

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



FOREST DEPARTMENT
SRI LANKA

National Programme Annual Report **SRI LANKA**

UN-REDD Programme

2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

<p>Country: Sri Lanka</p> <p>Title of programme: Sri Lanka UN-REDD National Programme</p>	<p>Date of signature¹: 27February 2013</p> <p>Date of first transfer of funds²: 3 April 2013</p> <p>End date according to National Programme Document: 30 January 2016 (given the date of fund transfer, the official end date is now 2 April 2016)</p> <p>No-cost extension requested³: No</p>
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- **Implementing partners**⁴:
- Forest Department of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (Lead implementing partner)
- Climate Change Secretariat (CCS), Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
- Department of Wild Life Conservation (DWLC) of the Ministry of Wildlife Resources Conservation

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013 ⁸
FAO	2,410,000	2,410,000	154,016.28
UNDP	915,000	915,000	22,191.63
UNEP	413,318	413,318	130,000.00
Programme Cost	3,738,318	3,738,318	306,207.91
Indirect Support cost(7%)	261,682	261,682	13,551.44
Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	319,759.35

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is **unofficial**. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Outcome 1: National Consensus Reached on the National REDD+ Programme	
Expected Results (Output1.1): Broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ advisory group established	
Indicators:	Terms of reference endorsed by the Ministry of Environment ¹⁰ and members of the RPMCC appointed Number of coordination workshops and meetings conducted (2 workshops and 4 meetings per year)
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No advisory group, but draft ToR available
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 3 months RPMCC established, demonstrating a nationally-led REDD+ Readiness process 2 workshops per year 4 meetings per year	Achievement of Annual Targets ToR of RPMCCC revised. The expected role of the RPMCC (advisory group for the National REDD+ Programme, including the UN-REDD National Programme) is currently handled by the Programme Executive Board (PEB), membership of which has been expanded to accommodate this role. PEB ToR agreed, including membership. Selection process for CSO and IP representatives on PEB completed. Civil Society Platform and IP Forum established First PEB meeting conducted
Expected Results (Output1.2): National legal, procedural, institutional and capacity needs arrangements for sectors relevant for REDD+ reviewed (i.e. Agriculture, forestry and other land uses)	

¹⁰ At the time of reporting, the official name of the ministry is *Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MoE&RE)*.

Indicators:	Strategic directions available for effective implementation of REDD+ Programme in Sri Lanka
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capacity and gaps in implementing National REDD+ Readiness programme - Work initiated in R-PP preparation - Key guiding policies/programmes such as Haritha Lanka Programme, legal documents available for review. - Set of national guidelines for REDD+ programme management not available.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 6 months, RPMCC thematic groups are established to undertake thematic work. Within 12 months, recommendations are prepared based on reviews and consultations.	Achievement of Annual Target Terms of Reference drafted for combined activities under output 1.2 on institutional, policy and legal review for REDD+. RPMCC thematic groups were not established.

Expected Results (Output1.3): National REDD+ Roadmap prepared	
Indicators:	A set of well-structured REDD+ Readiness strategies and activities for those strategies agreed by all relevant stakeholders
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No baseline
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Outcome 2: Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process	
Expected Results (Output2.1):UN-REDD Programme implementation arrangements established	
Indicators:	<p>Level of PMU staffing, and participation status of TFs and TWGs</p> <p>% of annual targets of the programme met</p> <p>Number of multi-stakeholder meetings/workshops held for coordination and capacity building</p>
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <p>- No PMU, TFs, TWGs or stakeholder networks</p>
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>Within the first month, all positions of PMU recruited and their duties assumed</p> <p>Within 3 months, specific TFs and TWGs are established and fully operational.</p> <p>Two meetings/workshops for coordination and capacity building are held monthly</p>	<p>PMU was established and fully operational by mid November 2013. Effective management structure and working arrangements for PMU are in place.</p> <p>The CSO and IP representatives were self-selected through a consultative and participatory process. CSO platform has been established and a seven-member convening committee was elected by the CSO Platform. Two out of the seven members are CSO representatives in the PEB. The Convening Committee will be the anchor between the PEB and the CSO Platform. In addition an IP (Veddah) Forum has also been formed with representatives from major clans, and a Representative has been nominated to the PEB. This forum would be the stage to discuss the IP matters and act as a link between the IP community and the PEB.</p> <p>MRV TF has been already established and it is fully functional.</p>

Expected Results (Output2.2): Capacity Building Action Plan developed for REDD+ (linked to Output 1.2)	
Indicators:	<p>A REDD+ management structure, institutional arrangements, and required competencies for institutions (Output 1.2) approved by RPMCC</p> <p>A stakeholder endorsed capacity building action plan</p>
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <p>- No capacity assessment done</p>

Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A.

Outcome 3: Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement

Expected Results (Output3.1):Strategic communication and consultation plan prepared

Indicators:	A set of well-structured communication strategies and activities for those strategies agreed and approved by the RPMCC REDD+ web site developed.
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Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Not REDD+ specific but some communication materials and processes are available
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Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)

Expected annual Target Within 6 months, communication strategies are designed and adopted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductory brochure was produced to provide information on the Sri Lanka UN-REDD Programme. - Detailed reports of the establishment of CSO platform and IP forum prepared.
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Expected Results (Output3.2):Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ readiness process enhanced (incl. FPIC, the private sector engagement)

Indicators:	Representative stakeholder forums identified/ developed, and contributions of the forums are considered by the PEB/RPMCC in its decision making. National FPIC Guidelines developed and piloted Grievance handling mechanism operational
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Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - preliminary consultation workshops and processes during R-PP preparation mainly at national level
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Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 8 months appropriate stakeholder forums, including indigenous peoples, local communities, women and other key stakeholders, identified and receive sufficient capacity building to contribute to REDD+ decision making	Both CSO Platform and IP forum were established. PMU has supported a self-organized CSO meeting to establish the platform and select 2 civil society members for the PEB.

Outcome 4: National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework	
Expected Results (Output4.1): Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and legal and policy alignment needs identified	
Indicators:	Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation fully identified. Integrated spatial and economic analysis completed Legal and policy gaps identified to be aligned for REDD+ A set of policy recommendations and action plans identified and supported by stakeholders
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No assessment of drivers, opportunity costs, or gap analysis on policy and measures - Biodiversity and ecosystems assessments, preliminary consultations during R-PP preparation
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 8 months, an analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is completed.	ToR for the assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were prepared. Call for proposals for the assessment was advertised. EOIs were called for the drivers of D&D study.

Expected Results (Output4.2): Land tenure and use rights clarified towards the benefit sharing of REDD+	
Indicators:	A detailed report describing different land tenure patterns in Sri Lanka is available
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear land tenure and land rights in rural areas

Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output4.3): Options for addressing deforestation and forest degradation at sub-national level identified	
Indicators:	Number of options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at sub-national level identified.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Some REDD+ relevant lessons already generated
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output4.4):Options for equitable and transparent benefit sharing identified	
Indicators:	A set of policy recommendations on benefit sharing mechanism is approved by the RPMCC
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - Some relevant lessons from other sectors
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output4.5):National REDD+ Strategy developed	
Indicators	Officially endorsed National REDD+ strategy available
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No REDD+ roadmap, strategic actions identified during RPP preparation

Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Outcome 5: Forest monitoring system for REDD+ Activities Provided	
Expected Results (Output5.1): MRV process initiated	
Indicators:	A set of technical guidelines/instruction manuals available
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	Baseline for all indicators: - No MRV process in Sri Lanka
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 6 months, a National MRV action plan is elaborated.	Preparation of the MRV action plan was completed. Preliminary capacity building needs assessment for government partners has been carried out. Concept notes and draft training schedules on the required areas are prepared. MRV task force established and operational. Data requirement for National Forest Monitoring System identified.

Expected Results (Output5.2): National forest monitoring systems established	
Indicators:	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.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	Baseline for all indicators: - No Satellite Forest Monitoring System in Sri Lanka
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output5.3):National forest inventory designed	
Indicators:	National Forestry Inventory is designed, field inventory manuals are developed and adequate technical tools are developed to assess emission factors.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> No existing national forest inventory to provide emission factors
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output5.4): National circumstances considered for REL/RL	
Indicators:	Assessment report on national circumstances addressing different scenarios available for future implementation
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - National circumstances analysis is not adapted for REDD+
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output5.5): National REL/RL tested	
Indicators:	Nationally agreed REL/RL available
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No REL/RL exist in Sri Lanka

Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	N/A

Expected Results (Output5.6):Framework for social and environmental risk mitigation and potential multiple benefit enhancement designed	
Indicators:	A set of pre-tested Nationally appropriate safeguards are endorsed and used by the national REDD+ programme.
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No safeguards in place

Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target Within 18 months, nationally appropriate safeguards and indicators are identified. Within 30 months, National REDD+ safeguards and indicators are tested and submitted for official endorsement.	N/A

1.3 Financial Information

Programme Outcome (Reference: National Programme Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget/Amount	Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 December 2013
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		Transferred (USD) A	Commitments B	Disbursement C	Total Expenditures (B+C) D	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget) D/A
Outcome 1 : National Consensus Reached on the National REDD+ Programme (Indicator: Number of States and non-state entities actively supporting contributing to REDD+ Readiness, Target: within 24 months National REDD+ Roadmap)	FAO	155000	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	105000	0	5,499.07	5,499.07	5.24
	UNEP	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Outcome 1		260000	0	5,499.07	5,499.07	2.11
Outcome 2 : Management Arrangements contributing to the National REDD+ Process (Indicator; National REDD+office fully functional under RPMCC guidance with clear plans for capacity building)	FAO	700000	0	138,348.54	138,348.54	19.76
	UNDP	40000	0	2,431.92	2,431.92	6.08
	UNEP	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Outcome 2		740000	0	140,780.46	140,780.46	19.02
Outcome 3 : Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Engagement (Indicator: Number of types of stakeholders meaningfully engaging in REDD+ readiness)	FAO	0	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	220000	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	373000	100,000.00	30,000.00	130,000.00	34.85
Subtotal Outcome 3		593000	100,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	21.92
Outcome 4 : National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework (Indicator comprehensive national REDD+ strategy together with implementation plans including financing strategies developed & validated with stakeholders)	FAO	270000	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	490000	0	296.05	296.05	0.06
	UNEP	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Outcome 4		760000	0	296.05	296.05	0.04
Outcome 5 : Forest monitoring system for REDD+ Activities Provided (Indicator: Number of Key guidelines/manuals, systems & procedures & capacity development programmes endorsed by RPMCC)	FAO	1285000	0	15,667.74	15,667.74	1.22
	UNDP	60000	12,619.50	1,345.09	13,964.59	23.27
	UNEP	40318	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Outcome 5		1385318	12,619.50	17,012.83	29,632.33	2.14
Total Programme cost per Agency (all outcomes):	FAO	2410000	0	154,016.28	154,016.28	6.39
	UNDP	915000	12,619.50	9,572.13	22,191.63	2.43
	UNEP	413318	100,000.00	30,000.00	130,000.00	31.45

	FAO	168700		10,781.17	10,781.17	6.39
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)	UNDP	64050		670.27	670.27	1.05
	UNEP	28932		2,100.00	2,100.00	7.26
Grand Total (total Programme + indirect support cost)		4000000	112,619.50	207,139.85	319,759.35	8.0

1.3.1 Co-financing

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)
Direct co-financing	Govt. of SL	Grant	500,000
	Govt of SL	Kind	1,000,000
	UNDP	Grant	15,000
	FAO	Grant	15,000
	UNV, Italy	Kind	50,000
	UN-REDD Targeted Support by FAO	Grant	13,900
Total			1,593,900
Parallel Co-financing	FAO/UNDP – GEF; Promoting sustainable bio-mass 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	3,00,000
Total			9,300,000

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The Sri Lanka UN-REDD National Programme was officially launched with an inception workshop in June 2013. Programme activities commenced in early August 2013 with the establishment of the Programme Management Unit (PMU). However, recruitment of PMU staff was completed only in early November, hence fewer activities were carried out than had been envisaged at the time of the inception workshop (7 June 2013). The recruitment process for a part-time international consultant as the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) for the Programme was completed in November, but the CTA had not yet undertaken his initial mission by end of 2013.

With the PMU partly staffed, it was possible to implement some activities within 2013, and all frame conditions are in place for substantial progress in 2014. The achievements relating to institutional development during 2013 include: two key stakeholder forums established (CSO platform and IP forum), Programme Executive Board (PEB) formed and one meeting held, ToR for the RPMCC revised. Furthermore, the MRV Task Force was established and the MRV action plan was developed.

Awareness-raising sessions on REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme were conducted for the high-

¹¹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

level officials of the Forest Department (FD), Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) and the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MoERE). As supporting communications materials for these seminars and workshops, a master presentation and a leaflet in both Sinhala and English medium were developed. A draft communications strategy was prepared.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant, these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the programme, regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

The PEB membership was determined, and given the highly cross sectoral nature and relatively large membership base of the PEB, it has also been envisaged on an interim basis to serve the function of the RPMCC, the multi-stakeholder body responsible for oversight of a National REDD+ Programme beyond the timeframe of the Sri Lanka UN-REDD National Programme. The MRV Action Plan has been developed to ensure that capacity building activities will address institutional and knowledge gaps of relevance beyond the requirements of a REDD+ programme. The establishment of CSO platform and IP forum will empower these stakeholders to actively engage in national programmes beyond the UN-REDD Programme.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Absence of technical capacities and expertise nationally
- Difficulty to draw international technical capacities and expertise
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹³ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.

The delay in recruitment of technical staff to the PMU resulted in deficiencies in activity and output management for the first few months of the Programme. The lack of a CTA compounded this problem. The PMU did not incorporate the revisions to the NPD from the inception workshop, nor draft an annual work plan, in time for the first PEB meeting in September. In the absence of the necessary documentation, the PEB could not make decisions to govern programme implementation.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁴ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation.

Some components of the programme are funded through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Forest Department which means that financial allocations are channeled through the Forest

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

Department. The complex financial and administrative regulations common for all government bodies leads to delays in obtaining funds for programme activities. This is particularly problematic for activities with tight schedules and for obtaining approval for changes to activities as set out in the National Programme Document.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections.

PEB composition and ToR have now been cleared and finalized, which will facilitate future decision-making processes. A consolidated work plan for the duration of the programme has been developed. This will enable the PMU to produce timely documentation, track progress and provide the PEB with the information required to support decision making. The CTA will be in place to provide the necessary support to PMU staff in planning and implementation of activities and outputs. PMU staff will maintain close relationships with senior officials in implementing partner government agencies to ensure that they are aware on the programme outcomes and the progress itself. PMU should try always to make them involved in all important events and if possible to transfer the ownership of the programme by engaging government staff in conducting, organizing and implementing programme activities.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?

The UN-REDD National Programme is developed in line with the UNDAF strategically aligned to the national development agenda (Mahinda Chintana) and also the agency specific country programmes such as FAO's CPF, UNDP's CPD..... Further the PMU is supported by the colleagues of FAO, UNDP and UNEP at the national and regional levels in preparation and implementation of the programme. Staff of FAO, UNDP and UNEP based in Bangkok also meets frequently to coordinate delivery, and regular calls are held between the PMU, CTA, FAO and UNDP country teams and regional advisors from FAO, UNDP and UNEP to discuss issues, risks, progress and implementation strategies.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

Sri Lanka has not had a macro assessment. A micro assessment of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (precursor to the MoERE) was carried out in 2009. However, at the time of programme inception, there was no clear evidence that the recommendations from this assessment had been followed up by the MoERE.

2.3 Ownership¹⁵ and Development Effectiveness

2.3.1 Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

No Some Yes

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities applied in the

¹⁵ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Both CSO and IP representatives are PEB members and they are given the right of engaging in management decisions for the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme. They are also involved in self-organization of and decision-making within their platforms to ensure effective policy dialogue between the government and CSO and IPs

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁶ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

PEB is responsible for programme supervision, budget approvals and progress monitoring.
CSO platform – raise their voice in terms of REDD+ policy development and strategy implementation
IP forum – responsible for bringing the concerns of IP.
MRV Task Force – responsible for bringing expertise on specific MRV-related areas development and also a mechanism to mobilize the government technical expertise.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number focal personnel with increased capacities on MRV and monitoring:

Women Total No 2
 Men Total No 13

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: A governance assessment is planned in 2014 following the assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. It will be a very focused participatory assessment.

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Corruption risks will be assessed during both the drivers of D &D and governance assessments during 2014

¹⁶ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

Women Total No. 01

Men Total No. 02

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. 12

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This will start during the second half of 2015

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This will be addressed during 2015.

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The work on safeguards will start in 2015.

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments: Discussions towards this have already been initiated through the establishment of the CSO and IP platforms and their initial meetings. Inputs from these platforms will contribute to the work on safeguards, which is expected to start in 2015.

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁷, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁸ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

This is planned to start during the final quarter of 2014

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

¹⁷ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁸ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁹ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²⁰:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Key lessons

Increased coordination between stakeholder institutions through consultative process has been instrumental in overcoming the challenges of coordination between stakeholder institutions. For example, there was not even a data-sharing agreement between key stakeholder institutions. Creating a mechanism for data information/meta-data sharing through a consultation process has resulted in preparation of GHG Inventory Data Catalog for the AFLOU sector. Setting of operational PMU, MRV Task Force and stakeholder networks are a good lesson learned in terms of organizational-structure settings/identification of skilled human resources etc.

5. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The programme was able to show remarkable progress within the short period of time since its inception. Among the highlights, the progress of MRV activities and the efforts to engage different stakeholders are commendable. Stakeholder coordination mechanisms are in place.

Anura Sathurusinghe
National Programme Director

6. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

The UN-REDD programme in Sri Lanka had a good start in 2013. Establishing the CSO platform through a rigorous process was a key achievement. At the launching of the programme, a voluntary CSO committee was established to guide the selection of members to the CSO platform. The committee also produced a draft TOR for the CSO platform.

REDD is a new experience for many of those CSOs who have not followed the climate negotiations in the past. In most previous projects CSOs have been involved as an implementing partner only. Therefore, bringing such organizations to play an advocacy role in the REDD readiness phase is challenging for the PMU and for the CSO platform convening committee. The voluntary committee had lengthy discussions on how to bring the various CSO groups representing different interests.

Meanwhile, lack of REDD experience among the CSOs at the international level was a key impediment.

²⁰ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

However, we have successfully launched the CSO platform in December 2013 and elected a 7-member Convening Committee and chosen 2 members (one male and one female) to represent civil society in the PEB.

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