**UN-REDD Programme**

**Technical Assistance (TA) for REDD+ Implementation 2018 – 2020**

**Additional information on the TA/2019 Workplan and output-based Budget**

(Final 16 October 2018)

The following narratives complement the TA/2019 workplan and budget by providing additional details on the context, rationale, activities/deliverables, stakeholder engagement process, and next steps.

Information is provided for the 9 UN-REDD TA countries (Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Viet Nam and Zambia) and 7 thematic areas (Landscapes approach and planning; REDD+, Forest Tenure and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Financing and Private Sector; Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ MRV; Linking REDD+, the Paris Agreement, NDCs and the SDGs; REDD+ Funding Mechanisms; and Communications and Knowledge Management).

The [UN-REDD Results Framework 2018-2020](https://www.unredd.net/documents/programme-progress-reports-785/2017-programme-progress-reports/16480-results-and-monitoring-framework-un-redd-ta-2018-2020.html) guided the planning process for 2019, and the indicative activities are conducive to its outputs and outcomes.

**Colombia**

Colombia has made significant progress in their preparation for REDD+ and implementation of policies to reduce deforestation. In 2010, AFOLU emissions reached 130 MtCO2e, with 282,027 ha of forest lost. In the following years, deforestation rates went sharply down to 124,035ha of forest lost in 2015. However, this trend reverted in 2016 and further in 2017, with deforestation increasing to 178,597ha and 219,973ha respectively. This reversal has increased concerns and pressure to act on the drivers of deforestation.

Against this renewed challenges, 2018 has been a key year for action. In 2018, Colombia published its Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and for the Management of Forests (EICDGB for its name in Spanish) entitled “Forests: territories of life”. The Strategy aims to reduce deforestation to zero by 2030 and consolidate forest management as a fundamental element of sustainable and integrated rural development. It calls for differentiated approaches across sectors and territories. It aims to conserve ecosystem services and ensure that forest contribute to adaptation and mitigation efforts and to the SDGs while improving the livelihoods of local communities and society at large. The implementation of the strategy will also support the peace process by providing an economic opportunity to rural communities which is compatible with the conservation of their natural resources. In addition, a Policy document on Green Growth was published in July 2018, placing additional emphasis on efforts to ensure sustainable management of landscapes and further, in April 2018, the Supreme court of Justice issued a historic resolution, which called for the immediately protection of the Amazonia, with governments requested to adopt a short, medium and long term plan to that effect. The newly elected government, which took office in August 2018, has also recognized the urgency to act and curb deforestation and intends to mobilize efforts from other sectors to support actions to reduce forest loss.

The UN-REDD Programme has been supporting Colombia since 2015, starting with the implementation of a National Programme. Its support contributed to ensure participation of stakeholders in the preparation for REDD+; improve the quality of the information produced by national institutions with regards to forest carbon to construct a sub-national reference level and GHG-I; establish and strengthen the National Forest Monitoring System; create capacities to address and report on how safeguards are being respected; and, improve the capacities to identify and prioritize REDD+ areas, measures and actions. The Program finished in June 2018 and the results have been presented to the government.

Colombia has been actively engaged in the international processes related to REDD+ and has received support from various mechanisms, including the World Bank’s BioCarbon Fund and FCPF and the REDD+ Early Movers. A Joint Declaration of Intent signed in 2015 between Colombia, Norway, Germany and the UK also contributed to national efforts by recognizing and supporting the specific policies and measures.

In addition to the National Programme, UN-REDD has committed to support Colombia through Technical Assistance between 2018-2020. The 2018 workplan, currently under implementation, was structured around key areas to consolidate REDD+ readiness and support implementation and was built around priority policy areas within the Joint Declaration. Looking into 2019, the recently adopted EICDGB will now become a major policy umbrella for the Technical Assistance.

More specifically, on participation, UNDP will support the review of the governance mechanisms for the implementation of the EICDBG, contribute to its socialization and dissemination and its articulation with other on-going processes. On Forest Governance, FAO, will assist in the definition of the implementation model for community forestry which will help to strengthen and ensure consistency across all pilots being developed by FAO and other organizations, including those supported by UNDP, which whom FAO will collaborate. In addition, FAO is With regards to forest monitoring and reference levels, FAO will support the expansion of its capacities to include forest restoration, and will provide technical support to address observations on the new FREL to be submitted at the end of this year. It will also revise and provide technical recommendations for the updating of forest actions within Colombia’s NDC. UN-Environment will provide support to operationalize the implementation of the SIS, linking the national and sub-national processes and initiatives, as well as support the preparation of the new summary of information. UN-Environment will also support mobilization of financing for REDD actions by reviewing financing models of deforestation-free supply chains, structuring of investment projects and financial valuation of priority REDD+ PAMs.

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**Côte d’Ivoire**

Côte d’Ivoire successfully completed all REDD+ readiness pillars in mid-2018. The Council of Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire adopted the national strategy for REDD+ on 3rd November 2017, signaling a high-level commitment to the forest & climate agenda, and getting the country ready for a major policy, financial, partnership and field action for reducing deforestation. The national strategy for REDD+ underpinned the drafting of an investment plan and the submission of a REDD+ investment programme to the GCF on June 2017, which includes a private investment co-financing of USD 88.8 million from 5 companies. In addition, in 2018, the country initiated strategic thinking on options for financing zero net deforestation agriculture – the main measure outlined in the National REDD+ Strategy, most notably on what concerns sustainable cocoa production. The Forest Reference Level is available and was submitted to UNFCCC on January 2017. A Safeguards Information System (SIS) design document was launched in July 2018 building upon an extensive multi-stakeholder process as well as other relevant safeguards instruments such as the World Bank-supported Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA).

In 2019, the country is going to deepen and deploy these investment and financial efforts, for which it continues relying on the technical assistance of UN-REDD. In this vein, the TA/2019 plan started to be designed as early as the first quarter of 2018 during a UN-REDD joint mission to the country (19-22 March 2018). In particular, the TA plans were discussed with a wide range of stakeholders, including the newly-appointed SEP-REDD coordinator, the Minister of Environment, officials from office of the Prime Minister, the civil society (represented by its key platforms OI-REN and FEREADD) and various donors (including AFD, AfDB and IDH). In addition, permanent dialogue has been held with the private sector.

Based on these discussions and requests made upon the UN-REDD team, a TA/2019 proposal was drafted and then shared with government – via the SEP-REDD coordinator – on 6th April 2018. The proposal was equally shared with the above-mentioned representatives from civil society, on 9th April 2018, who acknowledged the documentation and, in the case of OI-REN, confirmed the TA/2019 plan reflects well their inputs in earlier discussions with UN-REDD and government. A call between UN-REDD agencies and the SEP-REDD on 23rd April 2018 allowed for the SEP-REDD coordinator to confirm the UN-REDD TA plan.

The TA/2019 plan will be further detailed and eventually revised by the end of 2018, taking into account the evolving context, notably the Forest and Cocoa Initiative and the ongoing revision of the Forest Code. As Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana have similar REDD+ conditions and ambitions, the UN-REDD programme will foster South-South cooperation and knowledge exchanges.

In essence, the proposed TA/2019 proposal for Côte d’Ivoire keeps aligned with the UN-REDD Results & Monitoring Framework (2018-2020), with just minor refinements to adjust milestones to the evolving context. In terms of agency roles and complementarities, UNDP will provide advice on public and private sector engagement, REDD+ funding arrangements, South-South cooperation with Ghana on the transition towards REDD+ compatible cocoa, and civil society engagement; FAO will continue supporting on the NFMS, especially for the development of the early warning system, and the refinement of the forest reference level but also on forest legislation (depending on the political process); and UN Environment will support the country to build consensus on priority public investments to support the adoption of sustainable agroforestry by the private sector (cocoa) – thus promoting blended finance approaches as well as operationalizing the Safeguards Information System.

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**Indonesia**

Indonesia has been moving towards performance-based payments and has made progress through enacting key pieces of REDD+ relevant legislation. This includes regulation 46/2017 on the economic environmental financing instrument which includes REDD+ financing. In addition, major progress has been made in terms of setting forest reference emission levels and ongoing work to protect forests outside of forest estates. New peat legislation has been enacted (regulation 57/2016) and the existing moratoria has been extended. These actions are evidence of progress to REDD+, as these moratoria have been instrumental in reducing Indonesia’s forest based GHG emissions. If continued through 2030, stopping the clearing and conversion of primary forest and peatlands could avoid 188 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

On 9th March 2018, the UN-REDD Indonesia team held consultations on the 2018 workplan with the UN-REDD focal point (UN Environment) and the Director for Climate Change Mitigation to conduct initial discussions on 2019 TA agenda in collaboration with UNDP and FAO. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) gave its full support for the 2018 workplan. They proposed the UN-REDD team to have further discussions with other international organizations for better coordination of activities to avoid potential overlap.

As for 2019 TA support, below underlines the main areas where Government of Indonesia see UN-REDD best fits in terms of activities and outputs and aligned with their 2019 priorities:

- The MOEF and sub-national governments have identified capacity gaps of field personnel that collect, enter and compile data for safeguards reporting and have identified the skills needed to update the **Safeguard and Information System**. In separate meeting, they expressed interest in spatial planning and indicated that strategic environmental assessments will be essential.

- **Social Forestry** is a flagship program by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs - an ambitious land reform agenda launched by the President aiming to provide tenure rights and access without forest cover being removed from the forest estate and distributed to small-holders and to communal customary tenure arrangements is becoming complex.

- Requests to strengthen capacity on climate finance includes establishing the Financing General Service Agency (BLU) for Environmental financing (No. 46/2017) which includes a **REDD+ finance** window. The DG Climate Change requested support for inter-ministerial coordination activities. The Director of Environmental and Natural Resources Planning requested TA on the development of advanced integration of national Natural Capital Accounts for forests and peatlands, an essential step to trigger REDD+ payments or to facilitate interregional payments for the provision of ecosystem services (like water supply, biodiversity, carbon etc) by forests and peatlands. UN Environment is providing TA to the Fiscal Policy Agency (known as BKF) on environmental fiscal transfer mechanism for sustainable forests management.

- The Minister puts significant policy focus on **sustainable peatland management and integrated fire management** as an essential part of meeting the emission reduction targets set in the NDC. GoI has made significant efforts to suppress peat fires, restoring degraded peat and improve peat management. Indonesia is committed to share this experience by leading South South and triangular Cooperation with the signing of the Brazzaville Declaration on the sustainable management of peatlands in the Cuvette Central in the Congo Basin. This includes technical assistance and scientific collaboration, knowledge and experience sharing, in complement the Government has committed to establish an International Tropical Peatland Centre.

Continued work on the design of peatland and forest-fire management policies to be led by UN Environment. In April 2018, a high-level policy makers visit to South Africa helped Indonesia learn about innovative approaches for integrated fire management. TA on a cluster approach design for integrated fire management with the coordinating agency of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA). Coordination also involves BNPB/National Disaster Response Agency, the BMKG/ the Climatological, Weather and Geospatial Agency, MOEF and sub-national level government as well as concession holders from the private sector. The aim is to establish fire protection association, in which all land users are members through so called clusters. FAO will also contribute to improve fire mapping capabilities with higher-resolution and faster feedback to policy-makers and field managers through customizing existing fire and burnt area algorithms.

- On the **Innovative Financing and Fiscal Transfer Mechanism**, the Fiscal Planning Agency perceives TA would be valuable on strengthening current design and monitoring system of environment transfer mechanism focusing on the general-purpose grant (dana allokasi ummum) between national to sub-national level. Further, GoI wants to learn of successful public private partnerships relating to environmental instruments, such as what has been rolled out in association with the Pension Fund of Norway.

- Ministry of Transportation requests capacity building on **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation** (CORSIA) including on the scheme and mechanisms including calculation methodology (offsetting, eligible unit criteria, MRV system and Registry). To date implementation has not been finalized while the deadline for issuing SARPS (Standard and Recommendation Procedures) of December 2017 has passed. GoI plans to finalize MRV calculation scheme on its pilot phase for 2019 and 2020 so that it can comply with ICAO deadline for CORSIA implementation by 1 January 2021. More coordinated work with ICAO and IMO is needed.

- Continued work on **National Forest Monitoring System** led by FAO includes support to:

* improve land cover mapping, time-series activity data and additional REDD+ activities e.g. forest restoration or afforestation in two workshops using FAO tools including Collect-Earth and SEPAL
* improve Emission Factors to reduce uncertainties (e.g. peat and fire) and fill gaps (e.g. mangroves) in a workshop
* improve technical scope and institutional capacities for the NFMS through a multi-agency workshop led by the GoI to coordinate national agencies' roles and inputs to NFMS.

- Continued work on the **investment plan** for the national funding instrument on REDD+ with the government and partners including:

* review of REDD+ programmes and funding proposals to the national environmental fund (BLU)
* advise on the design of the funding instrument for REDD+

The UN-REDD Indonesia team will continue to participate and consult with the GOI to finalise and incept a viable and realistic 2019 program and workplan for further refinement as required.

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**Mexico**

The 2019 work plan for Technical Assistance from the UN-REDD Programme Mexico has been reviewed and agreed recently in a context of presidential elections on July 2018 and the recent approval of a new forestry law. The workplan was sent to the members of the Advisory Technical Committee on REDD+ and the Technical Committee on Climate Change and Forest of the National Forestry Commission. Three organizations provided comments which were addressed. A written response was provided to the stakeholders mentioned. The socialisation was completed with a presentation, during the ordinary sessions of both committees.

After feedback received, the proposed activities planned for 2019 were confirmed. Regarding the comments issued, these mainly referred to the need to report on the progress of 2018, which will support the direction for the 2019 activities. Other requests referred to the inclusion of subnational actors in capacity building activities, and the development of tools for an early warning system on deforestation.

a) **Support on financing options for the implementation of the ENAREDD+**

In 2017, Mexico published its 2017-2030 National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+), which provides as a set of strategic lines that, as a whole, promote mitigation actions and adaptation to climate change through an integral management of the territory and promote sustainable low-carbon rural development.

Mexico is also participating in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s (FCPF) Carbon Fund. As part of this, it developed an Emissions Reduction Initiative (IRE), which will serve a pilot to test the REDD+ intervention model established in the ENAREDD+ and as a mechanism for payment for results. The Investment Programs focus five states: Campeche, Chiapas, Jalisco, Yucatán and Quintana Roo. These programs represent an innovative management tool that aims to influence the redesign of subsidies.

In 2018, with technical assistance from the UN-REDD Programme, Mexico evaluated the feasibility of accessing REDD+ result-based payments and the preparation of the technical annex of the Biennial Update Report. It also started discussions on how to align multiple financial sources at national and subnational level. Currently, the country is evaluating options to fully finance the implementation of ENAREDD+ through existing support and additional potential support from the private sector. Beyond the IRE, in 2018 the Governors for Climate and Forests (GCFT Task Force) launched the first window of projects to be implemented in the states of Campeche, Chiapas, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Yucatán. Coordination of this initiative with the implementation of the ENAREDD will be facilitated through the proposed technical assistance.

With the multiple initiatives mentioned above, both nationally and sub-nationally, and the next federal administration change, Mexico faces the challenge of guaranteeing the implementation of the ENAREDD+ and achieving its proposed emission reduction targets. This would be possible through various actions including enhanced coordination, dissemination, and financing.

In this sense, the technical assistance offered by UN-REDD will promote actions to catalyze and converge the existing multiple sources of REDD+ finance; complemented with additional financial sources from the private sector. In 2019, the focus would be on completing the analysis of the existing financial sources for the ENAREDD+ of Mexico, ensuring the articulation between the sub-national investment plans and the national REDD+ framework, promoting South-South Cooperation on REDD+ implementation and result-based payments, as well as analyzing compensation schemes, national markets and ownership of emission reductions.

b) **Support to the Safeguards Information System (SIS)**

Mexico is the first country in the world to have in operation a REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS), which was designed to collect, analyze, validate and disseminate information about the way in which REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in Mexico, nationally and sub-nationally. In this regard, Mexico has completed its first summary of information on how to address and respect REDD+ safeguards, which will be presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2018. Currently, within the framework of the UN-REDD technical assistance, CONAFOR is supported in the operation of the National Safeguards System (SNS) and the SIS, through guidance and communication materials to comply with and integrate the SNS requirements addressed to different actors interested in REDD+. Recommendations for continuous improvement will also be provided and South-South exchanges on the subject will be coordinated.

In 2019, a technical review will be conducted, and support will be provided on the institutional arrangements for implementing the SNS and the SIS, including the review and use of "citizen language" in the reports generated by the SIS; support for the design of indicators for the SIS; provide feedback on the information reported in the internal SIS on REDD+ actions; and the development of guidance materials for the development of subsequent summaries of safeguards information. Review and feedback activities will also begin on the safeguards component for results-based financing, which will continue in 2020.

c) **Reference level and national forest monitoring system**

Mexico has made good progress in completing the preparation phase of REDD+, however, the government has decided to improve the reference level presented in 2014, to be consistent with the methodological improvements and innovations implemented in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector for the Sixth National Communication (6th NC) and the second Biennial Update Report. The methodological improvements implemented in the GHG inventory do not allow a comparison between the emission estimates for deforestation shown in the approved reference level and the results obtained in the GHG-USCUSS for the 6th NC inventory. In this sense, based on these results, it is necessary to explain the causes of GHG emissions trends for the LULUCF sector obtained in the 6th NC, so during 2018 and 2019 the contribution of the UN-REDD Programme will be an analysis of recent drivers of deforestation and the role of public policies, including REDD+ actions as well as methodological guidance for the new reference level.

Within the framework of this collaboration, in 2018 the functionalities of the SEPAL tool will be presented to support the consolidation of the National Forest Monitoring System, and in 2019, the modules will be implemented to move towards the monitoring of other activities of REDD+ (e.g. forest degradation and enhancement of carbon stock) and provide the generation of information for the implementation of actions at the State level. These technical assistance is addressed to promoting the mobilization of other funds by key stakeholders, and to supporting the improvements of the national MRV system.

d) **South-South cooperation on forest monitoring**

South-South cooperation helps find joint solutions to similar problems in forest monitoring among countries/ Mexico has played a leading role and promoter of South-South Cooperation, while advancing development of its own monitoring system. Workshops and webinars with scientists from the region and developed countries have been held. At the end of 2017, the UN-REDD programme supported CONAFOR in carrying out an assessment of regional needs and capacities, based on the REDD+ Compass tools with the participation of eight-member countries of the Mesoamerican Environmental Sustainability Strategy (EMSA, acronym in Spanish). The evaluation made it possible to identify the common gaps in countries that must be served to improve their National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF) and implement the mechanisms for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). These gaps resulted in 16 prioritized activities for the South-South Cooperation work plan that began in 2018 and will continue in 2019. The work plan also involves strengthening the Virtual Center of Excellence in Forest Monitoring (CEVMF, acronym in Spanish), since its work the collaboration of other technical support and scientific development organizations in the region is being integrated, such as the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE), the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) REDD+ program for the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD, acronym in Spanish), the World Resource Institute (WRI), among others. The regional work plan on South-South Cooperation also includes actions such as reviewing the CEVMF repository and promoting the systematization of the countries following the Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring, continuing the development of networks for the common reporting of regional policies in relation to with REDD+, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

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**Myanmar**

In the current peace process and political transition in Myanmar, the issue of the conservation and sustainable management of forests is very relevant. The country is also active in the climate arena and has a dynamic REDD+ process, with key support of the UN-REDD Programme via both a national programme (with a focus on REDD+ readiness) and specific technical assistance (with a focus on enhancing national capacities to finance, implement and monitor REDD+ actions).

The national programme is under smooth implementation. The new technical assistance programme for Myanmar was incepted in early 2018 and progresses well.

During the second quarter of 2018, the UN-REDD regional team and government have been exchanging on the technical assistance plans in the longer term, notably for 2019. At the request of Government, a draft workplan for 2019 was prepared by the UN-REDD regional advisors’ team. A set of consultation and review meetings were held on 27-28 May, 2018, in Naypyidaw. The National REDD+ Focal Point appreciated the UN-REDD’s technical assistance and requested it to continue through 2019. The draft workplan received comments and amendments from Government, as well as from various members of the UN-REDD Myanmar Programme Steering Committee (PEB) representing indigenous peoples and civil society organisations. The UN-REDD regional advisors’ team integrated these comments and, subsequently, the Government endorsed the work plan, as presented next.

The 2019 UN-REDD Technical Assistance to Myanmar will have four relevant outputs, as detailed below.

**Output 2.3** NFMS able to measure forest degradation and restoration

In 2019, technical assistance will build on the analysis of research work on growth models and allometric equation development carried out in Myanmar and in neighbouring countries by development partners and academic institutions.  Based on the conclusions of this analysis and on the outcomes of forest and land cover classification carried out under the UN-REDD NP and incorporated into the SEPAL platform, the UN-REDD TA will enable the revision of the methodology used in Myanmar's initial Forest Reference Level in order to include the measurement of change in forest remaining as forest. This activity will supplement the work undertaken through the Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme in developing the initial FRL through the provision of dedicated technical advisory services and deliver: draft revised FRL; methodology for measuring change in forest remaining as forest.

**Output 3.18** A set of technical, institutional, financial and legal provisions for REDD+ implementation at national and subnational levels

Within UN-REDD NP support, Myanmar is designing its REDD+ National Strategy, a REDD+ National Investment Plan, a FREL and a safeguards information system. However, implementing REDD+ will require the strengthening of institutional capacities at national and decentralized levels, including new governance systems. The 2019 TA will build on the work undertaken in 2018 in the states/regions of tentatively Bago and Tanintharyi, and for 2019, tentatively Shan, Ayerarwady and Sagaing. The revision to national bodies will be incorporated into the process to finalize the National REDD+ Strategy. Exploratory work through a desk scoping review on how to put in place a REDD+ financial mechanism for Myanmar, building on the work to date.

**Output 3.19** Capacity to monitor REDD+ actions to facilitate adaptive management of the REDD+ Strategy

In 2019, UN-REDD TA will build on the development of a guidance document for monitoring of REDD+ interventions developed in 2018, and based on experience gained in other UN-REDD national programmes in the Asia-Pacific region, to build capacity for such monitoring among central and sub-national forest administration officials and other stakeholders. This activity will supplement the work undertaken through the Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme through the provision of dedicated technical advisory services and deliver: guidelines for monitoring protocols for REDD+ actions in forest remaining as forest.

**Output 3.20** Operational REDD+ safeguards information system

The preparation of Myanmar’s first Summary of Information (SOI) on safeguards will be based on work in 2017-2018 to develop the country’s national approach to safeguards and safeguards information system, including: assessment of benefits and risks; review of policies, laws and regulations; clarification of the safeguards; and development of SIS design framework. The Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards has been guiding these multi-stakeholder processes, and will continue to lead the development of the SOI. This activity will include: the preparation of an action plan for developing the SOI, including a consultation/validation plan; and the drafting of the SOI by small team with the involvement of key government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders.

The proposed workplan, activities and targets respond to the comments provided by Government and representatives from indigenous peoples and civil society organisations to the UN-REDD Myanmar Programme Steering Committee.

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**Peru**

According to Peru´s [Biennial Update Report](https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/perbur1.pdf) (BUR 2014), that includes a GHG-I of 2010 (last official emissions estimate), the LULUCF sector is the most relevant in terms of emissions. The country is in the process to submit a second to the UNFCCC in 2018. Regarding progress towards the RWF, Peru has developed a [National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change](http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf) (ENBCC) endorsed by a Supreme Decree in 2016.The ENBCC provides lines of action to mitigate climate change in the LULUCF sector and guidance for the future implementation of REDD+. Specific PAMs will be developed by national and regional governments and private stakeholders, following the ENBCC lines of action, and seeking alignment with Peru´s NDCs. The country submitted a [deforestation Amazon biome FREL](http://redd.unfccc.int/files/2015_submission_frel_peru_en.pdf) (January, 2016) already [assessed by the UNFCCC](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/tar/per.pdf), that resulted in a [modified FREL](http://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel__submission_peru_modified.pdf) (June 2016). Recent legislation has been generated to formalize the National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) and its modules. Finally, there is a roadmap defined towards the development of the SIS, as well as a SESA/ESMF in progress.

###### [Peru´s NDCs](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Peru%20First/iNDC%20Per%C3%BA%20english.pdf) envisage a reduction of GHG emissions equivalent to 30% in relation to a projected BAU scenario (20% unconditional and 10% conditional) in a period between 2021 and 2030. The role of REDD+ has been acknowledged in Peru´s NDC submission, as an option that will contribute to achieve Peru´s mitigation commitments. Efforts are in place to align the REDD+ agenda and the NDC LULUCF actions. The country has set up a Multi-sector Working Group (2017) to develop Peru´s NDC Action Plan, including the definition of measures per sector. Similarly, a stakeholder platform for interaction among key actors has been set out around NDCs, named “dialoguemos”. Most recently, on April 2018, the [Climate Change Law](http://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-marco-sobre-cambio-climatico-ley-n-30754-1638161-1/) was enacted in Peru. The process to regulate the Law already started. The NDC together with the Climate Change Law regulation, are expected to define the framework to address climate change issues in the country, including governance, stakeholder engagement, and institutional arrangements, among others.

Peru is currently engaged in two RBPs schemes: the FCPF CF and the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) on REDD+ signed between Peru, Norway, and Germany. Peru is currently implementing JDI´s Phase II, which enables payments followed by the accomplishment of specific policy milestones. The third phase will entail RBPs for verified GHG emission reductions. UN-REDD TA has been designed in Peru, responding to specific needs expressed by stakeholders and based on readiness assessments available in the country. The approach is to contribute in the process towards REDD+ implementation and RBPs, complementing efforts to be delivered through the UN-REDD NP, the GCF TF initiative, the FCPF, FIP, and JDI. In order to achieve RBPs Peru needs to consolidate enabling conditions; implement REDD+ PAMs; be able to measure performance; and be able to receive and channel financial resources.

The definition of UN-REDD TA 2019 in Peru, resulted from the plan developed for the 2018 – 2020 period, which was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, in coordination with other relevant sectors from the Government. The plan was also presented to civil society and indigenous organizations with a view of receiving feedback, both through a workshop and an electronic platform set out for that purpose. For year 2019, the process included revising pertinence of the previously identified areas of support through a number of calls and electronic interactions between the Ministry of Environment and UN-REDD representatives (March – May 2018). As a result, a refined work Programme was defined, which keeps previous outcomes & outputs and adjust indicative activities and deliverables. This revised work Programme has been presented by the Ministry of Environment to CSOs in three ways: i) during a meeting of the “REDD+ group” (June 5th); ii) on a regular session of the National Climate Change Commission (June 12th); and through electronic communication to leaders of three indigenous organizations – CONAP, AIDESEP, ONAMIAAP (July 27th), with a view of receiving feedback. In this process, only clarification questions have been presented, which in turn allowed the Ministry of Environment and UN-REDD to finalize, by the end of July, the definition of the TA plan to be delivered by UN-REDD in 2019. The results of this process was presented in an [informative note](https://emea01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.minam.gob.pe%2Fcambioclimatico%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2Fsites%2F127%2F2018%2F08%2FAsistencia-T%25C3%25A9cnica-de-ONU-REDD-para-2019.pdf&data=02%7C01%7C%7Cb1a5a6423e73464bcbe808d6288075a8%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636740929514737813&sdata=hJkR%2BkolhldEldEPPI73bHTxZ7MihkhJxepeUUWYueA%3D&reserved=0) to interested stakeholders by e-mail on August 22nd. It was also uploaded on [Peru´s “dialoguemos” webpage](https://emea01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.minam.gob.pe%2Fcambioclimatico%2Fdialoguemos-sobre-cambio-climatico-y-bosques%2F&data=02%7C01%7C%7Cb1a5a6423e73464bcbe808d6288075a8%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636740929514737813&sdata=qq9Q2d%2BsNxbvYoTr7c4cw%2BOc%2Bv2jJsGnBfhnTF16X64%3D&reserved=0), where all information related to the NDC process is presented

UNDP will focus on contributing to finalize the design and overall execution of JDI´s Phase II Implementation Plan; providing advice to the NDC/LULUCF implementation process; supporting stakeholder engagement efforts, including support to define the role of community “life plans”; advising on Peru´s GRM; advising on options and implications of the cooperative approaches under Paris Agreement´s Article 6 and other schemes; and contributing to the definition and set up of a national financial mechanism for REDD+. UN Environment will focus on providing technical advice for the implementation of Peru´s safeguards roadmap; private and financial sector engagement options for PAMs design and implementation, within the NDC framework; review and update baseline spatial information available on social & environmental benefits, risks and land-use & management categories; and use of spatial information to help prioritize actions and areas for REDD+ implementation. FAO will focus on providing TA to support implementation of components 1.1, and 1.2 of JDI’s Phase II deliverable a); facilitate the implementation of the SNIFFS (Forestry Information System) and its modules; extend the forest monitoring to additional activities and biomes; improve the GHG-I for the LULUCF sector, REDD+ Technical Annex, FREL, and NDC accounting; support the definition of Peru´s LULUCF NDCs measures and the interlinkages with the FREL; and identify options to address the risk of emissions displacement and reversals.

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**Republic of the Congo**

The Republic of the Congo has made significant progress on REDD+ in the last few years, notably with the submission of its Forest Reference Emission Level to the UNFCCC in late 2016, the completion of its principals, criteria and indicators (PCI) to track REDD+ safeguards, and the validation of its National REDD+ Strategy by Parliament in 2017. Ever since, the country has fine-tuned the planning of its REDD+ activities through a national REDD+ Investment Plan, which was submitted and endorsed by the Forest Investment Program in late 2017, and further refined and presented to the Central African Forest Initiative in mid-2018. Having completed most of the planning and preparatory steps required to deploy its REDD+ activities, the Republic of the Congo is now initiating its investments to reduce emissions in the forestry and agriculture sectors and has started monitoring its GHG emissions. Those are two important steps in support of Congo’s Nationally Determined Contribution, which aims to achieve a reduction of 48% of the country’s national emissions, mostly through mitigation measures in the forestry and land-use sector.

To further consolidate its efforts, the country has requested UN-REDD support to strengthen key elements of its REDD+ strategy throughout 2019. To build on Congo’s progress on forest cover change monitoring due to deforestation, FAO’s team will provide technical support to Congo’s remote-sensing team unit to produce new statistics for the 2016-2018 period, including additional capacity building on uncertainty analysis. The support will include at least three backstopping missions (including training) from FAO remote-sensing experts and remote support. In addition, and to build on the work initiated in 2018, the remote-sensing assessment of forest degradation will be completed and continued. This will feed into Congo’s work to monitor emissions from forests and emission reductions linked to REDD+ activities. In addition, this work will feed into Congo’s revision of its Forest Reference Level (foreseen to be released in 2020) and into Congo’s first biennial update report (recently launched).

Also, and given the outcomes of Congo’s Technical Assessment done by the UNFCCC, there are several areas of improvements in Congo’s FRL. To continue on the work to include a remote-sensing assessment of degradation was initiated in 2018, the inclusion of carbon enhancements will be done in 2019. This will include the finalization and testing of the methodology and the assessment of a historical reference period. Results will be calculated and published, and the methods will be incorporated into Congo’s remote-sensing unit program of work for the coming years.

To enhance its support to countries wishing to monitor emissions from REDD+ activities at the sub-national level, and to ensure the success of FCPF Emission Reduction Programme in North Congo, this output will test different methodologies to monitor emission reduction efforts in forest concessions using high-resolution remote-sensing technology. This will provide a method to assign remotely REDD+ results for each participating concession. In return, these results will be used by the FCPF’s ER Programme to inform its benefit sharing mechanism.

Finally, and to pursue the work initiated by FAO in 2017-2018 and enhance Congo’s fundraising activities, FAO will finalize the preparation of a full-scale GCF proposal to REDD+ implementation[[1]](#footnote-1). The preparation of this proposal requires technical support by different FAO experts in fields as diverse as agro-forestry, climate-smart agriculture, land-use planning, tenure, etc. While most of the funds required to develop the proposal come from other sources, some of the technical gaps will be covered by the UN-REDD TA 2019, supporting up to two backstopping missions and desktop analysis. This will lead to the finalization and submission of the full GCF proposal in 2019.

The support requested by the Government was first discussed during a conference call with key Government partners (CN-REDD and CNIAF) and subsequently validated during a backstopping mission carried out in September 2018.

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**Viet Nam**

The TA 2019 is undergoing initial consultation with key stakeholders within Government, development partners, CSO and IP representatives and with the Embassy of Norway. A key concern for the TA 2019 is the operational modality, considering limited funds will be available for anything other than Technical Assistance costs under the UN. With this in mind, the TA 2019 is being designed to ensure close coordination and implementation with the anticipated development partners and Government projects in related areas of work. Namely, for the Outcome 2 areas, this means that activities under FAO will be conducted with Government plans towards the GCF RBP pilot, which is currently anticipated for submission through a Government AE (not yet accredited), and JICA as the alternative.

**Output 2.1** MARD Decision on NFMS including MRV and Monitoring procedures

Viet Nam’s development of its NFMS framework and national capacity building started early on. The country has considerable national institutions for NFMS related work in place. In Viet Nam two different processes to assess forest-spatial and stand characteristics were implemented until 2010. Namely, the National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Programme (NFIMAP), implemented in five year cycles, and the National Forest Inventory and Statistics (NFIS), implemented every 10 years. The NFIMAP corresponds to classical national forest inventory and includes remote sensing based forest area mapping, and was anticipated as the main source of data for the REDD+ MRV work. NFIS corresponds more to a cadastral inventory of forest resources based on forest ownership. The two processes were implemented not to overlap, resulting in gaps in temporal coverage for both processes.

The most recent gap in the NFIMAP cycles has been in 2011-2016 when government took important decisions on updating and strengthening its forest resources monitoring and assessment framework, through a new cycle of NFIS and data collection continued annually through a Forest Resource Monitoring System based on the results of NFIS campaign.

In 2017, the government took steps to resume the NFIMAP campaign. The TA 2019 supports the government in further developing the NFMS framework through reviewing the results of the NFIMAP implementation including both generation of AD and EFs, against the REDD+ FRLs submitted to the UNFCCC in 2016. One of the key aspects of this review will be to assess the need of reviewing and possibly revising the submitted FRLs, particularly with perspective towards participation in the RBP piloting under the GCF.

The MRV framework document will be produced documenting the identified approach to MRV and NFMS overall, for Viet Nam.

**Output 3.1** Provincial REDD+ implementation & monitoring system in Viet Nam (PRAPs) developed, piloted and shared with other GMS countries.

Viet Nam is developing a framework that will monitor the implementation and impacts of the PRAPs at the provincial and national levels. Such PRAP monitoring indicators and institutions are being developed and pilot-tested in 2018. Capacities have also been built at provincial and district levels to apply mobile-based devices in forest resources monitoring, in order to improve the quality of monitoring and reporting in the government’s Forest Resources Monitoring System (FRMS), which is a core source of information for the PRAP monitoring.

Under the TA 2019, improved visualization of PRAP monitoring results will be sought via the REDD+ Information Portal. This is intended to promote transparent communication of impacts and results of the actions being undertaken through the PRAPs.

Under the TA 2019, engagement with other regional countries to exchange experiences on results monitoring and communication of these results are also planned.

**Output 3.2** Diverse governmental, economic and provincial actors engage in REDD+ policies and measures in Viet Nam

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme supported the revision of a National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) which was approved by Prime Minister 5 April 2017. The NRAP defines principle of REDD+ implementation in Viet Nam, overall goals and specific objectives for the periods 2017-2020 and 2021-2030 and 45 policies and measures (PAMs) to be implemented on the period 2017-2020. It encompasses PAMs to (i) reduce deforestation and forest degradation, (ii) conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests and (iii) to achieve full REDD+ readiness and engage in step-wise improvements.

To provide a framework to ensure coherence and cost-effective implementation of the NRAP, a Mid-term NRAP Implementation plan for 2017-2020 (NRIP) is currently underway and will define packages of interventions and action plans (“program”) for each REDD+ goal as defined in the NRAP, estimate associated costs as well as existing and necessary financial resources for their implementation.

One of the program proposed in the NRIP focuses on optimizing integrated land-use planning from local to national levels and reinforcing environmental and social impact assessment processes. This builds on the Law on Planning which was adopted on 24 November 2017 and aims to provide one guiding document for an integrated planning process across all sectors, streamline the number of planning documents, ensure consistency between the plans and provide clarity in distribution of responsibilities across agencies. The law will enter into force 1 January 2019. Therefore, the TA for 2019 lends itself to support this reform process through policy and technical advice in ensuring a forestry component is embedded into the land-use planning process.

The revised NRAP also stipulated that a monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) be established to support data collection, outputs and impact analysis related to finance, management and implementation of the REDD+ programme. Work is underway to design a comprehensive system consisting of tools, processes, responsibilities to consolidate and manage the results framework for each program detailed in the NRIP, with a goal for completion before end of 2018. In 2019, support will be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, who is mandated to coordinate with relevant agencies, ministries, organizations and units, to operationalize the M&E framework for REDD+ implementation. Through technical facilitation, Viet Nam’s experience with the NRIP will be shared in relevant knowledge exchanges between countries in the Lower Mekong Subregion.

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**Zambia**

Over the past five years, Zambia has made significant progress in meeting the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework requirements on REDD+. A National REDD+ Strategy has been developed and a Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) is available, and the first iteration of a Safeguards Information System (SIS) design document is being produced. Zambia has also established a National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+, a major component of which is the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) undertaken by the Forestry Department and supported by FAO. More recently, Zambia finalized its REDD+ investment plan, which was presented to the World Bank’s Forest Investment Program in late 2017. Following on to this, the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscapes Program in Eastern Province has kicked-off in 2018. Zambia has also made significant policy changes enacting the Forest (Community Forest Management) Regulations Act in 2018, signaling an intention to enable a decentralised, community based forest management system.

Based on the progress made, the 2019 UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) will continue to focus on refining the systems put in place to monitor and safeguard forests as well as supporting resource mobilization to enable implementation of the REDD+ Investment Plan and of the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscapes Program.

To discuss related priorities, a joint mission took place in the March 2018, its purpose was three-fold: to discuss and finalize the work plan activities for 2018 as part of the Technical Assistance provided to Zambia; to gain clarity on how best to support mobilization of funds for the REDD+ Investment Plan; and to discuss the UN-REDD+ work plan for 2019. The three goals were realized through a number of meetings and a stakeholder workshop. IP / CSOs were consulted as part of the stakeholder workshop. Specifically CSO representative, Robert Chimambo, UN-REDD Africa Civil Society Organizations (CSO) representative, attended the workshop as well as a number of Government officials and related projects including the Zambian Integrated Forests Landscape Program (WB - BioCF), Decentralized Forests and Other Natural Resource Management Program (DFNRMP) (Finland – Indufor).

Expected Outputs for 2019 will build on past successes. While Zambia's national scale FREL/FRL was developed and submitted in 2016, As Zambia moves into the implementation phase of REDD+ it will be necessary to collect more activity data for more recent time periods, as well as to further enhance and refine the FREL/FRL and perhaps to include additional activities. UN-REDD TA will continue to provide support to staff such that they are prepared for the work required to facilitate accurate and up-to-date reporting according to international commitments.

UNDP, UN Environment and FAO will continue to provide technical support to the Government to review and advise on the content of funding proposals, as they are developed by various institutions based on the REDD+ Investment Plan approved in 2017. While this is an overall UNDP coordinated output, all three agencies have been systematically involved in REDD+ Investment Plan design and will continue to collaborate on mobilizing resources for its implementation.

UNDP will assist in identifying possible investors for these, where requested, and help to tailor a proposal as required. It will also provide advice to the NGO platform - Zambia Climate Change Network - as it seeks to implement and operationalize its recently developed REDD+ implementation plan. UN Environment will continue to provide support to the Forestry Department, building upon the thematic areas it led on during REDD+ Investment Plan design related to sustainable management of forests coupled with community and private sector engagement.

Zambia recently launched a government led sub-national REDD+ program called the Zambian Integrated Forests Landscapes Program (ZIFL-P). With the establishment of the national scale FREL/FRL and the experiences gleaned from that process FAO will support the integration of the national and the sub-national programs with a special focus on implementing MRV activities. The monitoring and reporting of REDD+ activities will thus begin in the Eastern Province of Zambia as this is where activities will be implemented and thus this is where results are likely to be identified and reported on. FAO will provide the necessary technical support and capacity development activities that enable suitable monitoring, reporting and verification at all scales.

Finally, UN Environment will continue to technically assist Zambia with consolidation of UNFCCC safeguards requirements. 2019 activities will focus on capacity building of key institutions responsible for rendering the SIS operational as per latest reviews of the SIS design document.

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**Landscapes approach and planning**

**Component A: Transformational change at the intersection of agriculture and forestry (FAO)**

Great emphasis is currently being placed on achieving transformational change and paradigm shift through policies and measures to implement the Paris Agreement and the UN 2030 development agenda, particularly by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). There is a need to improve our understanding on how to enable, operationalize, measure and evaluate the intended, lasting outcomes. FAO, in cooperation with CIFOR has been working to elucidate the triggers and drivers of, and resistance to, transformational change across the landscape.

In 2019, the results of analytical work on triggers for transformational change in land use and selected tools/practices will be continued by FAO, case studies on evidence of successful solutions to facilitate triggers and drivers of transformational change and address barriers will be produced. FAO will also continue to facilitate the work of a broad range of experts, diving deeper into a scientific, evidence-based analysis of transformational change, including methodological approaches to assess transformation; seek examples of successful paradigm shifts; conceptualize triggers, catalysts and drivers of change; and identify barriers to achieving sustainable, just and socially acceptable transitions. Infor brief and other KM materials will be produced. Presentation of results at the UNFCCC and GCF fora is foreseen.

Engaging with NDA and national-level counterparts for better understanding of transformational change in land use sectors - including triggers and barriers - to inform country programming will also be conducted. This work area aims to share the knowledge developed so far and build capacity with selected NDA(s) and other national counterparts and stakeholders - including through FAO led GCF Readiness Projects.

**Component B: Integrated land-use (spatial) planning for REDD+ (UN Environment)**

Integrated land- use planning at subnational (landscape) and national scales, by reconciling the different sectors competing for land (agriculture, forestry, urbanization, etc.) and accounting for wider social, economic and environmental benefits and risks, can support countries to find “win-win” solutions. These solutions are likely to be more sustainable in the long term and meet challenges of food security, climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification. The UN-REDD Programme has provided technical support to close to 20 UN-REDD partner countries in preparing and using spatial information and easy-to-use maps to inform decision making and provide valued input to national participatory planning processes. An overarching objective continues to be the identification of areas suitable for the implementation of specific proposed REDD+ Policies and Measures (PAMs), and the production of the best possible information on how and where these PAMs could deliver significant emissions reductions together with social, economic and environmental benefits and risks.

A good practice briefing on the use of integrated land-use planning to include social, economic and environmental benefits into REDD+ design is currently under development. This briefing will review the experience in completed and ongoing spatial planning work in REDD+ countries, aiming to identify the main factors influencing the successful integration of spatial planning for REDD+ into policy and practice.

An important outcome of the UN-REDD work carried out in Argentina in 2017 and 2018 is the request by the National Directorate for the methodology applied in the mapping of social and environmental benefits of REDD+ to be considered for application in other ecosystem types. In this way, the individual spatial layers created for the REDD+ mapping work could be used as inputs to the future Government land-use planning work and help to identify and map areas of environmental significance based on the relative provision of the social and environmental benefits of the main ecosystems in Argentina.

The 2019 activities will continue and deepen the search and systematization of good practices on integrating social and environmental benefits into REDD+ design, following up on the findings of the briefing on good practice. The specific details regarding the choice of case studies and lessons learned will be defined during the fourth quarter of 2018 in view of the results obtained at that time as well as opportunities and challenges foreseen for 2019.

The indicative activities/deliverables for 2019 under outputs 3.38 are outlined as follows:

* To produce five case studies on successful integrated land use planning and make them available to countries.
* To develop and provide technical training materials.

The topics of the technical training materials will depend on national priorities and be determined in consultation with the countries.

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**REDD+, Forest Tenure and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

**Context**

The core aim of the knowledge component on “REDD+, forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples”, as endorsed by the UN-REDD Executive Board in June 2017, is to assist UN-REDD partner countries to implement policies & measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities. It has two specific outputs, to be led by FAO and UNDP, respectively, as follows:

* Knowledge products/tools (including a knowledge hub) on the role of tenure systems to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are prepared, collected and disseminated – Output 3.42, led by FAO.
* Partner countries use UN-REDD knowledge and expertise on multi-stakeholder engagement, democratic governance and indigenous-peoples’ rights in their REDD+ action – Output 3.43, led by UNDP.

The knowledge management approach will be two-fold. First, UN-REDD expertise will be provided to selected country processes and stakeholders to build concrete institutional and legal mechanisms to safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples in the forest realm. Simultaneously, practical knowledge emerging from UN-REDD work will be compiled, analysed and disseminated for global use.

**Design process and consultations**

The work plan 2018-2019 has been prepared using lessons from the Programme in the past years and feedback from stakeholders, including as follows:

* Proposals from UN-REDD stakeholders, including representatives from civil society and indigenous peoples to the Executive Board.
* Independent evaluations of UN-REDD – both global and national programmes.
* Lessons from the community-based REDD+ initiative (CBR+), implemented by UN-REDD through UNDP in the period 2013-2017, with notable success.
* Insights from the Indigenous Women Dialogue on Forests and Gender, convened by UN-REDD, which hold two sessions and various e-mail exchanges in 2015-2016.

A consultation on the draft work plan covering the current year 2018 and the full year 2019 was presented to, and discussed with indigenous representatives at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), on 17 April 2018. The event was chaired by the indigenous representatives to the UN-REDD Executive Board. A debriefing note was published in the [UN-REDD Newsletter](http://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2904-un-redd-hosts-open-planning-dialogue-during-the-un-forum-on-indigenous-peoples.html).

These lessons, feedback and consultations confirm there is a stakeholder desire for UN-REDD to keep providing global knowledge and guidance on how to mainstream and safeguard forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples in the context of REDD+ action at national level.

A final consultation, by e-mail, was conducted in June-July 2018, before the knowledge component is here submitted to the UN-REDD Executive Board.

There may be variations during implementation due to evolving conditions and new opportunities – the civil society and indigenous peoples’ representatives to the Executive Board will be duly informed of any changes and updated on progress. In mid-2019 a review of progress will be conducted with a view of planning activities for Year 2020.

**Work plan 2018-2019**

The work plan for 2018-2019 has already started and will acquire full implementation during 2019. It is a knowledge-management programme with a significant country focus and a cross-cutting ambition to mainstream gender equality.

**Output 3.42 / led by FAO – Production and dissemination of knowledge products/tools (including a knowledge hub) on the role of tenure systems to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.**

* Tool on tenure demarcation and regulation enhanced and targeted to the REDD+ context allowing communities to register land demarcation information for cadastre and/or community registries and land/forest management planning.
* Support 5 partner countries to gather experience on the use of forest tenure mapping tools, and at least 2 countries test the use of a tool in the integration into REDD+ strategic planning.
* Policy brief on tenure security (including indigenous peoples) as a key enabling factor for enhanced and sustainable REDD+ actions/strategies contributing to SDGs and NDCs
* Forest and tenure assessment tool adapted to REDD+ country needs published and tested (e.g.: VGGT)
* A tenure / forest governance platform operational and sharing practices on addressing tenure in the context of REDD+ towards RBP, including the role of IPs
* Specific country support on linking IPs, community monitoring and community forestry towards broader and more sustainable forest governance, sustainable development and potentially results-based payments (Colombia, Honduras, Peru).
* Good practice on community forestry, sustainable forest management and the landscape approach in Colombia (recommendations on the Forestry Law, including land tenure provided to the Government).
* A webinar on forest tenure concepts in the context of REDD+ process and practice
* A discussion session on indigenous tenure rights created at the online Discussion-group on “Forest governance, tenure and the law”
* Dialogue session on REDD+, indigenous peoples and tenure right in diverse international policy-debate platforms: e.g. the Oslo Tropical Forest Forum, World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.
* Knowledge and/or communication products with countries reporting on progress on promoting the ecological & territorial rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

**Output 3.43 / led by UNDP – Technical assistance to promote multi-stakeholder engagement, democratic governance and the rights of indigenous-peoples in climate & forest initiatives**

1/ Supporting new legislation for the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to forest governance:

* Argentina: draft law on FPIC and indigenous peoples’ rights, in relation to the REDD+ process.
* DR Congo: assist with reviving the draft law on indigenous peoples (currently at Parliament)
* Honduras: support consultations on, and drafting of FPIC legislation, then assist with the adoption by Government.
* Kenya: testing the national FPIC guidelines, then upgrade and mainstream them to become a protocol for public interventions in forest lands.
* Vietnam: scoping options and supporting the advancement of a law on ethnic minorities.

2/ Support the inclusion and engagement of indigenous peoples in new and complex policy endeavours related to climate and forests, using a gender and multicultural approach:

* UNFCCC: Practical advice provided to assist stakeholders with the building and negotiation process for the UNFCCC Indigenous Peoples Platform.
* Climate finance: Scoping and disseminating options on incentive schemes for indigenous peoples and forest communities.
* Ecuador: Engagement of indigenous peoples in partnerships and projects towards deforestation-free commodity chains.
* Kenya: Facilitation of policy dialogues between government institutions and indigenous communities on the controversies around evictions from forest lands.
* Vietnam: Provide advice to the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), an incipient national agency to support ethnic minorities, particularly on public-private-community partnerships for sustainable forest management.

3/ Public outreach based on demonstrated country practice and field experiences, with emphasis on those which incorporate a gender and multicultural approach:

* Latin America region: Practical brief with lessons learned on stakeholder engagement in national and local processes for forest & REDD+ policy.
* DR Congo: Disseminate lessons from the institutional restructuration of DRC’s civil society and indigenous peoples’ platform for climate & REDD+ (GTCR-R) in line with the transition to REDD+ implementation and investments.
* Community knowledge: Dissemination of innovations and lessons learned from the community-based REDD+ programme (CBR+).
* Asia-Pacific region: Policy brief on GRM/REDD+ options and approaches for the Asia-Pacific region, based on ongoing country advice and experiences.

4/ Outreach support to indigenous peoples:

* Assist organisations and networks of indigenous peoples with the wide dissemination of their knowledge, achievements and innovations in the forest-climate interface; e.g.: facilitate access to publications, public fora, South-South exchanges, the platform of the New York Declaration of Forests.
* Engage with indigenous women’s groups and forums (e.g. Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indigenas) to enhance their capacities to convey their issues and voices in relation to forests.
* Engagement between UN-REDD and the UNPFII: One annual knowledge event to share UN-REDD lessons and discuss UN-REDD work.

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**Financing and Private Sector**

Over the course of 2018, progress has been made by UN Environment under the UN-REDD Programme to support several blended finance structures aimed at unlocking private capital for sustainable land use that leads and contributes to REDD+ results at national and sub-national levels. Key features of this includes new pledges by finance institutions and agribusinesses to make tangible and sizable commitments to shift their business practices. They have also recognized the need for a solid environmental and social impact framework that includes indicators measured at project level and aggregated at fund-level. For example, a new environmental and social impact framework has been developed with Rabobank for the ‘Forest Protection and Sustainable Agriculture Fund’ (FPSA).

To accelerate climate action, the UN-REDD Programme recognized that a growing emphasis will have to be placed on the commitments from private sector entities, ensuring that there’s enough ‘skin-in-the-game’ to ensure a transition from business-as-usual towards business models where deforestation impacts are phased out as much as possible. Finding the ‘sweet spot’ between public and private entities, where a sufficient but minimum amount of public capital enables a potential investment to be successful (i.e. the issue of additionality) will be crucial, enabling novel sustainable finance deals to happen and be successful. Business case analysis where the economic and financial constraints are researched to understand and make evident what is currently preventing this from happening is crucial.

The 2019 activities will continue and deepen the activities of 2018 with increased focus on business case analysis strategically targeted to facilitate investments, putting together best practice cases of public-private collaborations that can lead to REDD+ results at national and subnational levels, and exploration of options to facilitate access for developing countries to non-traditional result-based payment sources, including for example the forthcoming aviation market (CORSIA).

The main activities in 2019 include:

* At least two UN-REDD partner countries are supported with business case analysis that builds the case for greater inclusion of private sector action in the design of REDD+ PAMs. The countries and commodities need to be chosen in the context of any tangible commitments by agricultural supply chain companies as well as blended finance vehicles, with the aim to ensure that the findings of these business and financial analytics can function as the starting point for a potential projects or deals.
* Four best practice cases on public-private partnerships to promote increased investments in deforestation free productive activities. This will be carried out based on early insights and lessons learnt provided by the growing number of impact investors as well as commercial and development banks that are starting to become active through UN-REDD outreach and awareness raising.
* The forthcoming aviation market is an emerging opportunity for financing REDD+. It is estimated that the aviation sector will require 2.7 billion offsets between 2020 and 2035 and forests could meet part of this demand. UN Environment has been given observer status at the CORSIA negotiations on offset`s environmental and social integrity. Price, transaction costs of participating in the market and national vs international accounting of emission reductions will be important issues for widespread participation.
* Closely linked to the aviation market are opportunities coming from private sector demand for forest offsets. Several leading companies are setting ambitious plans for emission reduction including the use of offsets. UN Environment is working with stakeholders on potential platforms for transactions that can ensure environmental integrity and diminish costs of participation for both supply and demand.

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**Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ MRV**

Since 2008, though various programmes including UN-REDD, FAO has developed a variety of technical solutions to assist countries in REDD+ MRV and for transparency in REDD+ efforts. These tools include the [Open Foris](http://www.openforis.org/) (OF) suite, and recently a ‘cloud-based’ solution for accessing space data and applying remote sensing processing chains under the [SEPAL](http://www.openforis.org/tools/sepal.html) (System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring, funded by Norway). In 2018, UN-REDD started a project implemented by FAO “Fast-tracking National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ MRV – Open Foris Online” as a UN-REDD Global Knowledge Management Theme. The “Open Foris Online” project integrates and strengthens ongoing initiatives (Open Foris, SEPAL, UN-REDD software tools) through the end of 2020 and contributes to Outcome 2 and Outcome 3 of the 2016 – 2020 UN-REDD Results Framework.

In its first phase commencing in 2018, Open Foris Online (OF Online) joins current tools (Collect, Collect Mobile and Calc) into a seamless application that can work on different platforms: secure cloud-based (Internet), workstation and mobile Android. OF Online will work seamlessly with SEPAL and Open Foris Collect Earth (to be further developed by the Climate and Environment Division, CBC). This will be complemented by development of additional simple open-source technical solutions (also called as OF utility software) for forest inventory design, Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRL) development, and reporting of REDD+ results by the end of 2019.

OF Online will be developed by mid-2019 and the new platform will be published for pilot testing at this time. At least three countries with National Forest Inventory activities in place will be selected to test the platform. This pilot phase will take 4 months (July-October 2019), and during that period OF trainings will be organized in the selected target countries and through 1-2 regional workshops.

In 2019 SEPAL will continue to provide support to countries for FREL, REDD+ Actions and general NFMS. In addition it will provide high-spatial resolution images to countries and train the trainers in SEPAL via collaborative partnerships (USFS, NASA, others).

Sharing of information about OF Online and SEPAL is the key strategy to gain attention and new users for these software tools. The OF project, jointly with co-operating departments (CBD, CIO) and partners (LUKE, USFS, selected research organizations) will organize webinars (2), presentations (10+), and host visitors at the FAO HQ, organize OF User Meetings (via Skype) and aim to present tools and their applications in international arena (SBSTA, COP, and IUFRO-WFSE partner meetings).

The final OF Online platform will be published by November 2019, at which time communication, dissemination and targeted regional and in-country training will expand use and adoption of the platform to fast-track implementation of MRV for REDD+ in 15 REDD+ countries during late 2019 and 2020.

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**Mainstreaming REDD+ in SDGs and NDCs**

In order for the long-term benefits of REDD+ to be realized and sustained, it requires mainstreaming within national efforts related to the NDCs and SDGs – the two major international policy instruments to catalyze national action on climate mitigation and transformation for sustainable development. UN-REDD has been exploring a number of knowledge-delivery instruments and partnerships to support countries in that effort. For instance, UN-REDD, in close collaboration with the UNDP NDC Support Programme (NDC-SP), has been participating in initial efforts to pilot integrated support for NDC implementation, with a focus on Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire and Ecuador, as well as enhanced coordination with the NDC Partnership Country Engagement team to support countries on NDC implementation.

The main activities/deliverables for 2019 under outputs 3.39 and 3.40 will be as follows:

* Organisation and delivery of technical sessions for country stakeholders on REDD+ in the context of NDCs, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), and/or Article 6 (at least 3 in-person and/or remote regional or global sessions).
* Technical backstopping to about 3-5 UN-REDD partner countries, in partnership with the UNDP NDC-SP.
* Production and dissemination of 1-2 Info briefs on the role of REDD+ in the context of the *Paris Agreement*.
* Production and dissemination of 1 info brief on REDD+ and SDGs

FAO is supporting through additional, specific technical and financial resources, such as the Technical Cooperation on the preparation of the Ecuador NDC and related reporting tools, which started implementation in early 2018.

UN-REDD has contributed to the design of the NDC Resource Hub which has been operationalized in 2018 as part of the mentioned NDC-SP. From 2019, UN-REDD will contribute to the technical support and knowledge exchange on this Hub by responding to inquiries and requests related to forests and REDD+ in NDCs and by sharing knowledge products and technical resources on this platform.

The UNDP NDC-SP is a contribution to the global NDC Partnership. Alongside the UNDP NDC-SP team, UN-REDD technical staff will directly participate in the NDC Partnership’s country engagement coordination process amongst implementing partners, which will provide a space to assess relevant country needs where UN-REDD can potentially be leveraged as a means to respond to countries.

UN-REDD is also represented by technical staff participating on the “Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use” Thematic Working Group of the NDC Partnership. Contributions will be made to the e-discussions and webinars planned as part of this TWG’s workplan.

Additionally, UN-REDD is represented on the Low Emission Development Strategy Global Programme’s (LEDS-GP) AFOLU working group steering committee (including in a co-chair capacity). The Steering Committee guides the work of the AFOLU working group. The LEDS AFOLU WG workplan will likely offer various potential opportunities for UN-REDD to partner in terms of webinars, workshops, including specifically opportunities to share knowledge within and generated by the regional and global communities of practice being established within this working group with other UN-REDD Partner countries.

UN-REDD has also been scoping potential international/regional meetings where the Programme can make a contribution in terms of bridging REDD+ and other core related aspects of the Paris Agreement. UN-REDD participated this year, for example, in the 2nd Technical workshop of the Global Coordination Platform on the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) held on 25-26 April 2018 as well as in the 3rd Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit (city, 23-25 April 2018). Most recently, the UN-REDD Regional Exchange event held in Dehra Dun, India (12-13 September 2018) included a session addressing REDD+ in the context of NDCs. The 2019 work planning has been informed by consultations with countries and relevant stakeholders at these types of global and regional events.

In the case of SDGs, an initial scoping study on linkages between REDD+ and SDGs was undertaken as a joint effort between FAO and ICRAF. Preliminary results are being revised and finalized in 2018, with the intent to draw on this content to develop an info brief and/or webinar toward the beginning of 2019. UN-REDD is also feeding a UN publication on Aligning Nationally Determined Contributions and Sustainable Development Goals, to be edited by UNDP and expected by the end of 2019.

In addition, and using unspent 2017 funds, UNDP will raise and provide knowledge to the mainstreaming of REDD+ in national policy and NDCs in two ways. First, UNDP will help to draw lessons from the implementation of an innovative project in Malaysia – the Forest New Economy – in order to demonstrate how to connect an innovative forest restoration pilot to a National REDD+ Strategy, and, thereby, more broadly, how to connect field investments with national policy and international goals or targets identified in NDCs. The Government of Malaysia and the donor of the Forest New Economy have requested this knowledge support to underpin the implementation of this innovative project and to draw lessons for scaling up, in the country, across the region and globally. Second, UNDP will mobilise knowledge and expertise to help enhance forest & land goals and/or targets in NDCs as part of the process toward the UN Secretary-General’s Climate Summit to be held in 2019. The Summit intends to serve as a platform to demonstrate progress by UNFCCC Parties and other stakeholders on solutions to tackle climate change and to help upgrade the scale of NDCs in the 2020 cycle. This knowledge activity follows a request from the organisers of the UN 2019 climate summit to UNDP to provide technical expertise and country-based knowledge for the forests and land use stream, which is critical but underrepresented in the current round of NDCs, compared to the estimated potential, mostly due to weak technical knowledge and insufficient model cases analysed and shared globally. The UNDP support will serve to support countries to enhance their NDCs through analysis of options to better integrate their mitigation actions in forests and land use. This knowledge on NDC enhancement will enrich the overall contribution the UN-REDD Programme to the Climate Summit.

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**REDD+ Funding Mechanisms**

The finances related to implementing REDD+ policies & measures and rewarding demonstrated REDD+ results are notably complex. For countries to mobilise, combine, sequence, implement and report on them, a complex set of institutional, governance and partnership arrangements are required, often combining public, private, domestic and international finance in a way that aligns to national strategies and NDCs.

The UN-REDD Team, through UNDP, has accumulated wide range of country-based experience and technical know-how, and has the ability – via technical assistance – to tailor such knowledge to country realities and priorities.

This knowledge component will consist in the provision and adaptation of specialised advice to pioneer countries in REDD+ implementation – some 8 UN-REDD partner countries are already receiving such knowledge since 2017-18 or have requested it for 2019, including Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Ghana, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay.

Based on such country-oriented work, this component will simultaneously produce a wide range of knowledge products, from technical briefs to best-practice notes, which will be available to UN-REDD partner countries.

In addition, in 2019 an innovative line of work will be pursued: supporting the alignment of international investment capital funds with the implementation of the REDD+ Action Plan of Ecuador, which implies two options for collaboration: (i) providing long term finance for a large productive and commercial transformation project (e.g.: cacao, coffee, palm oil or cattle), and (ii) scoping the profile of a credit line for a private bank which could then extend such finance to producers of other actors along the value chain. In consultations held in early 2018, the investment partners and government see UNDP’s role as project incubator, actively supporting the development of the first project(s) and thus creating the model(s) for agricultural investments that can reduce deforestation in Ecuador. UNDP will also support efforts for community organizations to become investible entities.

In addition, and using 2017 unspent funds, UNDP will provide additional knowledge to new and emerging financing arrangements for REDD+: pilot proposals for REDD+ results-based payments and sustainable jurisdiction approaches.

The first program for the provision of payments based on REDD+ results reported under the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework has been established by the Green Climate Fund. Brazil and Ecuador are the first two countries to be eligible to apply under this pilot program and both have requested UNDP to be their GCF accredited entity. Both have requested UNDP to provide technical assistance and UN-REDD knowledge to support their processes. The submission of full proposals was not initially anticipated, but sudden changes in the GCF circumstances now necessitate the expedited preparation and submission of the full proposals for the consideration of the GCF Board. This represents an opportunity to help set good practice and to consolidate knowledge for this sort of processes. Should the proposals be approved by the GCF Board, it will also provide an excellent opportunity for UNDP/UN-REDD to draw lessons from the experience and frame the knowledge for sharing with other UN-REDD Programme countries seeking REDD+ results-based payments.

Another policy and finance approach for REDD+ that is getting notable global attention is the sustainable jurisdiction approaches. With the Global Climate Action Summit being held in California in September 2018, there is great focus on the intersection at the sub-national jurisdictional level of national REDD+ processes and efforts to reduce deforestation in agricultural commodity supply chains. This can be referred to as sustainable jurisdiction approaches. A number of jurisdictions in UN-REDD countries such as Peru, Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Colombia participate in the Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force, a program supported by Norway’s International Climate and Forests Initiative (NICFI). UNDP’s knowledge and experience on investment planning, policy alignment, funding governance and UNFCCC compliance are deemed very valuable for the effective implementation of this program and for ensuring consistency with UN-REDD efforts. The knowledge provided, tested and produced in these approaches will be compiled and made available for other countries wishing to connect national policy, subnational actions and sustainable agricultural investments to yield REDD+ results.

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**Communications and Knowledge Management**

In line with the communications and knowledge management strategy outlined in the 2018-2020 programme of work for the cross-cutting effort “Knowledge and experience sharing, South-South exchanges and advocacy of key forest values” the communications and knowledge management activities foreseen for 2019 will continue and deepen the activities of 2018. Based on the foundational assumption that the sharing of knowledge will scale and speed up a sustainable REDD+ process, the UN-REDD Programme will continue to invest in the identification, tailoring and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices. With 2019 being a crucial year for the fight against climate change, the UN-REDD Programme will also continue to work on increasing knowledge among its target audiences about the crucial role forests play as a nature-based climate solution. The 2019 communications and knowledge management planning for the Workspace, social media, South-South knowledge exchanges and the newsletter is informed by the recent partner country survey and its encouraging feedback.

The following key activities are planned against the Outputs 2.12, 3.32 and 3.33 of the UN-REDD Results and Monitoring Framework:

* By partner country request and based on positive post-event evaluations via the mandatory satisfaction surveys, the Programme will continue to organize regional South-South knowledge exchanges bringing together REDD+ practitioners and experts from its partner countries and beyond.
* The UN-REDD Programme communicates in a network of like-minded organizations with no single one of them strong enough to break through the noise with its message on its own. Strategically coordinating activities, especially advocacy efforts, with other actors to increase impact is therefore paramount for success. Hence, the Programme has systematically increased its engagement and collaboration with other influencers and coalitions in the land use sector, especially with NICFI’s communications team, the Nature 4 Climate campaign and the WWF. In 2019 the Programme will actively seek further synergies and partnerships to increase its advocacy impact and reach.
* The Secretary General’s 2019 Climate Summit represents a pivotal moment and opportunity for the Programme’s communications and advocacy efforts. In addition to the 2019 Climate Summit, the UN-REDD Programme will continue to engage with the Secretary General’s climate change communications strategy. Two elements make the UN-REDD Programme particularly relevant in this context. First, thanks to its impact and success stories the Programme can make relevant contributions to the intended positive messaging, shifting the climate change narrative from “losing” to one of “winning the battle”. Second, the strategy’s emphasis on South-South cooperation, which is a bedrock of the UN-REDD Programme, gives the Programme a natural entry point. Through engaging with and contributing to the SG’s climate strategy, the UN-REDD Programme has the opportunity to leverage the Secretary General’s authority and voice for an ambitious forest agenda.
* In 2019 the UN-REDD Programme will seek to partner up with a celebrity advocate who has shown active commitment to promoting the forest agenda. Leveraging the forest champion’s high visibility and social media influence will help the Programme’s message to transcend audiences and therefore better amplify its impact and shape public opinion and behavior.
* 2018 saw a comprehensive effort, supported by partner countries, to identify and disseminate impact stories with a human dimension. Following 2018’s production of nine videos, in 2019 the Programme will continue its focused multimedia storytelling approach with the production of a series of journalistic photo essays.
* Based on positive experiences with two media field trips in 2018 and resulting increased positive coverage, the communications team will organize further media workshops and field trips to educate relevant media and create fruitful relationships.
* Social media will remain a core communications channel with the Programme’s diverse audiences. The communications team will continue the positive direction of 2018 in focusing on visual storytelling and the production of native social media assets.
* Following layout upgrades in 2018 to increase its usability, in 2019 the Workspace will undergo a more substantial overhaul to serve its constituency even better as the Programme’s knowledge management backbone.
* As in the past and encouraged by positive feedback from its constituency, the REDD+ Resource newsletter will compile and share knowledge and country-based lessons on REDD+ on a quarterly basis.
* A stronger emphasis will be placed on translating key materials to make them available in English, French and Spanish to further interregional peer learning.

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1. The concept note of the proposal is available here: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/893456/18040_-_Implementation_of_the_Congo_s_Nationally_Determined_Contribution__NDC__in_the_land_use_and_forestry_sector.pdf/fd303f28-0e7f-4c41-8d26-06ad33bb53e5> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)