	0	12,000	Note: \$15,000 (UNDP), \$15,000 (FAO), \$50,000 (Government) & \$25,000 (UNV-Italy) put toward the preparation of the RPP and on-going consultation process
	- Activity1.3.2. Consultation meeting on preparation of the Roadmap		15,000	0	0	15,000	
	- Activity1.3.3. Prepare a National REDD+ Roadmap		20,000	0	0	20,000	
	- Activity1.3.4. Invite public comments on the Roadmap		5,000	0	0	5,000	
	- Activity1.3.5. Finalize the Roadmap through a validation meeting with stakeholders		3,000	0	0	3,000	
<b>Components 1, 2 &amp; 6</b>	<b><u>OUTCOME 2: Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process</u></b>	<b>UNDP/FAO</b>	<b>231,000</b>	<b>228,000</b>	<b>281,000</b>	<b>740,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>
<b>Component 1a Component 2c Component 6</b>	Output 2.1: (Component 1a and 2c and 6) UN-REDD Programme implementation arrangements established	FAO	211,000	212,000	277,000	700,000	525,000
	- Activity2.1.1. Establish and operate PMU, TFs, TWGs and effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements		196,000	202,000	197,000	595,000	Note: \$500,000 (Government) co-
	- Activity2.1.2. Establish networks and links between RPMCC, MoE, CCs and other related institutions (Private Sector, CBOs, NGOs, Public Sector, INGOs etc.)		5,000	0	0	5,000	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 2.1.3. Organize regular meetings and workshops for capacity building (TFs, TWGs and any other relevant groups)</li> </ul>		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	financing for the PMU and related costs  \$25,000 (UNV-Italy) to assist in the establishment of the REDD+ management structure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 2.1.4 Undertake M&amp;E (i.e. Terminal evaluation)</li> </ul>		0	0	70,000	70,000	
<b>Component 1a</b>	Output 2.2: (Component 1a and 2c) Capacity Building Action Plan developed for REDD+ (linked to Output 1.2)	UNDP	20,000	16,000	4,000	40,000	0
<b>Component 2c</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 2.2.1. Identify an effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements with key institutions and partners – coordinate and collaborate with other development and national partner activities (e.g., assisted regeneration, fires, invasive species, agriculture, timber trade, production and consumption, etc.)</li> </ul>		3,000	7,000	4,000	14,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 2.2.2. Develop a Competency Framework for REDD+ in Sri Lanka</li> </ul>		0	6,000	0	6,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 2.2.3. Design and conduct a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) for the forest sector in Sri Lanka, including all stakeholder groups</li> </ul>		17,000	3,000	0	20,000	
<b>Components 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b><u>Outcomes 3: Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement</u></b>	<b>UNDP/UNEP</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>178,000</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>593,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Component 1c</b>	Output 3.1: (Component 1c) Strategic communication and consultation plan prepared	UNEP	122,000	126,000	125,000	373,000	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 3.1.1. Identify target groups (linked to Activity 1.2.3)</li> </ul>		2,000	0	0	2,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 3.1.2 Establish communication networks with development partners for increased coordination and collaboration –e.g., linking up with DayataSevenacampaign and DiviNeguma programme, plantation sector, CBOs, NGOs, civil society groups.</li> </ul>		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 3.1.3. Design and validate communication strategies and plans for target groups for raising awareness, promoting engagement and behavioural changes towards green economy (communication formats, products and feedback/evaluation mechanisms) (linked to Output 5.6)</li> </ul>		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 3.1.4. Establish and maintain a REDD+ website and a media platform, and link with MoE media unit</li> </ul>		15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity 3.1.5. Document and disseminate lessons-learned</li> </ul>		94,000	110,000	109,000	313,000	
<b>Component 1a</b>	Output 3.2: (Component 1c and 2c) Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ readiness process enhanced (incl. FPIC, the private sector engagement)	UNDP	92,000	52,000	76,000	220,000	0

	- Activity3.2.1. Agree and establish stakeholder forums linked to the national REDD+ process		7,000	4,000	4,000	15,000	
	- Activity3.2.2. Support self-organized regular meetings by the stakeholder forums		8,000	8,000	7,000	23,000	
	- Activity3.2.3. Consult and identify a plot location for FPIC		10,000	0	0	10,000	
	- Activity3.2.4. Pilot FPIC and document lessons (linked to Output 5.6)		0	15,000	15,000	30,000	
	- Activity3.2.5. Prepare and validate a national FPIC guideline and application toolkit		10,000	0	10,000	20,000	
	- Activity3.2.6. Design training programs for FPIC application		12,000	0	0	12,000	
	- Activity3.2.7. Establish a grievance mechanism		15,000	10,000	10,000	35,000	
	- Activity3.2.8 Design and implement training on communication and team building for NGOs and CBOs, indigenous people, women, private sector and other relevant groups		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	
	- Activity3.2.9. Design and implement customized communication training for relevant institutions.		5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	
	- Activity3.2.10. Enhancement of equipment and material for communication and extension programmes of the FD and other relevant agencies of cross sectoral significance with regard to REDD+		15,000	0	15,000	30,000	
<b>Components 2</b>	<b><u>Outcome 4: National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework</u></b>	<b>UNDP/FAO</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>760,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Component 2a</b>	Output 4.1:(Component 2a, 2c) Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and legal and policy alignment needs identified	<b>UNDP</b>	107,000	50,000	3,000	160,000	100,000
<b>Component 2c</b>	- Activity4.1.1. Identify drivers of D&D (Further confirmation of the initial assessment of drivers – Annex in RPP)		15,000	0	0	15,000	Note: \$100,000 (Government) put toward the identification of deforestation and forest degradation drivers
	- Activity4.1.2. Assess national forest governance systems (linked to Output 5.6)		15,000	0	0	15,000	
	- Activity4.1.3. Assess existing laws and policies to foster policy alignment in the land resources sectors (linked to Output 1.2. and 5.6)		15,000	10,000	0	25,000	
	- Activity4.1.4. Analyse conflicts of interest between development activities and forest conservation and recommend remedial measures (linked to 5.6)		20,000	15,000	0	35,000	
	- Activity4.1.5. Conduct an REDD+ opportunity-cost assessment		25,000	0	0	25,000	
	- Activity4.1.6. Provide policy recommendations and sectoral action plans for REDD+ (incl. SFM, agriculture and transformational policies toward green economy)		15,000	15,000	0	30,000	
	- Activity4.1.7. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders		0	10,000	0	10,000	
	- Activity4.1.8. Assess the existing laws and policies to foster policy alignment in the relevant sectors (linked to activity 4.2.2 )		2,000	0	3,000	5,000	
<b>Component 2c</b>	Output 4.2:(Component 2c) Land tenure and rights clarified	<b>FAO</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>

	- Activity4.2.1. Assess land and forest tenure systems and applicability under REDD+		10,000	5,000	0	15,000	
	- Activity4.2.2. Analyse gaps in land ownership and related legislations and policies (including gender issues) (linked to Output 5.6)		7,000	3,000	0	10,000	
	- Activity4.2.3. Study the meaning and applicability of the concept of 'carbon rights' (linked to Output 5.6)		0	5,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity4.2.4. Consult with stakeholders to promote and develop holistic land-use planning and strategies		0	15,000	0	15,000	
	- Activity4.2.5. Clarify land ownership/tenure rights in alienated lands to enable REDD+ activities and benefit sharing		0	17,000	8,000	25,000	
<b>Component 2b</b>	Output 4.3: (Component 2b) Options for addressing deforestation and forest degradation at subnational level identified	FAO /UNDP	151,000	189,000	60,000	400,000	200,000
	- Activity4.3.1. Resolve conflict related to available guidelines/ legal boundaries with the locals to clarify forest boundary disputes where necessary.	UNDP	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	Note: \$200,000 (Government) put toward the implementation of activity 4.3.1, 4.3.3, 4.3.5 and 4.3.7
	- Activity4.3.2. Review and readdress potential impacts in human/wildlife conflicts through REDD+/SFM activities		10,000	20,000	10,000	40,000	
	- Activity4.3.3. Conduct an inventory of reforested areas	FAO	75,000	75,000	0	150,000	
	- Activity4.3.4. Assess opportunity cost of alternate livelihoods/land uses	UNDP	10,000	5,000	0	15,000	
	- Activity4.3.5. Assess potential sustainable uses and species to be utilized in enrichment planting in degraded forests	FAO	3,000	2,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity4.3.6. Analyse the status of degraded forests that can be used for assisted regeneration or enrichment planting and provide policy options		3,000	2,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity4.3.7. Establish an inventory of tree cover outside forests and dynamics of agro-forest gardens (linked to Output 5.2)		20,000	20,000	0	40,000	
	- Activity4.3.8. Assess potential for private sector engagement in REDD+, including tea and other plantation industries	UNDP	0	20,000	0	20,000	
	- Activity4.3.9. Develop an approach for Provincial/District level REDD+ Mainstreaming		0	15,000	15,000	30,000	
	- Activity4.3.10. Analyse lessons from participatory models in the forest sector		5,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	
<b>Component 2c</b>	Output 4.4: (Component 2c) Options for equitable and transparent benefit sharing identified	UNDP	45,000	40,000	15,000	100,000	0
	- Activity4.4.1. Assess existing systems for financial management and distribution (e.g., micro-finance, national pension and healthcare schemes, etc.)	UNDP	40,000	0	0	40,000	
	- Activity4.4.2. Analyse potential benefit sharing arrangements to recommend policy options (linked to Output 5.6)		5,000	20,000	5,000	30,000	
	- Activity4.4.3. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders		0	20,000	10,000	30,000	
<b>Component 2b</b>	Output 4.5:(Component 2b) National REDD+ Strategy developed	UNDP	0	5,000	25,000	30,000	0
	- Activity4.5.1. Develop national REDD+ strategy options and	UNDP	0	5,000	10,000	15,000	

	recommendations based on all assessment and consultation outcomes						
	- Activity4.5.2. Validate national REDD+ strategy options and recommendations with stakeholders		0	0	15,000	15,000	
<b>Components 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4</b>	<b><u>Outcomes 5: Monitoring and MRV Results for REDD+ Activities Provided</u></b>	<b>FAO/UNDP /UNEP</b>	<b>451,000</b>	<b>506,500</b>	<b>427,318</b>	<b>1,385,318</b>	<b>663,900</b>
<b>Component 1a Component 2c Component 4a Component 4b</b>	Output 5.1: (Component 1a, 2c, 4a, 4b) Forest monitoring process initiated	FAO	226,000	208,000	166,000	600,000	213,900
	- Activity5.1.1. Development of the MRV Action Plan& ensure the sustainability while preparing the Action Plan	FAO	15,000	0	0	15,000	Note: \$ 13,900 UN-REDD Targeted Support through FAO to assist with the preparation of a MRV action plan  \$200,000 (Government)to assist in the initiation of the forest monitoring process
	- Activity5.1.2. Enhance general capacities for various stakeholders involved in monitoring and MRV		6,000	8,000	6,000	20,000	
	- Activity5.1.3. Deliver forest sector capacity training on GHG inventory		30,000	0	0	30,000	
	- Activity5.1.4. Rationalize forest definition and establish a forest stratification system		15,000	20,000	0	35,000	
	- Activity5.1.5. Establish a central database and archiving system including the provision of information on REDD+ safeguards (linked to Output 5.6)		10,000	30,000	0	40,000	
	- Activity5.1.6. Harmonization of existing EF and AD data and identifying data gaps		0	0	5,000	5,000	
	- Activity5.1.7. Develop QA/QC procedures for activity data and emission factors		150,000	150,000	155,000	455,000	
<b>Component 3 Component 4a</b>	Output 5.2: (Component3 and 4a) National forest monitoring systems established	FAO	43,000	127,000	185,000	355,000	300,000
	- Activity5.2.1. Specific training on forest cover monitoring( remote sensing, GIS and database management etc.)	FAO	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	Note: \$300,000 (Government) to establish the forest monitoring system
	- Activity5.2.2. Collate and populate database with mapping information.		2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	
	- Activity5.2.3. Analyze satellite imagery and provide recommendations for forest monitoring.		7,000	9,000	9,000	25,000	
	- Activity5.2.4. Identify and validate parameters for forest monitoring system with stakeholders.		7,000	3,000	0	10,000	
	- Activity5.2.5. Determine the role of community mapping in determining forest cover change.		1,000	4,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity5.2.6. Undertake a cost-benefit analysis for the forest monitoring system.		1,000	4,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity5.2.7. Develop and operationalize a country-specific forest monitoring system.		0	90,000	110,000	200,000	
	- Activity5.2.8. Develop and deliver training programmes on data		15,000	5,000	0	20,000	

	interpretation for monitoring systems (as part of the collaboration between FAO and INPE)						
	- Activity5.2.9. Calibration and field data collection				5,000	5,000	
	- Activity5.2.10. Develop a reference forest map		0	0	50,000	50,000	
<b>Component 4a</b>	Output 5.3: (Component 4a) National forest inventory designed	FAO	72,500	70,500	27,000	170,000	100,000
	- Activity5.3.1. Design the national forest inventory (incl. field manual) (linkage with Output 5.6)	FAO	60,000	40,000	0	100,000	Note: \$100,000 (Government) to design the national forest inventory
	- Activity5.3.2. Specific training on forest inventory		4,000	5,500	5,500	15,000	
	- Activity5.3.3. Develop a tree species and forestry database		1,500	500	0	2,000	
	- Activity5.3.4. Collate, populate the database and harmonize the data on forest inventories (incl. allometric equations, wood density, and conversion factors)		1,500	500	0	2,000	
	- Activity5.3.5. Specific training on allometric equations, wood density, and conversion factors, soils and litter carbon stock assessment, etc. (incl. field training).		2,000	9,000	9,000	20,000	
	- Activity5.3.6. Undertake national consultations for parameters to be included in NFI		0	5,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity5.3.7. Validate NFI with stakeholders		0	1,500	3,500	5,000	
	- Activity5.3.8. Develop emission factors for REDD+-related activities based on existing data		3,500	1,500	0	5,000	
	- Activity5.3.9. Carry out field training programmes at demonstration sites test use of activity data and emission factors		0	7,000	9,000	16,000	
<b>Component 3</b>	Output 5.4: (Component 3) National circumstances considered for REL/RL	FAO	32,000	24,000	4,000	60,000	0
	- Activity5.4.1. Assess Sri Lanka's national circumstances	FAO	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	
	- Activity5.4.2. Assess post conflict impacts on national forest cover, land use planning, rural livelihoods and demographics (in linkage with Activity 4.1.4.)		14,000	0	0	14,000	
	- Activity5.4.3. Test different socio-economic scenarios on the REL/RL through -consultations with local stakeholders to discuss the current thinking and methodologies for modeling future emissions scenarios based on historic emissions		14,000	20,000	0	34,000	
<b>Component 3</b>	Output 5.5: (Component 3) National REL/RL tested	FAO	58,000	24,000	18,000	100,000	50,000
	- Activity5.5.1. Collate past forest cover map and data	FAO	52,000	0	0	52,000	Note: \$50,000 (Government) to assist in the past forest cover data collection
	- Activity5.5.2. Harmonize the past forest cover data		2,000	3,000	0	5,000	
	- Activity5.5.3. Develop national capacities in REL/RL, GIS		4,000	8,000	8,000	20,000	
	- Activity5.5.4. Test REL/RL		0	13,000	10,000	23,000	

Component 2c Component 4b	Output 5.6: (Component 2c and 4b) Framework for social and environmental risk mitigation and potential multiple benefit enhancement designed	UNDP (60,000) UNEP (40,318)	20,000	53,000	27,318	100,318	0
	- Activity5.6.1. Assess any existing policies relevant to safeguards (e.g., EIA), and their applicability and effectiveness for REDD+	UNDP/UNE P	15,000	0	0	15,000	
	- Activity5.6.2. Identify and agree on nationally appropriate REDD+ safeguards and indicators		5,000	15,000	0	20,000	
	- Activity5.6.3. Develop information gathering methodologies(consultations, secondary data, statistics and survey) and change morning approach through demonstration activities		0	15,000	0	15,000	
	- Activity5.6.4. Provide information on risks of displacement and reversal for demonstration site		0	3,000	0	3,000	
	- Activity5.6.5. Collect and analyze information on safeguards using the identified methodologies and approach to identify risks and potential multiple benefits,		0	20,000	20,000	40,000	
	- Activity5.6.6. Consultation based on analysis results to identify risk mitigation and benefit enhancement measures (linked to Output 4.1)		0	0	5,000	5,000	
	- Activity5.6.7. Link safeguards information into the central database and archiving system under Output 5.1		0	0	2,318	2,318	
	Total:		1,351,000	1,324,000	1,063,318	3,738,318	

Note: Final evaluation cost will be covered under Activity 2.1.4, while regular M&E activities will be carried out by the PMU, the Forest Department and the Participating UN Organizations. The indirect cost will ensure quality assurance and oversight by the Participating UN Organizations.

**Table 3: Pass-Through Allocations**

Pass-Through Allocations		Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
FAO	Programme Cost	898,500	826,500	685,000	2,410,000
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	62,895	57,855	47,950	168,700
Sub-total		961,395	884,355	732,950	2,578,700
UNDP	Programme Cost	409,000	288,000	218,000	915,000
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	28,630	20,160	15,260	64,050
Sub-total		437,630	308,160	233,260	979,050
UNEP	Programme Cost	137,000	141,000	135,318	413,318
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	9,590	9,870	9,472	28,932
Sub-total		146,590	150,870	144,790	442,250
Overall Total:	Programme Cost	1,444,500	1,255,500	1,038,318	3,738,318
	Indirect Support Cost (7%)	101,115	87,885	72,682	261,682
	Total Cost	1,545,615	1,343,385	1,111,000	4,000,000

**Table 4: Co-financing**

Organization/Activity	Type of Co-financing	Amount (USD)
<b>Direct Co-financing</b>		
Government of Sri Lanka	Grant	500,000
Government of Sri Lanka	In kind	1,000,000
UNDP	Grant	15,000
FAO	Grant	15,000
UNV Italy	In kind	50,000
UN-REDD Targeted Support by FAO	Grant	13,900
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,593,900</b>
<b>Parallel Co-financing</b>		
FAO/UNDP – GEF: Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies	Parallel	1,000,000
UNDP: Sri Lanka Community Forestry Programme	Parallel	4,800,000
UNDP: Special Climate Change Fund for Adaptation	Parallel	500,000
IUCN: Mangroves for the future	Parallel	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,300,000</b>

## Management and Coordination Arrangements

### Overview of the overall UN-REDD Programme structure

The overall management and coordination mechanism at UN-REDD team level will be provided by four main structures: the Policy Board, the Secretariat, the participating UN organization Coordination Group and the Administrative Agent. For more information, please refer to [Annex 5 – Principles to be applied for National Programmes](#).

#### Policy Board

The UN-REDD Policy Board provides overall leadership and sets the strategic direction of the UN-REDD Programme. It decides on Programme financial allocations, in line with the budget parameters set out in the UN-REDD Framework Document, and develops monitoring mechanisms, with a view to ensuring Fund-wide success. The UN-REDD Policy Board will ensure coordination with REDD actors at a global scale, such as the World Bank's FCPF participants' committee. The Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the UN-REDD Policy Board will be made available on the UN-REDD Programme website [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org). See also the UN-REDD Workspace for eligible users [www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net)

#### Secretariat

The UN-REDD Secretariat serves the Policy Board, using the capacities of the participating UN organizations, research institutions and recognized experts. It ensures policies and strategies decided by the Policy Board are implemented and adhered to. The Secretariat will manage the national Programme review process. It will also manage the UN-REDD's overall monitoring and evaluation function which includes *inter alia* monitoring allocations to and delivery by the country National Programmes, and tracking Programme-wide progress and ensuring that monitoring mechanisms are applied.

The Secretariat's main roles can be summarized as follows:

- Policy Board support
- Partner and external relations
- Quality assurance and oversight of National Programmes
- Quality assurance and oversight of the International Support Functions described in the Global Programme-Support to National REDD+ Action (hereafter referred to as the "Global National Programme")
- Monitoring and knowledge management

#### Participating UN Organizations' Coordination Group

The Participating UN Organizations' Coordination Group consists of representatives of the three UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, and UNEP. The Coordination Group will have the main function in ensuring active, participatory and well-coordinated engagement by the agencies to implement the goals and objectives of the overall UN-REDD Programme, as well as to provide oversight of the Secretariat consistent with the strategic directions and decisions provided by the Policy Board.

#### Administrative Agent

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Fund. The MPTF Office administers funds based on decisions of the Policy Board and serves as the administrative interface with donors. UNDP's accountability as the Administrative Agent is set out in the policy "UNDP's Accountability when acting as Administrative Agent in MDTFs and/or UN National Programmes using the pass-through fund management modality".



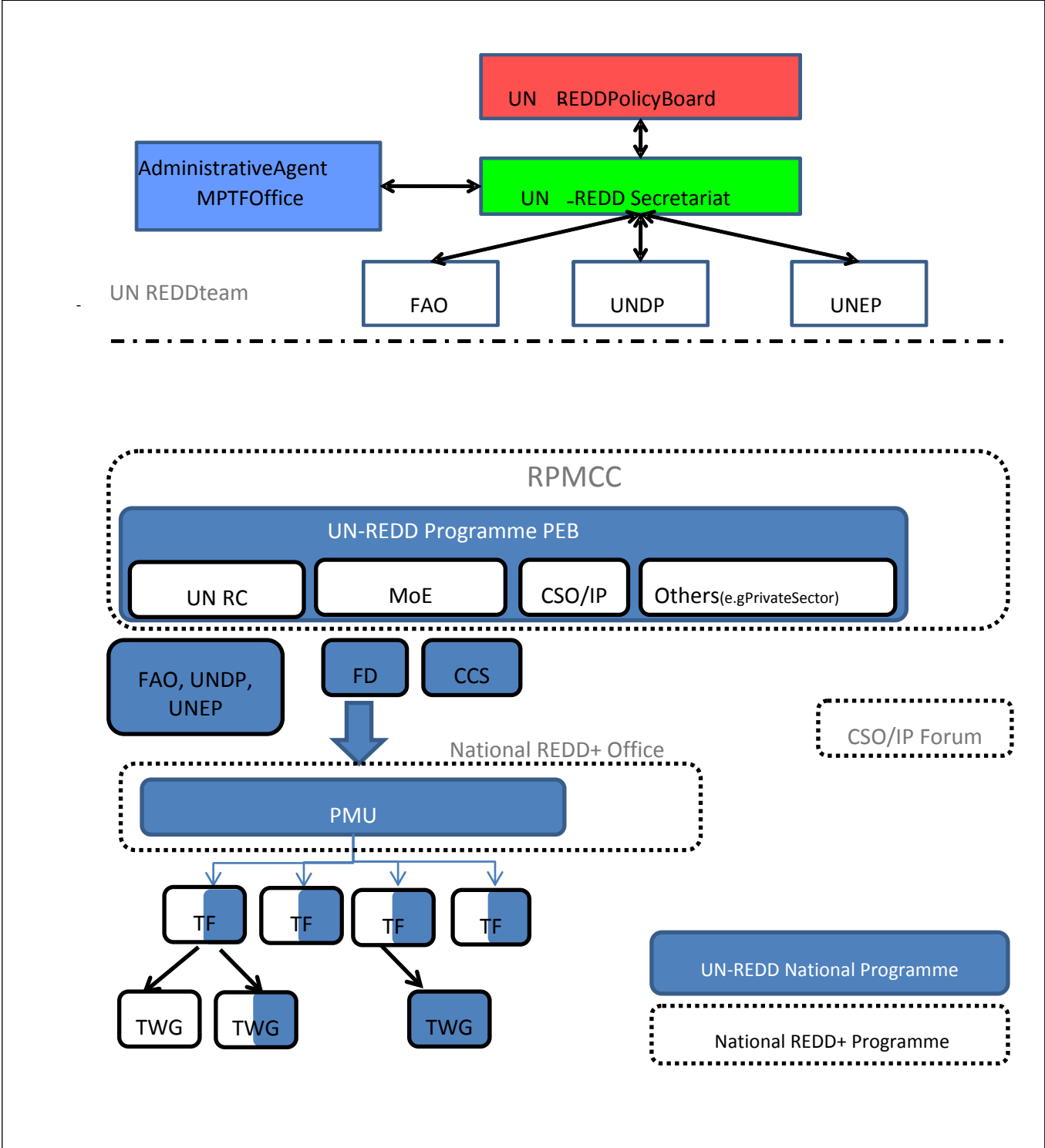
The MPTF Office as AA is responsible for:

- (a) Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund;
- (b) Administer such funds received, in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding including the provisions relating to winding up the Fund Account and related matters;
- (c) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with instructions from the Policy Board, taking into account the budget set out in the approved programmatic document, as amended in writing from time to time by the Policy Board;
- (d) Consolidate statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization, as set forth in the TOR, and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Fund Account and to the Policy Board;
- (e) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund has been fully expended or has been wound up in accordance with the Fund TOR; and
- (f) Disburse funds to any Participating UN Organization for any additional costs of the task that the Steering Committee may decide to allocate (as referred to in Section I, Paragraph 3) in accordance with TOR.

#### **Overview of expected management arrangements at the national level**

Sri Lanka became a partner country of the UN-REDD Programme in 2009. Currently there are no existing institutional structures that can handle the breadth of activities and coordination required to operationalize a National REDD+ Programme. It is therefore necessary to constitute several institutional structures and support arrangements. These structures are built on prior experience of successfully handling large-scale and multi-year projects such as the ADB-funded Forestry Resources Management Project (FRMP) with the Forest Department (FD) as the Executing Agency, and the Protected Area and Wildlife Management Project (PAM&WC Project) with the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) as the Executing Agency and the MoE as the Implementing Agency. The proposed management arrangement of the UN-REDD National Programme has been designed to provide inter-agency and sectoral coordination (Figure 1). It should be noted that the institutional structures, arrangements and roles and responsibilities provided are provisional and subject to modifications developed and agreed upon during further consultation processes.

Figure 1: UN-REDD National Management Arrangements<sup>3</sup>



Role, function and coordination arrangement of each institution are detailed below.

<sup>3</sup>List of the abbreviation used in the figure above: UNRC - United Nation Resident Coordinator; MoE – Ministry of Environment; CSO - Civil Society Organization; IP - Indigenous Peoples; CCS – Climate Change Secretariat; TF – Task Force; TWG – Technical Working Group

### UN Resident Coordinator

The NP will be supported by UN Resident Coordinator in her/his strategic leadership of the UN Country Team and relationships with national authorities. The UN Resident Coordinator will provide ongoing oversight to the NP, ensuring the participating UN organizations are meeting their obligations. The Resident Coordinator is entrusted with supporting the overall programme design under the government's leadership, ongoing programmatic oversight of the NP activities and UN coordination with the National REDD Office where such exist. The Resident Coordinator also facilitates ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the NP activities in conformity with UN standards any guidance provided by the UN-REDD Secretariat or Policy Board. On receipt of consolidated country level reports, the Resident Coordinator will provide an overall assessment of the NP's progress and results. Resident Coordinators are encouraged to keep Country Team members fully-informed on UN-REDD activities. The UN-REDD Programme also looks to Resident Coordinators to reach out to NGOs, CSOs, national governments and non-resident UN agencies, where appropriate.

### National Implementing Partners

The key agencies identified for implementing the UN-REDD National Programme are the Forest Department (FD) as the lead implementing agency, the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) as a manager of much of the forested lands, the Ministry of Environment (MoE), which serves as the focal point for the UNFCCC via the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS), placed within the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the MoE, which is responsible for preparation of the GHG inventory and the National Communications to the UNFCCC. Although, CCS is not directly responsible for implementation of any component, its direct involvement particularly in component 3 is very important. The UN-REDD National Programme will be headed by a National Programme Director (NPD), based at the FD.

### Programme Executive Board (PEB)

The Programme Executive Board (PEB) will provide overall guidance and direction to the UN-REDD Programme in Sri Lanka. It will also ensure that Programme outputs will be integrated in the UNDAF thematic structures at the country level. The PEB will appraise and approve the Programme's key documents, including annual and quarterly plans, budgets and semi-annual and annual reports, to ensure the delivery of the intended results and address critical issues and risks that cannot be addressed by the implementing partners alone. It will be chaired by the Secretary of the MoE and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). PEB members will include representatives of CBOs and Indigenous Peoples. The National Programme Director of the UN-REDD National Programme will act as its Secretary. The PEB will meet quarterly and minutes of its decisions will be posted on a website (yet to be established) and circulated by other means. The PEB will consult with a wider range of stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoF&P), the Ministry of Lands and Land Development, and the private sector to make informed decision. The PEB together with the RPMCC will establish several Task Forces composed of Government and non-Government representatives to develop recommendations on particular technical issues related to REDD+ Readiness. See [Annex 4 – Terms of Reference of the PEB](#).

### REDD+ Programme Management Coordinating Committee (RPMCC)

The decision-making authority for the National REDD+ Programme will be the REDD+ Programme Management and Coordinating Committee (RPMCC). The RPMCC will provide overall guidance and direction to the National REDD+ Readiness Process, including the development of the Roadmap and on matters related to cross-sectoral and inter-agency coordination and collaboration. The RPMCC, therefore, will ensure the overall coordination and

collaboration between all REDD+ relevant initiatives, supported by various development partners and national institutions, including the UN-REDD Programme in order for Sri Lanka to attain REDD+ Readiness in a cost-effective and coherent manner.

Due to the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and wide ranging stakeholder participation at various levels for REDD+, it is vital to involve a large number of government agencies, high-level policy makers, civil society, private sector, communities and other stakeholders in a meaningful way in the RPMCC. This coordination mechanism is essential as there is no other in-country mechanism at present that could be assigned this function. See [Annex 3 – Terms of Reference of the RPMCC](#).

#### Programme Management Unit (PMU)

Implementing the UN-REDD National Programme and assisting Sri Lanka in developing its National REDD+ Programme will demand considerable human resources, effort and management flexibility. The UN-REDD National Programme will be headed by a National Programme Director (NPD), based at the FD. The Programme Management Unit (PMU) will serve the NPD and be responsible for day-to-day management of the UN-REDD Programme, including the work of the Task Forces. Furthermore, it is responsible for the development and implementation of work plans and budgets (in close collaboration with FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and the organization of PEB meetings, and maintains transparent and accessible records. Key staff members of the PMU include a Programme Manager, Senior Technical Advisor, a Communications Officer, an Administration and Finance Officer and at least one Secretary. The lead Participating UN Organization will support the PMU, and please refer to [Annex 5](#) for the criteria for determining a lead agency.

#### Technical capacity enhancement through TFs and TWGs

The TFs: The RPMCC, the National REDD+ Office and the PMU will be assisted in carrying out various aspects of R-PP implementation by up to five Task Forces (TFs). These TFs will be small groups of persons with the expertise in the areas covered by the TF and/or the authority to make decisions affecting R-PP implementation. They will function as advisory groups for the activities to be carried out during R-PP implementation. TF members will be appointed according to expertise, but may warrant the inclusion of ex-officio members of state institutions when this is necessary to accomplish the tasks. Specialist members of the ad hoc groups consulted during the development of the R-PP are candidates for TF membership. The five TFs proposed provisionally will cover (a) Governance, policy, and safeguards and multiple benefits; (b) REL/RL and MRV; (c) REDD+ Strategy design and implementation; (d) Financial flows and benefit sharing; and (e) Communication, Education and Public Awareness. TFs will be assisted, if particular inputs are required, by Technical Working Groups (TWGs). The TWGs will be created according to need and they are expected to function only for short durations. The TFs will provide continuous advice and direction to the TWGs so that they meet their work targets. All reports and other outputs prepared by TWGs will be reviewed and amended by the TFs before submission to the RPMCC, the National REDD+ Office and the PMU.

The TWGs: TWGs will be established on an ad hoc basis as and when required by the TFs, usually for short durations. Each TF may recommend the establishment of one or two TWGs (subject to approval by the RPMCC). The work of the TWGs may be financially supported by the Programme, if deemed necessary. Membership of the TWGs will be flexible and needs-based, and will consist of individuals who can achieve well-defined, specific results that contribute the outcomes and outputs expected of each TF. The TWGs may include government and NGO representatives, subject specialists, national and/or international consultants, development partners, civil society members and communities including indigenous communities, as relevant.

### Participation of Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples

Current UN-REDD Guidelines regarding participation of civil society and Indigenous Peoples will be applied during the implementation of the National Programme. These include the Operational Guidance on engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities, and the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

One CBO and one indigenous peoples' representative will each be a member of the PEB to guarantee their full and effectiveness participation to the decision making process. In addition, a CSO/IP Forum will be established to serve as the principal outreach and communication platform for the Programme. This Forum will specifically bring the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples into the Programme, but potentially also those of other stakeholders such as the private sector. The Forum will represent civil society, indigenous peoples, NGOs, private sector and academic institutions (if required). TFs will meet with the Forum regularly to review progress with, and provide comments on, the National REDD+ Readiness process. Minutes of these meetings will be taken and circulated widely. The TFs will send reports and decisions to Forum members for their comments, and will respond to comments raised. Forum members may also be invited to join TF meetings as appropriate.

### Coordination with other REDD+ initiatives

To date, Sri Lanka has not received funding from any source that is specifically committed to implementation of elements of the R-PP, or to other activities related to REDD+ Readiness, and no such funds are anticipated at the time of submission of this document. However, there are several other ongoing initiatives that will help to achieve REDD+ Readiness, and ultimately to reduce emissions from the forestry sector.

For example, a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project entitled 'Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies', implemented jointly by UNDP and FAO, will reduce the pressure on forests by ensuring a predictable and managed supply of wood energy from both on-farm and off-farm sources. The Government of Sri Lanka, with technical assistance from UNDP and financial assistance from the Government of Australia, is also implementing a national Community Forestry Programme, which will reduce degradation of forests by improving security of tenure and use rights and developing forest management skills of rural communities. Deforestation of mangrove areas will be addressed through a project under the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) programme of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). A grant from the UNFCCC's Special Climate Change Fund for Adaptation will complement mitigation efforts in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector by increasing the resilience of rural communities and hence reduce their dependence on forest resources in times of stress. All of these initiatives will run in parallel with the UN-REDD National Programme outlined in this document and their respective activities will inform the development of and piloting of demonstration activities under a national REDD+ strategy. Representatives of the initiatives will be invited to PEB meetings and requested whenever appropriate to join Task Forces and/or Working Groups.

### Use of the UN-REDD Programme logo

When developing communications products to support UN-REDD NP activities, the current logo available on the workspace and via the UN-REDD Secretariat, should always be used.

When resizing the logo, the relative proportions/dimensions and colours of the logo should not be altered. To accommodate certain layouts (i.e./ cover designs), it is permitted to separate the UN-REDD Programme logo from the three agency logos on a given page. The UN-REDD Programme logo should only appear on materials that have been produced with funding from the UN-REDD Programme. Prior to launching materials that bear the UN-REDD Programme logo, review should be solicited from UN-REDD Programme staff, ideally from each of the three

Participating UN Organizations. UN-REDD Programme staff should, in turn, ensure that the appropriate people internally have a chance to approve the use of the logo on the material.

## Fund Management Arrangements

The fund management option selected for UN-REDD National Programme is the pass-through modality with the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. The Administrative Agent will ensure consistency of the approved Joint Programme with the applicable provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAA) entered between donors and the Administrative Agent, and the MOU between the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent. In line with the principles under the UN-REDD Programme, the three participating UN Organizations will make every effort to harmonized procedures for coordinated and consistent delivery of the National Programme. **FAO is the lead agency for the implementation of the programme.**

### Cash Transfer

In the case of this particular National Programme, the three Participating UN Organizations will channel funds through a common cash transfer modality, based on the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) process, and coordinate the timing of cash transfers to the single national counterpart. For more information, please refer to [Annex 5 – Principles to be applied for National Programmes](#).

In March 2009, Risk Assessment was performed on the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources in the areas such as Implementing Partner, Funds flow, staffing, Accounting policies and procedures, Internal Audit, External Audit, Reporting & monitoring and Information systems. The assessment results suggest that the Ministry is equipped with suitable qualified personnel who have sufficient experience to handle the operation effectively and efficiently. Additionally, staffs are well aware of the requirement of Finance and Administrative Regulation and hence day-to-day operations are handled accordingly without major deviations. Therefore on the assessed end result of the Financial Management Capacity, total budget and ongoing projects of Ministry of Natural Resources, it has been given an overall risk rating as moderate. For more details, please refer to [Annex 2 – HACT Micro Assessment Report on the Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka](#).

Under the Harmonized Cash Transfer system (HACT) introduced by the UN EXCOM Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) to reduce transaction costs on implementing partners, four modalities of payments are foreseen for nationally implemented projects. They include: 1) Prior to the start of activities against agreed work plan cash transferred (direct cash transfer) to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Planning, for forwarding to the Implementing Partner; 2) Reimbursements after completion of eligible activities by the Implementing Partner; 3) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; and 4) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

In order to receive the funds advanced by the Participating UN Organizations, the Implementing partner/project must either: a) Open a bank account, under the name of the project, to be used only for receiving the Participating UN Organizations advances through the Treasury and to make payments related to the programme; or b) In agreement with participating UN organizations, identify an existing bank account under the IP's name, that would be used solely for the purposes of receiving advances from the Participating UN Organizations through the Treasury to the programme and making payments with these advances. Under no circumstances will the Direct Cash Transfer Modality be used to advance funds to any individual inside or any entity or individual outside of the Implementing Partner or to any account other than the identified official programme bank account.

It will be the responsibility of the PMU Manager to liaise with the Participating UN Organizations to prepare a consolidated Fund Authorisation and Certification of Expenditure [FACE] form, in the required format, and provide it to the Participating UN Organizations at regular and necessary intervals.

Funds will be transferred through the Treasury to MoE to be used by Forest Department as an advance, based on annual and quarterly work plans.

All procurements and disbursements by the Participating UN Organizations are approved by the NPD, thereby assuring coordination and ensuring national accountability. In outline, the Participating UN Organizations' rules and procedures are as follows:

#### **FAO**

For those Outputs indicated in the Results Framework, FAO receives funds and delivers services to different National Implementing Partners (NIP), in line with FAO standard procedures that are applied for Sri Lanka. These procedures involve either: (i) international procurement, (ii) national procurement, or (iii) Letter of Agreement (LoA) with a national agency, with quarterly payments based on agreed work plans. FAO applies the outcome of the HACT micro-assessment for Non-Commercial activities (i.e. those that do not involve procurement or contracting). A Letter of Understanding (LoU) will be signed between FAO and the NIP based on the outcome of HACT.

#### **UNEP**

For those Outputs indicated in the Results Framework, UNEP receives funds and delivers services to different National Implementing Partners (NIP), in line with UNEP standard procedures that are applied for Sri Lanka. These procedures involve either: (i) international procurement, (ii) national procurement, or (iii) Small-scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) or Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with a national agency, with advance quarterly payments based on agreed work plans. UNEP applies the outcome of the HACT micro-assessment for Non-Commercial activities (i.e. those that do not involve procurement or contracting)."

#### **UNDP**

For those Outputs indicated in the Results Framework, UNDP receives funds and based on the approved annual work plan provides the required financial resources to the implementing partners, under the NIM modality, to carry out project activities during the annual cycle. UNDP uses the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), under which the Implementing Partner (IP) will be accountable for: managing UNDP resources to achieve the expected results specified in the project document, in accordance with the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP; maintaining up-to-date accounting system to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting; and sending expenditure reports on a quarterly basis (or more frequently as appropriate) to UNDP. For those activities and outputs for which the Government of Sri Lanka requests UNDP to take responsibility, the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP will sign a Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Services under NIM.

#### Direct and Support Costs

A national counterpart may receive direct technical assistance from a Participating UN Organization. The budgeted amount that is used for directly implemented technical assistance shall be agreed with the national counterpart before the NP allocations are submitted for approval.

Directly implemented technical assistance shall be provided through the National Programme, while direct support costs the Participating UN Organizations should be charged to the Support to National REDD+ Action - Global Programme. Where UN agency direct support costs are charged to a NP budget, they should be agreed (in writing) in advance with the national counterpart. For more information, please refer to [Annex 5 – Principles to](#)

[be applied for National Programmes](#) and the UN-REDD Programme Handbook for National Programmes and other National-Level Activities.

### Procurement

Annual and quarterly work plans will identify responsible partners for procurements. As a general rule, under the project's national implementation arrangement (NIM), the Government guidelines will be applied for competitive procurement of goods and services, such as advertising, tender bidding, evaluation and approval; they will also be in line with international standards for all project-related activities. Procurement of items will be done by implementing Agencies using implementing partners' procedures and systems.

In exceptional cases, based on a specific request of the Implementing Partner, the Participating UN Organizations in line with their procurement policy may provide procurement and recruitment services to the implementing partner including:

- a) Identification and recruitment of programme personnel
- b) Identification and facilitation of training activities
- c) Procurement of goods and services

It will be the responsibility of the beneficiary line ministry or government institution to ensure the settlement of all duties/taxes/levies/VAT on imported goods and services at the point of clearing from Sri Lanka Customs as well as all VAT and other statutory levies applicable and payable on local procurement of goods and services. The Implementing Agencies bear no responsibility whatsoever in the settlement of Government of Sri Lanka duties/taxes/levies/VAT on all imported and local procurement of goods and services.

The Implementing Partner will be audited periodically as per the annual audit plan prepared by the government coordinating authority in consultation with the UNDP Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Environment will be responsible for ensuring that all audit requirements are met.

## **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

Reporting and monitoring provide opportunities at regular predetermined points to validate the logic of the R-PP implementation, and to make adjustments as needed. Information from systematic monitoring needs to be used to encourage improvements or reinforce plans, as well as provide critical input to evaluation. It is difficult to evaluate a process that is not well designed and that does not systematically monitor its progress.

The relevant impact, outcomes and outputs delivered will be reported on and monitored during the implementation of the National UN-REDD Programme. As necessary parameters for monitoring and evaluation such as baselines, indicators, targets and means of verifications are already provided in Table 1: National Programme Results Framework, this section will only focus on how monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out during the implementation of the National UN-REDD Programme in Sri Lanka.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule and Resources**

In order to ensure adaptive management of the process, the implementation of the National UN-REDD Programme will be monitored and evaluated periodically through internal reviews (i.e., quarter, semi-annual, annual progress reporting). There will be a final evaluation (US\$ 70,000 allocated for this under Output 2.1) carried out by an independent reviewer at the end of the implementation to assess achievements and lessons and to make recommendations for remedial action and future consideration. In general, the monitoring activities will be carried out by the PMU in coordination with the FD, other partners and the Participating UN



Organizations, while the indirect cost will ensure quality assurance and oversight by the Participating UN Organizations.

### **Annual/Regular Reviews**

The Participating UN Organizations are required to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made to the National Programme. The information shall be consolidated by the Programme Manager<sup>4</sup> into a narrative report every six months and submitted to the Programme Management Committee. The reports will then be forwarded by the UN Resident Coordinator to the UN-REDD Secretariat. The UN-REDD Secretariat shall provide the Policy Board updates on the implementation progress of the National Programme every six months, based on information received from the UN Resident Coordinator. The UN Resident Coordinator will assist in ensuring the participating UN Organizations at the country level provide the necessary information. The UN-REDD Coordination Group shall also follow-up with the relevant officers and representatives of the participating UN Organizations to ensure the delivery of the report.

The Administrative Agent will provide regular updates on the financial status of the MPTF to the Policy Board, for review and action as appropriate.

In accordance with the UN-REDD Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the participating UN Organizations in receipt of UN-REDD resources will be required to provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports for each National Programme:

- *National Programme Annual Narrative and Financial Report* for each 12 months period ending 31 December each year (1 January-31 December), as per the deadline agreed between the three Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office(See the National Programme annual reporting template);
- *National Programme Semi-Annual Narrative and Financial Reports* for the six months period ending 30 June each year (1 January-30 June), as per the deadline agreed between the three Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office(See the National Programme semi-annual reporting template);
- *A Final National Programme Narrative and Financial Report*, after the completion of all National Programme activities financed from the UN-REDD MDTF, as per the deadline agreed between the three Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office. These financial statements are provided to the MPTF Office from the Headquarters of the Participating UN Organizations (See the National Programme final reporting template);
- *A Final Certified National Programme Financial Statement*, to be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of Project activities.

The Administrative Agent shall prepare consolidated narrative progress and financial reports consisting of the reports referred to above submitted by each Participating UN Organization, and shall provide those consolidated reports to the UN-REDD Policy Board through the Secretariat. Subsequently, in accordance with the MoU and the Standard Administrative Agreement, the Administrative Agent will submit consolidated narrative and financial reports to all UN-REDD Programme donors. Agreed standard UNDG financial and progress reporting formats will be utilised. The Administrative Agent will also submit to donors a certified annual financial statement (Source and Use of Funds).

Upon closure, all National Programmes are required to undertake a final evaluation. The evaluation is undertaken to assess the programme performance, and determine outcomes and impacts stemming from the programme, including their sustainability. The evaluation has two primary objectives: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet

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<sup>4</sup> National Programme budget-holder under each participating UN organisation

accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among the participating UN Organizations and other partners. Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the UN-REDD Programme, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge the role of the UN-REDD donors, the UN Agencies, and any other relevant parties.

Whenever possible and to the extent that it does not jeopardize the privileges and immunities of UN Participating Organizations, and the safety and security of their staff, UN Participating Organizations will promote donor visibility on information, project materials and at project sites, in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

## **Evaluation**

All programmes supported by the UN-REDD Programme MDTF will undertake a final evaluation which will assess the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention, and measure the development impact of the results achieved, on the basis of the initial analysis and indicators described at the time of programme formulation. The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat is responsible for preparing Terms of Reference for the National Programme final evaluations, ensuring its compliance with the MoU and the policies and procedures of each of the implementing UN Agencies. The budget for final evaluations should be included in the National Programme budget. The overall UN-REDD Programme will be externally evaluated every two to three years.

## **Reporting**

All reports are to be submitted to the UN-REDD Secretariat ([un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)) by the communicated deadline. These reports serve all UN-REDD Programme reporting needs, including those of the UN-REDD Programme's Administrative Agent, the MPTF Office. The MPTF Office submits the consolidated reports, to the UN-REDD Policy Board and the donors of the UN-REDD MPTF account.

In preparing the NP reports, the responsibilities are as follows:

- *Participating UN Organizations* prepare and sign-off the reports, determining its own internal process as appropriate and nominate one or more reporting focal points per country. The focal points will report on activities managed at regional/headquarter level, request inputs from National Programme Manager(s), and sign-off the narrative reports before sending it to the UN-REDD Secretariat.
- *The National Programme Manager(s)*<sup>5</sup> should complete the narrative reports, including the financial information, of the National Programme and request comments and clearance of the report from the Government Counterpart; and return the report to the focal points.
- *The Government Counterpart* shall provide additional and complimentary information, as well as sign the report.
- *The UN Resident Coordinator* shall support coordination of the participating UN organizations at the country level to ensure that the necessary information is provided.

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<sup>5</sup>For Final Reports, in case National Programme Managers have finalized their contracts, the UN organizations should assign responsibility to complete the report

- *The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat* will request and notify deadlines for all reports; monitor quality of the reports; deliver them to the administrative agent by uploading them to the MPTF Office Gateway; compile and disseminate the information on the implementation progress of National Programmes; and provide the Policy Board with updates on the implementation progress of the National Programmes every six months together with the MPTF Office.
- *The Administrative Agent* (MPTF Office) will prepare consolidated narrative progress and financial reports and statements, and will provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the UN-REDD MPTF account, as well as the UN-REDD Policy Board.

## Risk Management

The following risks are identified in the Monitoring Framework (Component Six) of the R-PP document. The below matrix describes the assessment of each risk and indicative mitigation measures during the implantation of the R-PP/UN-REDD National Programme in Sri Lanka. These risks will be closely monitored and updated throughout the programme implementation.

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Assessment of Risk (high, medium, or low)	Mitigation Measure
<b>Political</b>	Lack of political will in support of the Roadmap, supporting policies and institutional reforms (incl. redesign of NFI)	Medium	Advocacy programme targeting at policy makers and key decision makers (Output 4) would have a positive impact creating and maintaining the political will necessary for a successful programme implementation. In addition the Cabinet of Ministers will approval the programme. Awareness programmes for national, provincial and regional level politicians.
<b>Organizational</b>	Lack of coordination among the government institutions to work jointly and support joint actions (MRV, forest definition, law enforcement, etc)	Medium	The gap in environmental coordination is expected to be filled by the recently initiated Haritha Lanka Programme. It has been designed to establish an interactive process involving all key ministries to provide adequate collaboration on critical environmental issues for sustainable development as embodied in the strategies and proposed actions of its ten missions. As the President of Sri Lanka is chairing this committee, it lends itself as a platform for raising matters of environmental concern at the highest level. The REDD+ involvement in it is expected to create a common platform for different stakeholders to act together.
	Lack of willingness to share and harmonize data across the government institutions.	Medium	Representatives of all relevant institutions will be members of RPMCC and relevant Taskforces.  In addition the Sri Lankan Government is currently working on a National data sharing mechanisms, which will be implemented in the future.
<b>Operational</b>	Ineffective national REDD+ coordination mechanism	Low	The RPMCC has been established to mitigate this risk. The RPMCC's coordination and decision-making process will ensures adequate coordination and consensus between all the stakeholder institutions. In addition, it should be noted that over-reliance on the RPMCC for implementation progress can also be a risk. Therefore, the PMU with the guidance of the PEB will closely monitor and address issues and risks as they arise and play a strong facilitation role to ensure progress. Meanwhile, the participating UN Organizations will provide constant quality assurance and oversight.
	Limited information dissemination and access by remote areas	Medium	Communication strategy and the action plan would focus on stakeholders in remote areas.
	Limited capacities to deal with technical areas (REL/RL, NFI, etc.)	Medium	Due to the limited number of persons in Sri Lanka with the required technical skills for establishing the REL/RL and MRV system, one common Task Force (TF) will be established (see component 1a). An international and a national consultant will be further employed to provide additional support and to enhance and to promote capacity at national and local levels.
	Lack of past forest covers data and compatibility and convertibility.	Low	IPCC guidelines will be used at the initial stages (tier 1 & 2) and technology will be developed gradually.
<b>Regulatory</b>	Legal barriers to benefit sharing	Medium	Options for equitable and transparent benefit sharing will be identified under output 4.4.

	options		The TF on financial flows and benefit sharing under REDD+ will provide a comprehensive understanding of the financial flows that will take place between public and private, central, regional and local actors in the implementation of the R-PP to aid in designing financial mechanisms for the National REDD+ Programme.
<b>Strategic</b>	Weak mechanism to allow effective participation of all relevant stakeholders.	Low	With targeted awareness among stakeholders, effective platforms to ensure stakeholder participation can be developed. The proposed 'REDD readiness' phase is used to analyse existing barriers and develop effective mechanisms.
	Lack of stakeholder interests and support on key guidance materials (safeguards, etc)	Medium	Detailed analysis to develop a clear understanding of potential impacts and different stakeholder interests together with awarenessraising and consultation can ensure effective participation and support of stakeholders.
	Lack of coordination among different stakeholder groups	Medium	Communication strategy will improve information access plus extensive coordination extending from national to community level.

### Potential Risks related to the Cancun Safeguards and Mitigation Strategies

REDD+ has the potential to deliver substantial benefits beyond carbon. However, there is also a possibility that risks will be incurred in the implementation of REDD+. Accordingly, the UN-REDD Programme has worked with partners and REDD+ countries to develop guidance to enhance the multiple benefits of, and reduce risks from REDD+. On this basis, the UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) have been developed, and are coherent with and draw from the broad guidance provided by the Cancun agreement.

The table below indicates what potential risks (C) are expected during the design and implementation of the National REDD+ Programme in Sri Lanka against the Cancun safeguards (A) and associated SEPC (B), and what policies and measures already exist and what actions (D) will be taken during the implementation of the R-PP/UN-REDD National Programme to assist with the mitigation of risks and establishment of appropriate national REDD+ safeguards. Note that individual safeguards cannot be seen in isolation and that there is some overlap especially among the environmental safeguards. Hence, proposed measures to be taken during RPP implementation to reduce a particular risk are expected to also contribute to the reduction of other risks.

A. Relevant section of <u>Cancun Agreements</u> , Annex I (REDD+ Safeguards, UNFCCC)	B. UN-REDD Social & Environmental Principle	C. Potential risk in Sri Lanka	D. Measures to be taken during RPP implementation
<p>2(b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty</p> <p>2(d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities (...)</p>	<p>Principle 1 –Apply norms of democratic governance, including those reflected in national commitments and Multilateral Agreements</p>	<p>The REDD+ actions might provide room for the embezzlement of public funds, illegal conversion of forests for infrastructure development through bribery and misuse of information, influencing decisions of indigenous peoples and other stakeholders including forest dependent communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps toward improved institutional arrangements through Output 1.2 will be matched with options for increased effectiveness in forest governance through Outputs 4.1 and 4.2 as well as effective management of REDD+ benefits through Output 4.4 in order to support the strengthening of policies and measures against corruption risks, while Outputs 3.2 and 3.3 will ensure access to information and feedback by all relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• Results of the outputs will directly inform Output 5.6, the process of national safeguards design.</li> <li>• Sri Lanka legal system has provisions to encounter fraud and theft. The project will improve the capacity in mitigation and monitoring.</li> <li>• <i>Sri Lanka Bribery Act, 1954 and Declaration of Assets and Liabilities, No.1 1975 regulating the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption activities will provide further guidance.</i></li> <li>• <i>UNDP publication, ‘Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change’ will provide technical guidance.</i></li> </ul>
<p>2(c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Principle 2 – Respect and protect stakeholder rights, including human rights, statutory and customary rights, and collective rights</p>	<p>REDD+ actions might disrupt social harmony and adversely impact the livelihood forest dependent communities including Veddhas community (especially for the case of Veddha in Maduruoya Protected Area) through involuntary resettlement and loss of traditional livelihoods. The forest boundary demarcation process might force encroaches in the peripheries of natural forests to leave their traditional land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders will be promoted through Output 3.2 to establish FPIC and grievance mechanisms, while land tenure and right will be clarified through Output 4.2.</li> <li>• Results of the outputs will directly inform Output 5.6, the process of national safeguards design.</li> <li>• The programme will work with media and other interested groups and also build the capacity of the legal system, implementing land ordinance, freedom for information access, etc.</li> <li>• <i>The Sri Lankan Land Settlement Ordinance No. 20 of 1931 and subsequent amendments will provide further guidance.</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness and UN-REDD (draft) Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be followed. FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and UNDP publication, ‘Pro-poor Land Tenure Reform and Democratic Governance’ will also provide some technical guidance.</i></li> </ul>

<p>2 (e) Actions are (...) used to (...) enhance other social and environmental benefits (...)¹</p>	<p>Principle 3 – Promote and enhance forests’ contribution to sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>REDD+ actions might not consider perspectives of the forest dependent communities including Veddahs and therefore may result in limited access by local people to NTFPs, collection of bee honey, rattan, medicines, etc., on which they heavily depend and threaten livelihood security.</p> <p>REDD+ actions might hinder local economic development prospects and therefore may lead to increased poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While Output 4.1 identified critical drivers of D&amp;D and potential strategies to address them, Output 3. 1 and Output 3.2 will ensure effective communication and consultation, including consent seeking to ensure local livelihoods perspectives are fully considered in any REDD+ and related land-use planning decisions. Also, Output 4.4 will seek ways to compensate for any inevitable losses by affected populations.</li> <li>• Results of the outputs will directly inform Output 5.6, the process of national safeguards design.</li> <li>• <i>Forest policy of Sri Lanka-1995 and the Forestry Sector Master plan will provide further guidance.</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness will be followed. UNDP publication, ‘Support to Effective and Inclusive National Systems of Governance for REDD+will also provide some technical guidance.</i></li> </ul>
<p>2(a) Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements</p> <p>2(f) Actions to address the risk of reversals</p> <p>2(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions</p>	<p>Principle 4 – Contribute to low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development policy, consistent with national development strategies, national forest programmes and commitments under international conventions and agreements</p>	<p>While forest policies and legal frameworks are in place to minimize further forest loss and to maintain the area under forests, accelerating economic development may override existing legislation. This is exacerbated by the poor understanding of social and environmental values of forests and insufficient understanding of future risks to REDD+ achievements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong communication component under output 3.1 will raise awareness on the value of Sri Lanka’s forests and enhance the understanding of future risks to REDD+ achievements , while communication networks with concerned stakeholders will allow for easy reporting of offences.</li> <li>• Capacities of the Climate Change Secretariat will be enhanced to ensure consistency with and contribution to the national forest programme, national poverty reduction strategies and other sustainable development goals (including those outlined under the Millennium Development Goals framework) and international commitments, including alignment with ministries’ and sub-national strategies and plans that may have an impact on, or be affected by the forest sector and/or land use change.</li> <li>• Several activities also promote a transformation to a green economy and alignment with RIO+20 outcomes, particularly under output 1.2, output 3.1, and output 4.1, which are all supportive of the Haritha Lanka Programme, which is now fully operational.</li> <li>• Long-term, binding contractual agreements for forest user, owners and managers will be drafted for further discussions, which clearly specify roles and responsibilities in managing forests sustainably, and clarify countermeasures related to reversals and penalties in case of breach of contract by any party.</li> <li>• Develop the role of civil society monitors and public oversight mechanisms to strengthen the credibility of REDD+ processes and the implementation of measures reducing the risk of reversals and displacement.</li> <li>• <i>Guidelines on MahindaChinthana and Haritha Lanka Programme will be followed.</i></li> </ul>

<p>2(e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions (...) are not used for the conversion of natural forests but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services (...)</p> <p>2(f) Actions to address the risk of reversals</p> <p>2(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions</p>	<p>Principle 5 – Protect naturally regenerating forests from degradation or conversion to other land uses, including plantation forest</p>	<p>As interest in generating carbon credits increases, there is the potential that natural forests of high biological diversity will be replaced with carbon producing forests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks dealing with the conversion of natural forests, biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management to determine the extent to which Sri Lanka already complies with this Cancun safeguards, and where gaps and needs may exist, will be assessed (output 5.6).</li> <li>An expert group, consisting of individuals with various backgrounds, will be established to: (i) determine the national approach to avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacements and (ii) discuss and develop principles and criteria (P&amp;C) and indicators and verifiers of the P&amp;C responding to specific national circumstances (output 5.6).</li> <li>A framework, including indicators, for collecting data related to avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacement and for reporting through the MRV, M and I process will be developed (output 5.6).</li> <li>As permanence and displacement issues are pertinent to MRV systems, a comprehensive national forest monitoring system and database will be established to comply with commitments on MRV with UNFCCC under output 5.6.</li> <li>Where significant natural forest loss is occurring or anticipated, the Programme will explicitly prioritize interventions that reduce conversion of natural forest over other REDD+ activities.</li> <li>Under the National Physical Planning Policy and Plan (NPP&amp;P) most biologically sensitive areas are protected from any development. Under output 4.1 and 4.3, the NPP&amp;P will be reviewed and spatial information on important areas to be protected updated and excluded from REDD+ and other activities to reduce the risk of displacement.</li> <li><i>Guidelines on National Forest Policy and Environmental Policy which prevent converting biodiversity rich existing natural forests to forest plantations will be followed.</i></li> </ul>
<p>2(e) Actions (...) incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services (...)</p> <p>2(e) Actions are (...) used to (...) enhance other social and environmental benefits</p>	<p>Principle 6 – Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest to deliver management objectives including biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services</p>	<p>Without knowledge on the social and environmental benefits of natural forests and weak incentives to protect or manage them it is likely that carbon value generation will be overemphasized to the detriment of other benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and implement awareness raising programme for key actors responsible for forest conversion on issues risks and benefits of natural forests and their ecosystems, the safeguard principles and criteria, (P&amp;C) and potential measures to manage risks to natural forest (output 3.1).</li> <li>Develop land-use planning procedures that explicitly take account of the P&amp;C and the importance of natural forests and related ecosystem services, and biodiversity conservation and potential synergies and trade-offs between different benefits.</li> <li>Consider R-coefficients for maintaining or enhancing social and environmental benefits in the development of a benefits distribution system (output 4.4.).</li> <li><i>National Conservation Review which includes information on environmental benefits of forests will be followed to categorize forest lands for different management objectives. Social benefits are considered at the preparation of management plans for each forest type.</i></li> </ul>



2(e) Actions that are consistent with the conservation of... biological diversity...	Principle 7 – Minimise adverse impacts (direct and indirect) on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity	As interest in generating higher carbon values, there is the potential that non-forest ecosystems with high biodiversity values will be replaced with carbon producing forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the National Physical Planning Policy and Plan (NPPP&amp;P) most biologically sensitive areas are protected from any development. Under output 4.1 and 4.3, the NPPP&amp;P will be reviewed and spatial information on important areas to be protected updated and excluded from REDD+ and other activities to reduce the risk of displacement.</li> <li>• <i>Guidelines on National Environmental Act will be used to prevent land-use changes in environmentally sensitive areas.</i></li> <li>• <i>UNEP-WCMC publication, 'Making Biodiversity Safeguards for REDD+ Work in Practice. Developing Operational Guidelines and Identifying Capacity Requirements' will also provide some technical guidance.</i></li> </ul>
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## Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the UN-REDD Collaborative Programme, which came into effect on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2008. The current Programme strategy runs between 2011 and 2015.

This National Programme document is consistent with the cooperation/assistance agreements signed by the lead UN agencies involved in this programme with the Government of Sri Lanka. For the UNDP, this document is pursuant to the Country Programme Action Plan and the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) it signed with the Government of Sri Lanka. All provisions in the SBAA therefore apply to this document. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The **UNDP** reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

On the part of the **FAO**, this document is consistent with the basic agreement with Government of Sri Lanka as indicated in the exchange of letters between the Government of Sri Lanka and FAO on 04 January 1979.

The FAO Representative shall represent the Organization in Sri Lanka, and shall be responsible within the limits of the authority delegated to him/her, for all aspects of the Organization's activities in the country. In the effective performance of his/her functions, the FAO Representative shall have access to appropriate policy and planning levels of Government in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors of the economy, as well as, to central planning authorities. He/she shall maintain close liaison with the Government's coordinating agency for external assistance and thereby serve to keep all the appropriate Government agencies fully informed on all aspects of the policies and procedures of FAO's programme in Sri Lanka

For **UNEP**, in line with its position as a non-resident agency with a global mandate for technical cooperation and capacity building, the signed National Programme document shall be the legal basis of UNEP's relation with the Government of Sri Lanka within the context of this programme. UNEP will work in close coordination with the programme management team.

The Participating UN Organizations agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to UN-REDD are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN Organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

## Annex 1: Work plan and budget

Outcome 1: National Consensus Reached on the National REDD+ Programme																					
Expected outputs	Planned Activities	Time-frame												Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
Output 1.1 Broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ advisory group established	Activity 1.1.1 Review and finalize draft terms of reference for the National REDD+ Programme Management and Coordinating Committee(RPMCC)													Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	5,000	3,000	3,000	11,000		11,000	
	Activity 1.1.2. Establish RPMCC through a ministerial decree													Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000		5,000	
	Activity 1.1.3 Initiate national coordination workshops													Training of counterparts	-	-	-	-		-	
	Activity 1.1.4. Organize regular meetings of REDD+ stakeholders													Contracts	13,000	10,000	11,000	34,000		34,000	
														Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-		-	
														Total	20,000	15,000	15,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Output 1.2 National legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for sectors relevant for REDD+ reviewed (i.e., agriculture,	Activity 1.2.1 Sub-divide RPMCC into thematic groups to conduct gap analysis and recommend actions (e.g., MRV and Monitoring, Policy and Measures & Stakeholder Engagement) (linked to Output 5.6)													Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	42,500	-	-	42,500	42,500		
	Activity 1.2.2. Review institutional and legal arrangements and lessons of the Haritha Lanka programme (including implications of Rio+20) and its relevance to REDD+ (Mission 2, 3 & 5)													Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	40,500	-	-	40,500	40,500		

forestry and other land uses)	Activity 1.2.3. Stakeholder mapping (public and private sectors, CSO, forest dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples, etc.)														Training of counterpart s	32,600	-	-	32,600	32,600		
	Activity 1.2.4. Identity capacity needs in national legal, procedural and institutional arrangements for REDD+														Contracts	22,400	17,000	-	39,400	39,400		
	Activity 1.2.5. Develop a set of guidelines for management arrangements for the National REDD+ process														Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-		
															Total	138,000	17,000	-	155,000	155,000		-
Output 1.3 National REDD+ Roadmap prepared	Activity 1.3.1. Consolidate all assessment results from output 1.2.														Supplies, commoditie s, equipment and transport	11,000	-	-	11,000		11,000	
	Activity 1.3.2. Consultation meeting on preparation of the Roadmap														Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	22,000	-	-	22,000		22,000	
	Activity 1.3.3. Prepare a National REDD+ Roadmap														Training of counterpart s	5,000	-	-	5,000		5,000	
	Activity 1.3.4. Invite public comments on the Roadmap														Contracts	17,000	-	-	17,000		17,000	
	Activity 1.3.5. Finalize the Roadmap through a validation meeting with stakeholders														Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-		-	
															Total	55,000	-	-	55,000	-	55,000	-
Outcome 1 sub-total																213,000	32,000	15,000	260,000	155,000	105,000	-
Outcome 2 Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process																						
Expected outputs	Planned Activities	Time-frame												Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	

Output 2.1 UN-REDD Programme implementa tion arrangeme nts established	Activity 2.1.1. Establish and operate PMU, TFs, TWGs and effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements												Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000	60,000		
	Activity 2.1.2. Establish networks and links between RPMCC, MoE, CCS and other related institutions (Private Sector, CBOs, NGOs, Public Sector, INGOs etc.)												Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	150,000	145,500	145,500	441,000	441,000		
	Activity 2.1.3. Organize regular meetings and workshops for capacity building (TFs, TWGs and any other relevant groups)												Training of counterparts	3,000	3,500	3,500	10,000	10,000		
	Activity 2.1.4 Undertake M&E (i.e. Terminal evaluation)												Contracts	38,000	43,000	108,000	189,000	189,000		
													Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total													211,000	212,000	277,000	700,000	700,000	-	-
Output 2.2 Capacity Building Action Plan developed for REDD+ (linked to Output 1.2)	Activity 2.2.1. Identify an effective REDD+ management structure and working arrangements with key institutions and partners – coordinate and collaborate with other development and national partner activities (e.g., assisted regeneration, fires, invasive species, agriculture, timber trade, production and consumption, etc. )												Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	-	-	-	-		-	
	Activity 2.2.2. Develop a Competency Framework for REDD+ in Sri Lanka												Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	5,000	11,000	4,000	20,000		20,000	
	Activity 2.2.3. Design and conduct a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) for the forest sector in Sri Lanka, including all stakeholder groups												Training of counterparts	-	5,000	-	5,000		5,000	
													Contracts	15,000	-	-	15,000		15,000	

														Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-		-	
														Total	20,000	16,000	4,000	40,000	-	40,000	-
Outcome 2 sub-total															231,000	228,000	281,000	740,000	700,000	40,000	-
Outcome 3 Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement																					
Expected outputs	Planned Activities	Time-frame												Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
Output 3.1 Strategic communication and consultation plan prepared	Activity 3.1.1. Identify target groups (linked to Activity 1.2.3)													Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	25,000	41,000	40,000	106,000			106,000
	Activity 3.1.2. Establish communication networks with development partners for increased coordination and collaboration –e.g., linking up with DayataSevena campaign and DiviNegumaprogramme, plantation sector, CBOs, NGOs, civil society groups.													Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000			45,000
	Activity 3.1.3. Design and validate communication strategies and plans for target groups for raising awareness, promoting engagement and behavioural changes towards green economy (communication formats, products and feedback/evaluation mechanisms) (linked to Output 5.6)													Training of counterparts	24,000	22,000	22,000	68,000			68,000
	Activity 3.1.4. Establish and maintain a REDD+ website and a media platform, and link with MoE media unit													Contracts	38,000	28,000	28,000	94,000			94,000

	Activity 3.1.5. Document and disseminate lessons-learned											Other Direct Costs	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000			60,000
												<b>Total</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>373,000</b>
<b>Output 3.2 Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ readiness process enhanced (incl. FPIC, the private sector engagement )</b>	Activity 3.2.1. Agree and establish stakeholder forums linked to the national REDD+ process											Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	5,000	5,000	7,000	17,000			17,000
	Activity 3.2.2. Support self-organized regular meetings by the stakeholder forums											Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	17,000	14,000	14,000	45,000			45,000
	Activity 3.2.3. Consult and identify a plot location for FPIC											Training of counterparts	40,000	25,000	30,000	95,000			95,000
	Activity 3.2.4. Pilot FPIC and document lessons (linked to Output 5.6)											Contracts	30,000	8,000	25,000	63,000			63,000
	Activity 3.2.5. Prepare and validate a national FPIC guideline and application toolkit											Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-			-
	Activity 3.2.6. Design training programs for FPIC application																		
	Activity 3.2.7. Establish a grievance mechanism																		
	Activity 3.2.8. Design and implement training on communication and team building for NGOs and CBOs, indigenous people, women, private sector and other relevant groups																		
	Activity 3.2.9. Design and implement customized communication training for relevant institutions.																		
	Activity 3.2.10. Enhancement of equipment and material for communication and extension programmes of the FD and											<b>Total</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>-</b>





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identified	Activity 4.3.3. Conduct an inventory of reforested areas											Training of counterpart s	30,000	33,000	15,000	78,000	39,000	39,000	
	Activity 4.3.4. Assess opportunity cost of alternate livelihoods/land uses											Contracts	76,000	111,000	20,000	207,000	103,000	104,000	
	Activity 4.3.5. Assess potential sustainable uses and species to be utilized in enrichment planting in degraded forests											Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-			
	Activity 4.3.6. Analyze the status of degraded forests that can be used for assisted regeneration or enrichment planting and provide policy options																		
	Activity 4.3.7. Establish an inventory of tree cover outside forests and dynamics of agro-forest gardens (linked to Output 5.2)																		
	Activity 4.3.8. Assess potential for private sector engagement in REDD+, including tea and other plantation industries																		
	Activity 4.3.9. Develop an approach for Provincial/District level REDD+ Mainstreaming																		
	Activity 4.3.10. Analyse lessons from participatory models in the forest sector											<b>Total</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>
	Activity 4.4.1. Assess existing systems for financial management and distribution (e.g., micro-finance, national pension and healthcare schemes, etc.)											Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	10,000	15,000	5,000	30,000		30,000	
	Activity 4.4.2. Analyze potential benefit sharing arrangements to recommend policy options (linked to Output 5.6)											Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000		30,000	
Output 4.4 Options for equitable and transparent benefit sharing identified	Activity 4.4.3. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders											Training of counterpart s	-	-	-	-		-	

															Contracts	25,000	15,000	-	40,000		40,000	
															Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-		-	
														<b>Total</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Output 4.5 National REDD+ Strategy developed</b>	Activity 4.5.1. Develop national REDD+ strategy options and recommendations based on all assessment and consultation outcomes													Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	-	2,000	5,000	7,000		7,000		
	Activity 4.5.2. Validate national REDD+ strategy options and recommendations with stakeholders													Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	-	3,000	15,000	18,000		18,000		
														Training of counterparts	-	-	-	-		-		
														Contracts	-	-	5,000	5,000		5,000		
														Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-		-		
														<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Outcome 4 sub-total</b>															<b>320,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>760,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Outcome 5: Forest monitoring system for REDD+ Activities Provided</b>																						
<b>Expected outputs</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<b>Time-frame</b>												<b>Planned budget (USD)</b>				<b>Participating UN Agencies</b>				
		<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	
<b>Output 5.1 Forest monitoring process initiated</b>	Activity 5.1.1.Development of the MRV Action Plan& ensure the sustainability while preparing the Action Plan													Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	20,000	14,000	2,000	36,000	36,000			
	Activity 5.1.2.Enhance general capacities for various stakeholders involved in monitoring and MRV													Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	20,000	20,000	2,000	42,000	42,000			

	Activity 5.1.3.Deliver forest sector capacity training on GHG inventory										Training of counterparts	36,000	24,000	7,000	67,000	67,000		
	Activity 5.1.4.Rationalize forest definition and establish a forest stratification system										Contracts	150,000	150,000	155,000	455,000	455,000		
	Activity 5.1.5.Establish a central database and archiving system including the provision of information on REDD+ safeguards (linked to Output 5.6)										Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-		
	Activity 5.1.6 Harmonization of existing EF and AD data and identifying data gaps																	
	Activity 5.1.7.Develop QA/QC procedures for activity data and emission factors										<b>Total</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>208,000</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	-	-
<b>Output 5.2 National forest monitoring systems established</b>	Activity 5.2.1.Specific training on forest cover monitoring( remote sensing, GIS and database management etc)										Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	15,000	25,000	35,000	75,000	75,000		
	Activity 5.2.2.Collate and populate database with mapping information.										Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	-	-	-	-	-		
	Activity 5.2.3.Analyse satellite imagery and provide recommendations for forest monitoring.										Training of counterparts	15,000	36,000	60,000	111,000	111,000		
	Activity 5.2.4.Identify and validate parameters for forest monitoring system with stakeholders.										Contracts	13,000	66,000	70,000	149,000	149,000		
	Activity 5.2.5.Determine the role of community mapping in determining forest cover change.										Other Direct Costs	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000		
	Activity 5.2.6.Undertake a cost benefit analysis for the forest monitoring system																	

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	Activity 5.5.2.Harmonize the past forest cover data										Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	7,000	7,000	6,000	20,000	20,000		
	Activity 5.5.3.Develop national capacities in REL/RL, GIS										Training of counterparts	10,000	9,000	5,000	24,000	24,000		
	Activity 5.5.4.Test REL/RL										Contracts	20,000	-	-	20,000	20,000		
											Other Direct Costs	11,000	-	-	11,000	11,000		
											<b>Total</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Output 5.6 Framework for social and environmental risk mitigation and potential multiple benefit enhancement designed</b>	Activity 5.6.1.Assess any existing policies relevant to safeguards (e.g., EIA), and their applicability and effectiveness for REDD+										Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	-	-	-	-			
	Activity 5.6.2.Identify and agree on nationally appropriate REDD+ safeguards and indicators										Personnel (Staff, Consultants & Travel)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000			15,000
	Activity 5.6.3.Develop information gathering methodologies(consultations, secondary data, statistics and survey) and change monitoring approach through demonstration activities										Training of counterparts	-	-	-	-			
	Activity 5.6.4.Provide information on risks of displacement and reversal for demonstration site										Contracts	15,000	48,000	22,318	85,318		60,000	25,318
	Activity 5.6.5.Collect and analyse information on safeguards using the identified methodologies and approach to identify risks and potential multiple benefits,										Other Direct Costs	-	-	-	-			
	Activity 5.6.6.Consultation based on analysis results to identify risk mitigation and benefit enhancement measures														-			





## Annex 2: HACT Micro Assessment

Please go to the UN-REDD Workspace:

[http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=8373&Itemid=53](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=8373&Itemid=53) to access the Micro Assessment Report on the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Sri Lanka.

## Annex 3: Draft Terms of Reference of the REDD+ Programme Management and Coordinating Committee (RPMCC)

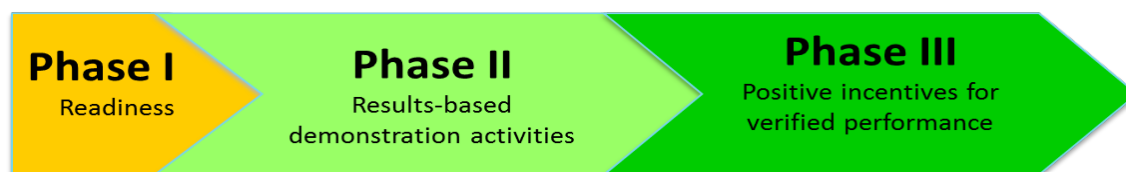
### Background

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) is proposed as a new international mechanism to reward developing countries for reducing their rates of deforestation and forest degradation, and for increasing carbon stocks. As part of a future international climate change agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD+ will operate at the national level and will cover all forested areas in a country. Any reductions in deforestation or forest degradation at the sub-national level will not be rewarded through the international mechanism, unless overall national rates also decline. Similarly, increases in carbon stocks will not be rewarded unless the increase takes place at the national level.

It is therefore necessary to establish a national coordinating body which has broad cross-sectoral representation across government in order for REDD+ to be implemented on a national scale. The body should also include representatives from non-government stakeholders and should adopt a process to ensure engagement with all stakeholders.

Under the emerging UNFCCC framework for REDD+,<sup>6</sup> countries should adopt a phased approach to REDD+, as follows:

- Phase 1: REDD+ Readiness: Development of necessary capacities and institutions to implement REDD+ at the national level
- Phase 2: Demonstration and Piloting of Policies and Measures: Field testing of practical measures and strategies may be done, through demonstration activities, in addition to continuous capacity building and development of new policies and legislation
- Phase 3: Implementation of REDD+: A national performance-based system of resource distribution or benefit sharing



### Ministerial Appointment to establish the RPMCC

A REDD+ Programme Management Coordination Committee in Sri Lanka is appointed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

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<sup>6</sup>Cancun Agreements, Dec. 1/CP 16, Chapter III C.

### **RPMCC objective**

The RPMCC is responsible for ensuring the overall coordination and collaboration between all REDD+ relevant initiatives, supported by various development partners and national institutions, including the UN-REDD Programme in order to attain the preparation of a National REDD+ Roadmap and REDD+ Guidelines for Sri Lanka (Phase 1 above). The Roadmap and guidelines will guide further work by the country to design and implement effective policies and measures related to REDD+ in a highly orchestrated way in order to enter into Phase II and subsequently Phase III.

### **Membership and structure**

The Members of the RPMCC represent a cross section of key stakeholder groups not only from forest and land use sectors but also from other relevant sectors, including law enforcement, judiciary and social protection in Sri Lanka. They include government agencies, high-level policy makers, civil society, private sector, communities and other stakeholders. Membership is by invitation from the Secretary of the MoE. Membership is voluntary. Institutions which agree to delegate representatives to the RPMCC must ensure that these individuals demonstrate the commitment, in time and resources, necessary to contribute constructively to the work of the RPMCC. Membership is held by institutions, not individuals. Delegates must ensure that they have well-informed alternates available to attend RPMCC meetings as required.

Institutions may be added to the membership by invitation from the Secretary of the MoE, on the recommendation of the current RPMCC membership

### **Chair and Secretariat**

The Chair of the RPMCC is the representative of the Secretary of the MoE. The Chair will be responsible for calling meetings of the RPMCC.

Initially, at its establishment, the National Programme will act as its Secretary, and the UN-REDD Programme Management Unit (PMU) will provide secretarial functions for the RPMCC. The Secretariat will be responsible for arranging meetings of the RPMCC and for taking minutes of meetings.

### **Work of RPMCC**

Meetings will be held on a monthly basis and where required an extra-ordinary meeting can be organized. Agendas for each meeting will be developed and circulated by the Chair, and will be designed based on the following objectives:

- To advise on the establishment of the National REDD+ Programme and the National REDD+ Office
- To provide strategic direction for the implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme
- To enhance inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination and collaborative approach of Programme activities
- To advice on issues brought to the attention of RPMCC by key stakeholders

- To prepare draft TORs for Task Forces in close collaboration with the National Programme Director and monitor progress of their work
- To approve setting up of TWGs on the recommendation of TFs and the NPD
- To advise on resource mobilization for implementing activities under the National REDD+ Programme.
- To provide guidance on the implementation of REDD+ activities by various development partners
- To provide guidance on overall capacity building, adherence to safeguards under REDD+.
- To ensure that community-level concerns are heard and acted upon and that community partners are given due recognition in benefit sharing.
- To drive the roadmap development process and advice on the development of the REDD+ Strategy.

## **Reporting**

Each member of the RPMCC will be responsible for reporting to his or her own line agency or organization. The RPMCC will provide advice and support in the implementation of projects and programmes which contribute to the development and implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap and Guidelines.

## **Duration of Taskforce**

The implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme will begin in December 2012 and is expected to conclude by November 2015; however, the mandate of the RPMCC will not end with the endorsement of the Roadmap.

## **Potential candidate members of the RPMCC**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ministry of Environment (MoE)                                   | 14. Department of National Planning (DoNP)   |
| 2. Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment (CCS) | 15. Department of External Resources (DoER)  |
| 3. Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoF&P)                        | 16. Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)   |
| 4. Forest Department (FD)  | 17. Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA)                                      |
| 5. Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)                      | 18. University academics and researchers   |
| 6. Department of Agriculture (DoA)                                 | 19. Private Sector Organizations   |
| 7. Department of Land Use Policy and Planning (DLUPP)              | 20. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)  |
| 8. Central Environmental Authority (CEA)                           | 21. Community Based Organisations (CBOs), indigenous peoples and local community members |
| 9. Coast Conservation Department (CCD)                             | 22. Center for Women's Research (CENWOR)   |
| 10. Urban Development Authority (UDA)                              | 23. Women Bureau of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Child Development and Women Affairs           |
| 11. State Timber Corporation (STC)                                 | 24. International Union for Conservation of Nature Sri Lanka (IUCN)                      |
| 12. National Science Foundation (NSF)                              | 25. Weeramanthri Foundation  |
| 13. Department of Meteorology (DoM)                                |  |

## Annex 4: TOR of the PEB

### Objectives

To provide guidance to, and oversight of, the UN-REDD programme in Sri Lanka, in its effort to support effective and efficient development of measures to engage with a future mechanism on REDD+.

### Membership

Organization	Representative	PEB-Designation	Alternate Member
Ministry of Environment (MoE) –Secretary	B.M.U.D. Basnayake	Co-chair	Gamini Gamage (Addl. Secretary)
UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (UNRC)	Subinay Nandy	Co-chair	To be identified
UN-REDD Programme Director	Anura Sathurusinghe	Member Secretaries	To be identified
UNDP Country Director	Razina Bilgrami	Member	To be identified
FAO Country Representative	Patrick Evans	Member	To be identified
UNEP Director, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation	Ibrahim Thiaw,	Member	To be identified
CBOs Representatives	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Indigenous People Representatives	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Ministry of Finance and Planning	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Ministry of Lands and Land Development	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Forest Department (FD)	K.P.Ariyadasa	Member	To be identified
Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)	H.D.Rathnayake	Member	To be identified
The Central Environmental Authority (CEA)	Ramani Ellepola	Member	To be identified
Department of External Resources	Mapapathirana	Member	To be identified
University academics and researchers	Malini Gamage	Member	To be identified
I.U.C.N.	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Practical Action	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Green Movement of Sri Lanka	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Environmental Foundation Ltd	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Steve Lanka	To be identified	Member	To be identified
Others invited as appropriate (e.g., donors, development partners,etc)	To be identified	Observer	To be identified

All members must designate alternates to attend if they are not available. Additional representatives may be invited to meetings as temporary participants as required. Additional members can be added to the PEB as appropriate and following invitation from both Co-chairs.

## **Operations**

The PEB will provide overall guidance for effective implementation of the UN- REDD Initial National Programme through approval or revision of annual work plans (AWP) and budgets, as well through overall monitoring and evaluation of progress made.

Meetings will be held quarterly or more regularly if needed at which AWP and budgets will be discussed. Meeting dates for subsequent meetings will be decided at each PEB meeting with confirmation of dates being provided at least two weeks in advance of meetings. All meeting documents will be circulated at least one week in advance of the meeting and should be available to the REDD Secretariat sufficiently in advance of this to facilitate translation and review. Translation service will be provided to allow participants to communicate in either Sinhala, Tamil or English.

PEB meeting will be made based on the quorum (50%+1). PEB meetings will be minuted by the REDD+ Secretariat and will be posted on a website (yet to be established) and will be available in English.

## **Decision-making**

The Programme Executive Board will make decision by consensus.

## **Responsibilities**

The Programme Executive Board members are responsible for:

- Providing comments to the REDD+ Programme Management Coordinating Committee (RPMCC) on progress of the UN-REDD Programme.
- Reviewing, providing recommendation on and approving UN-REDD Work plans and budgets presented to them by the REDD+ Programme Management Coordinating Committee and Secretariat.
- Reviewing UN-REDD programme progress and assess the need for a no cost extension and its duration.
- Providing any written comment or request for clarification on issues of concern to the REDD+ Programme Management Coordinating Committee members.
- Providing guidance on conflict resolution related to any conflict occurring within UN-REDD Programme implementation.
- Reporting programme progress to their respective stakeholders.

## **Duration and timing**

UN-REDD Programme Executive Board Members will prepare themselves to perform their functions in the Programme Executive Board following up on from each meeting.

## **Funding**

Financial support will be provided to provincial based representatives to attend any PEB meeting held in Colombo. In the event that the PEB meeting is held outside of Colombo, the UNREDD project will meet all expenses for members to attend the meeting including cost of accommodation and subsistence.

## Annex 5: Principles to be applied for National Programmes

The Participating UN Organizations have agreed to apply the following principles for developing and implementing National Programmes:

### Preamble

- Respect the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) Guidance Note on Joint Programming, which states:

“The decision to select one or a combination of fund management options for a joint programme should be based on how to achieve the most effective, efficient and timely implementation, and to reduce transaction costs for national partners, donors and the UN.”
- Commit to:
  - Minimizing national counterpart transaction costs;
  - Putting the interests of the national counterpart ahead of agency interests;
  - Taking advantage of agencies' comparative advantages in implementation support
- Recognize that National Programmes are country-driven and designed to serve countries REDD+ readiness needs.

### Principles

- The UN REDD Programme will identify a lead agency that will be accountable to the Management Group for programme delivery in that country.
- The determination of which agency should play the lead role in any particular country should be made on the basis of which agency has the comparative advantage in providing effective, efficient and timely implementation. This includes:
  - UN Country Team roles set out in the UNDAF;
  - Relationship and past project implementation experience with the national counterpart;
  - In-country capacity to support the implementation modality;
  - Guidance from the UN Resident Coordinator.
- In instances of national implementation, the national counterpart should expect to receive funds from one agency, based on the agreed National Programme. If there is more than one national counterpart, there may be more than one UN agency transferring funds.

- Where it is not possible to have only one UN agency transferring funds to a national counterpart, multiple agency channels should use the same cash transfer modality, based on the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) process, and coordinate the timing of cash transfers to the single national counterpart.
- The Lead agency will support the PMU (or equivalent). The PMU will include a coordinator, recognized by each agency as supporting the overall National Programme.
- An agency may agree with a national counterpart to provide direct technical assistance. The budgeted amount that is used for directly implemented technical assistance shall be agreed with the national counterpart before the NP allocations are submitted for approval.
- Directly implemented technical assistance shall be provided through a National Programme workplan, managed by the PMU (or equivalent).
- UN agency direct support costs should be charged to the Support to National REDD+ Action - Global Programme (SNA).
- Where UN agency direct support costs are charged to a NP budget, they should be agreed (in writing) in advance with