UN-REDD Programme **Technical Assistance (TA) for REDD+ Implementation 2018 – 2020** **Additional information on the TA/2020 Workplan and output-based Budget** (Final draft 7 June 2019)

The following narratives complement the TA/2020 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 guided the planning process for 2020, 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. Colombia's second BUR (2015)[1] indicates that net emissions from AFOLU in 2014 were 129 $MtCO_2e$, representing 55% of total emissions. Conversion of forested land to grasslands is the main source of emissions, producing about 30 $MtCO_2e$ followed by forest degradation, with 28 $MtCO_2e$. Colombia also submitted a REDD+ Technical Annex to the UNFCCC in 2018, in which it reported a reduction of 31 $MtCO_2e$ between 2015 and 2016 with respect to its sub-national reference level submitted for the Amazon region.

Between 2015-2018, the UN-REDD Programme supported Colombia through a UN-REDD National Programme. The National Programme focused on i) promoting an active and effective participation process focused on indigenous peoples, afro-Colombians, *campesino* stakeholders; ii) supporting national institutions to improve the quality of the information produced on forest carbon to construct a sub-national reference level and GHG-I, iii) establishing the National Forest Monitoring System, iv) developing capacities to address and report on how safeguards are being respected; and v) improving the capacities to identify and prioritize REDD+ areas, measures and actions.

Following the publication and adoption of Colombia's Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and for the Management of Forests (EICDGB for its Spanish name) entitled "Forests: territories of life", UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) 2018-2020 has used the strategy as a major policy umbrella. Through the Strategy, Colombia aims to reduce deforestation to zero by 2030 and to consolidate forest management as a fundamental element of sustainable and integrated rural development. It calls for differentiated approaches across sectors and territories, to improve the livelihoods of local communities and society at large. It aims to conserve ecosystem services and ensure that forest contribute to adaptation and mitigation efforts and to the SDGs. 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. 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. The 2018-2022 National Development plan, reaffirms the objective to control deforestation,

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[1] Submitted 28th December 2018, undergoing technical review.

particularly in the Amazon Region, where 58% of deforestation occurs, reconversion to sustainable agricultural production systems and the sustainable forest management.

During 2018, the UN-REDD TA supported Colombia to implement priority policy areas within the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) by reactivating of the participatory process for REDD+ and the JDI following the government change, providing technical assistance to indigenous people's organizations during the consultation process of the new national development plan. The UN-REDD TA also developed capacities on sustainable livestock production and community forestry in post-conflict contexts through South-South exchanges. Colombia's agricultural development banks (FINAGRO and Banco Agrario) enhanced their environmental and social risk management systems through capacity development, in the context of zero-deforestation commodity production. In addition, UN-REDD TA 2018-2020 continues to consolidate and advance the four pillars of the Warsaw framework.

For 2020, FAO will continue to support and integrate community monitoring into the NFMS, follow up on FREL evaluation and provide TA for the emissions report for the AFOLU sector. In addition, forest governance mechanisms will be strengthened by both FAO and UNDP through policy recommendations from community monitoring and management, by supporting participation of Afro-descendent organizations into the restoration programme and proposal development on REDD+ results based payments for submission to the GCF. UN Environment's ongoing support will focus on further advancing the SIS, implementation of which will occur with UNDP support, and financial valuations and impact of Colombia's REDD+ policies and measures. UNDP will continue strengthening the participatory process at a national level and under the JDI, focusing on indigenous peoples and afro-Colombians, and expanding the support to subnational actors and producers of agricultural commodities.

In the preparation of this workplan, meetings where held with the relevant areas within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development as well as with the IDEAM. The work plan preparation process and the results were also consulted with representatives from civil society/indigenous organizations and a meeting was held at the Norwegian Embassy.

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Côte d'Ivoire

Context

Côte d'Ivoire is firmly committed to reducing deforestation, following the REDD+ approach, which aligns with the provisions of the UNFCCC and the *Paris agreement.* In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire made a significant progress in the 4 political and institutional criteria for REDD+, as stipulated by the UNFCCC under the so-called *Warsaw Framework for REDD+*.

Côte d'Ivoire is part of the 9 countries involved in the implementation of REDD+ policies that benefit from the technical assistance of the UN-REDD Programme for the period 2018-2020. This technical assistance (TA) aims, on the horizon 2020, to achieve the following objectives:

- Consolidation and operationalization of the NFMS (#2.1 – TA led by FAO)
- Design, appraisal and adoption of REDD+ policies and measures across sectors (#3.1 – TA led by UNDP)
- Drafting of legal texts in order to improve forest governance and facilitate the implementation of REDD+ (# 3.2 – TA led by FAO)
- Upgraded stakeholder engagement mechanisms to support and monitor REDD+ actions and finances (# 3.3 – TA led by UNDP)
- Integration of UNFCCC safeguards into REDD+ policies and actions (# 3.4 – TA led by UNEP).
- Definition of productive and business models of zero-deforestation agriculture (# 3.5 – TA led UNEP).

The UN-REDD technical assistance is advancing while adapting to the country's needs and the pace of progress of the various REDD+ streams. It should be noted that Côte d'Ivoire has succeeded in attracting a wide range of national and international partners. The country also combines and integrates public, private, community, jurisdictional and investment approaches alike.

Workplan 2020

For the year 2020, and on an interim basis, Côte d'Ivoire and the UN-REDD Programme have defined the following workplan.

Results framework UN-REDD 2018-2020	UN-REDD Agency	Main activities
2.1 Consolidation and operationalization of the NFMS.	FAO	• Monitoring of forest changes for the period 2015-2018 • Development of a revised FREL using updated activity data • Support the GHG-I for AFOLU.
3.1 Design, appraisal and adoption of REDD+ policies and measures across sectors.	UNDP	• Technical advise for a national financial mechanism that can underpin and coalesce a wide range of investments and REDD+ finance • Support to scoping options and finances for REDD+ compliant cocoa (production & trade), in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, including new financing partnerships, South-South cooperation and sustainable jurisdictional approaches
3.2 Drafting of legal texts in order to improve forest governance and facilitate the implementation of REDD+	FAO	• Drafting of legal texts related to REDD+ for the new Forest Law (activity starting in 2019 but likely to continue in 2020 due to the timeline of the approval of the new Forest Law).
3.3 Upgraded stakeholder engagement mechanisms to support and monitor REDD+ actions and finances	UNDP	• Completion and inception of the new stakeholder mechanisms/strategies to support the implementation of REDD+ policies, programmes and investments • Support to civil society and forest community stakeholders to inform the safeguards information report to the UNFCCC and the building of the national safeguards information system (in liaison with output 3.4, below).
3.4 Integration of UNFCCC safeguards into REDD+ policies and actions	UNEP	• Assist the country with the elaboration of the 2nd summary of the safeguards information and its submission to the UNFCCC. • Support government with REDD+ safeguards processes, with a focus on the Safeguards Information System (SIS)
3.5 Definition of productive and business models of zero-deforestation agriculture.	UNEP	• Strengthening dialogues platform and coordination with stakeholders around optimal business models for sustainable agroforestry system and value chains development. • Operationalizing a partnership to mobilize funding to scale up agroforestry • Reinforcing relationship with relevant public stakeholders (ministries of forests, agriculture and

		finance, as well as the coffee-cocoa council) to create enabling conditions for the financing of agroforestry.

This preliminary workplan has been prepared so in advance to allow the review and approval of the budget by the UN-REDD Executive Board prior to its meeting on 21 June 2019. The workplan will be reviewed by the concerned parties and stakeholders towards the end of 2019/beginning of 2020 in order to adjust it to the progress of the wide range of REDD+ streams the country manages, so the UN-REDD technical assistance is catalytical; this ranges from the design of a national financing mechanism to the advancement on the pipeline of investment programmes in the forest-agriculture-climate nexus, and from private sector partnerships underway to the new jurisdictional projects that will start by mid-2019.

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Indonesia

The following proposed activities for the 2020 workplan have been discussed through several rounds of meetings with representatives of the Government of Indonesia and reflect the capacities and comparative advantages of the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UN Environment).

- Safeguard and Information System (SIS REDD). In 2020 Indonesia will start implementing its NDC, of which one of the critical components would be a smoothly operated SIS. The 2020 TA will support MOEF on bridging technical capacity gap at subnational level on updating SIS-REDD to strengthen Indonesia's ability for Results Based Payment. Interventions would be complementary to Indonesia's 2020 NDC Roadmap. Potential prioritized provinces are South Sumatera and Central Kalimantan.

- CORSIA (the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation).   TA will support Ministry of Transportation and MOEF on fine tuning smooth collaboration for CORSIA implementation in Indonesia. Indonesia is voluntarily joining the first implementation scheme (2021), which requires GoI 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.

- Sustainable peatland management and strengthen International Tropical Peatland Center Interim Secretariat. The interventions will focus on development of policy guidance/toolkit for ITPC member states to support work implementation, in corridor of UNEA-4 resolution on Conservation and Sustainable management of peatlands, with potential works on:
  - Elaborating options to fiscally promote and sustainably manage peatlands
  - Bringing development partners together to promote coordinated support to ITPC.

- Continued work on technical design of effective and feasible peatland and forest-fire management policies, in particular on "Cluster Approach" design for integrated fire management which coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA), involving 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 private sectors. UNEP will be in partnerships with Working on Fire, a South African based institution, and CCROM IPB to provide technical assistance to CMEA.

- Support GoI to improve the assessment and options and implications of sub-national scales for REDD+.

- Continued work by FAO to support MoEF improve on National Forest Monitoring System. This includes support to GoI to:
  - Improve land cover mapping, time-series activity data and additional REDD+ activities e.g. forest restoration or afforestation in at least two workshops using FAO tools including Collect-Earth and SEPAL.

- o Support GoI and partners work on improved Emission Factors to reduce uncertainties (e.g. peat and fire) and fill gaps (e.g. mangroves).
  - o Improve technical scope and institutional capacities and coordination for the NFMS through a multi-agency approach following a Roadmap for the improvement of the NFMS led by the GoI to coordinate national agencies' roles and inputs.
- UNDP will continue to support the government and partners on the investment plan for the national funding instrument on REDD+, which includes: (1) Review of REDD+ programmes and funding proposals to the national environmental fund (BLU) and (2) advise to the design of the funding instrument for REDD+
- REDD finance: Strengthen capacity of GoI on climate finance through the establishment of the Financing General Service Agency (BLU) for Environmental financing, that will include a REDD+ finance window, as is outlined in the Government Regulation on the Economic Instrument for the Environment (No. 46/2017) which was enacted in December 2017.

Other activities may be able to be included through discussions with MoEF and GoI and agreed by relevant agencies.

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Mexico

In 2017, Mexico published its National REDD+ Strategy 2017-2030 (ENAREDD+), which promotes strategic mitigation actions and adaptation to climate change through integrated landscape management to promote sustainable low-carbon rural development. Following elections in July 2018, the UN-REDD Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation in Mexico was agreed recently with the new government.

In recent years, Mexico has significantly advanced through the pillars of the Warsaw framework. In 2018, it was the first country globally to have an operational REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) and submitted its first summary of information on how to address and respect REDD+ safeguards to the UNFCCC. In late 2017, Mexico decided to develop important improvements on the National Forest Monitoring System to update the FREL/REL; as result, the Programme contributed with a technical note to allow CONAFOR on the decision on two methodological scenarios to improve the FREL/REL, without losing the opportunity to access the GCF's RBP-REDD+ financing windows. Also, it contributed to CONAFOR`s efforts at a state level, through the use of SEPAL as a planning tool for mitigation action Currently, the country is evaluating options to fully finance the implementation of the ENAREDD+ through existing support and additional potential support from the private sector. In parallel, since 2018, the exchange of REDD+ activities with local governments was promoted through the Working Group of Governors for Climate and Forests (GCF Task Force, for its acronym in English). In 2018, South-South exchanges were facilitated with Costa Rica, Peru and Mexico on participation in results-based payment initiatives, and a bilateral exchange with Colombia on carbon tax offset schemes and the potential integration of the forest sector in the aforementioned schemes. The Programme facilitated the discussion between CONAFOR and civil society organizations related the carbon emission reductions ownership. In addition, the UN-REDD supported the South-South work plan 2018-2019 on forest monitoring, which was planned through a Mesoamerican Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) from 2017. Up to now, 18 South-South activities have been supported by the Programme and systematized by the Virtual Centre of Excellence in Forest Monitoring of Mesoamerica led by CONAFOR.

The UN-REDD TA 2020 will support Mexico during the development of the REDD+ Technical Annex for BUR 3 to allow the country to participate in the GCF-RBP current window. Contributions for the ENAREDD implementation will be an analysis of the financial architecture for the management of potential results-

based payments informed by best practices; the identification of prioritized actions in the financing strategy for the integrated management of the territory of Mexico; and providing technical support and facilitating the discussion of benefit distribution plan with the civil society platforms and South-South exchanges. In addition, the technical support will be provided for the design of a debt instrument and for design of proposals towards private financing (capital market and carbon markets) for low-carbon rural development. Mexico also requested a preliminary analysis of the drivers of deforestation and the influence of public policies on the progress of REDD+ activities, identifying policy recommendations. Related to safeguards, support will focus on the harmonization and the continual improvement of the SIS and communicate in a more accessible language, including the development of indicators; guidance for a harmonized approach to meet other safeguards requirements (for example, the Green Climate Fund); and review of safeguards components of proposals for results-based payments. There will be support for the development of a second summary of safeguards information. In connection with the NFMS, through SEPAL, the programme will contribute to scaling-up to national level the machine learning algorithms; and contributions for the integration of the forest information system to facilitate the analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Finally, the UNREDD will support on restructuring of the Virtual Center of Excellence in Forest Monitoring and strengthening the South-South networking in forest monitoring.

During the mission held on March 6-7, the TA 2020 was agreed with CONAFOR. However more time was required for the consultation and validation with the civil society and organised forestry and climate change groups, as the new authorities needed to re-establish formal communication.

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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.

During the first quarter of 2019, the UN-REDD regional team and government have been exchanging on the technical assistance plans in the longer term, notably for 2020. At the request of Government, a draft workplan for 2020 was prepared by the UN-REDD regional advisors' team. The need for this support has been identified through a series of in-country discussions with national and local stakeholders in the consultative finalisation process of the REDD+ National Strategy. The National REDD+ Focal Point appreciated the UN-REDD's technical assistance and requested it to continue through 2020. 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 2020 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

Strengthen existing NFMS through specific supporting activities as follows:

1. Establish protocol to standardize forest classifications for facilitation of future measurement of forest degradation and restoration;

2. Create a spatial database through which stable forest/non-forest, plantation, forest loss/gain, and Trees Outside Forests (TOF) can be reliably identified against satellite imagery;
3. Reduce uncertainty of human bias in sample-assessment;
4. Refinement of Activity Data (AD) based on drivers of forest changes.

The activities listed above will help Myanmar to update AD through a step-wise approach of improvement. The outcomes will support the on-going NFI activities for stratification and pre-planning. In addition, it will help revision of FRL.

Draft revision of FRL and development of methodology for simplified measurement of changes in forest remaining as forest.

TA development Stakeholder engagement process for Output 2.3

These activities build on the activities carried out under the 2019 TA, and have been identified through consultation with members of the MRV Technical Working Group of the Myanmar UN-REDD National Programme, and endorsed by the National Programme Director.

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

Building on the TA in 2018 and 2019, particularly in terms of the technical, financial and institutional provisions related to the finalisation and implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy, the 2020 TA will focus on providing support to (i) revision of District Forest Management Plans (DFMPs - which guide forest management across the 68 national districts) in line with the REDD+ National Strategy; and (ii) stakeholder engagement processes with strong focus on FPIC and GRM and compile ensuing lessons learnt to inform national policies and design relevant policy tools. These two activities will also complement activities to be undertaken in the UN-REDD mangrove proposal for Myanmar, currently under design.

TA development Stakeholder engagement process for Output 3.18

A team of two consultants (1 national; 1 international) was recruited to deliver the financial component of this output, which has been completed. Stakeholder consultations on financial provisions were undertaken with the Ministry of Planning and Finance (on multiple occasions), the Forest Department, the Environmental Conservation Department (responsible for the Environmental Management Fund), Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, the Wildlife Conservation Society (responsible for the Myanmar Biodiversity Fund), WWF, the World Bank, and UNOPS. At the sub-national level, consultations were also held with health and education officials in one Township. A roundtable consultation on the draft report was held with the Forest Research Institute, Wildlife Conservation Society, MoPF Budget Department, MoPF Planning Department, and MoPF Foreign Economic Relations Department in April 2019.

On legal provisions, UN-REDD staff participated in an expert workshop on the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (CBPA) Rules, organized by the Wildlife Conservation Society. However, UN-REDD is much more directly involved in the Forest Rules process. Based on lessons learned from the CBPA Rules process, UNDP informed the Forest Department that it intended to ensure that communities were consulted in 3 states and one region (no official community consultations were held for the CBPA process). UN-REDD is providing 25% of the financial resources required for this, with other UNDP projects providing the other 75%. UNDP-supported community consultations will be held in Kayah, Mon, Shan and Tanintharyi during May 2019. A comparative analysis of policies of the Union government and Ethnic Armed Organizations is underway.

The mandates of sub-national institutional bodies have been discussed with the National REDD+ Taskforce, and in some consultations held with Ethnic Armed Organizations. Initial efforts the establishment of such bodies will proceed in Mon State, in conjunction with piloting of an FPIC process, due to start in May 2019.

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

In 2020, this TA component will assist in preparing guidance for monitoring protocols for REDD+ actions for which the Myanmar FRL can establish baselines in forest remaining as forest. It will also be designed to provide technical support on activities relevant to sub-national REDD+ interventions and to provide technical support in piloting nested approach of REDD+ at targeted locations.

Output 3.20 Operational REDD+ safeguards information system

The operationalization of Myanmar's Safeguards Information System (SIS) will be based on joint UN environment, FAO and UNDP work in 2018-2019 to define REDD+ safeguards and an SIS design and operationalisation plan for Myanmar's context – including assessment of benefits and risks; review of policies, laws and regulations; clarification of the safeguards; and SIS design framework – including SIS objectives and process for developing SIS, review of information systems and sources for SIS development, development of operationalisation plan/SIS framework and finalisation of Myanmar's Approach to Safeguards document. The Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards has been guiding these multi-stakeholder processes and will continue to guide the operationalization of the SIS. Dependent on the final SIS operationalisation plan, this activity could include, depending on availability of resources and Myanmar's priorities: building institutional capacity for safeguards and SIS operations; supporting the development and/or implementation of information sharing agreements/protocols; providing technical assistance to IT teams to put in place IT solutions (webpage/platform; database) for the SIS; and backstopping the first round of information collection and processing for the SIS.

TA development Stakeholder engagement process for Output 3.20

In step with the development of its National REDD+ Strategy, Myanmar is also developing its national approach to the REDD+ safeguards. As part of this process, Myanmar is currently making significant progress on the design of the Safeguards Information System (SIS) through guidance from the national Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards (TWG-SES). Work on design options for the SIS began in 2018. As of April 2019, the following steps have been undertaken:

- Agreement on main objectives for the SIS
- Identification of information needs, based on the draft national clarification of safeguards
- Assessment of relevant existing information systems and sources, and
- Preparation of a first SIS design issues and options paper.

By the end of 2019, the UN-REDD NP is committed to finalise the SIS design and its operationalisation plan, taking into account the outcomes of discussions on SIS design. Drawing on inputs and recommendations from the TWG-SES and national stakeholders during workshops in July and October 2018, January 2019, several meetings with the Forest Department, and further guidance from the PEB (Decision 6/6: *The PEB requests the PMU to organize a discussion among all three agencies to check respective budgets as well as identifying possible resources to render the SIS operational in 2020 and to present findings during the next PEB meeting)*, UN Environment intend to support the operationalization of the SIS through the UN-REDD TA 2020. The TWG-SES and will continue to guide this additional step.

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Peru

According to Peru´s Biennial Update Report (BUR 2014), that includes a GHG inventory (GHG-I) of 2010 (last official emissions estimate), the LULUCF sector is the most relevant in terms of emissions. The country is finalizing a second BUR to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2019. Peru has developed a National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (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 defined and implemented by national and regional governments and private stakeholders, following the ENBCC lines of action, and in alignment with Peru´s NDCs. The country submitted a [deforestation Amazon biome FREL](#) (January, 2016) already [assessed by the UNFCCC](#), that resulted in a [modified FREL](#) (June 2016). Recent legislation has been generated to formalize the National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) and its modules. Finally, a roadmap towards the development of the SIS, as well as a SESA/ESMF is being implemented, with the aim of developing the SIS and submitting a first SoI in 2019.

[Peru's NDCs](#) 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. The Multi-sector Working Group set up in 2017 facilitated the development process of [Peru´s NDC Action Plan](#), including the definition of 8 measures for the LULUCF sector. The stakeholder platform for interaction among key actors which was set out around NDCs, named "*dialoguemos*", is now serving as the main platform for participation of interested stakeholders around climate change issues. On April 2018, the [Climate Change Law](#) was enacted in Peru. The process to regulate the Law is on-going. The Climate Change Law regulation is 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 the 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 2020 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 2020, the process included revising pertinence of the previously identified areas of support through calls and electronic interactions between the Ministry of Environment and UN-REDD representatives (April 2019). As a result, a refined work Programme was defined, which keeps previous outcomes & outputs and adjust indicative activities and deliverables. This revised work Programme will be presented by the Ministry of Environment to interested stakeholders at the end of May in the next "*dialoguemos*" meeting, with a view of receiving feedback, which will allow the Ministry of Environment and UN-REDD to adjust, immediately after, the definition of the TA plan to be delivered by UN-REDD in 2020. In early April, the draft workplan was shared with Norway´s focal points for Peru as per the interlinkages between the UN-REDD TA and the overall JDI, in view that Norway is a key donor country that supports UN-REDD, so to ensure coherence. The UN-REDD lead advisor for Peru will hold follow-up discussions with donors, scheduled for May, to review the UN-REDD TA, both the currently ongoing 2019 and the 2020 plans.

UNDP will focus on contributing to: the execution of JDI´s Phase II Implementation Plan; the development of policy for forests and climate change; the NDC/LULUCF implementation process in the context of the integral CC management framework; stakeholder engagement efforts, including IPs; development of Peru´s GRM and BDS; and policy, institutional, and operational arrangements for the future implementation of cooperative approaches under Paris Agreement´s Article 6 and other schemes. UN Environment will focus on providing technical support for: the implementation of Peru´s safeguards roadmap, including SIS design and continuous improvements, guidance on updating the SoI, and inputs on linking the GRM; the engagement of agriculture´s financing sector by examining enhancement of the environmental and social risk management frameworks, and by assisting the design of financial products suitable for deforestation-

free business models; and the analysis of financial mechanisms to channel funds from the implementation of Law 30896 for Investment and Development in the Amazon Region. 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; improve the GHG-I for the LULUCF sector and Peru´s FREL; update Peru´s LULUCF and Agriculture NDCs measures; and finalize the REDD+ Technical Annex, assist the UNFCCC Technical Review Process, and enable the evaluation of PAMs results in terms of emissions reduction and NDC accounting.

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Republic of the Congo

The Republic of Congo has advanced significantly its REDD+ processes in the recent years. Evidence of this progress includes 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. The REDD+ Investment Plan 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. Also, UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) has been provided to the Republic of Congo to enable the development of a methodology to measure forest degradation and an associated map, to further improve the country's NFMS system. The country has also significantly progressed in the preparation of its first Green Climate Fund proposal, which will focus on REDD+, and is close to submit it.

The country has now completed most of the initial steps needed to implement REDD+ activities and has requested TA from UN-REDD to strengthen key elements of its REDD+ strategy throughout 2020 to capitalize on its previous efforts. Congo's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) aims to achieve a reduction of 48% of the country's national emissions, mostly through mitigation measures in the forestry and land-use sector. Therefore, the focus of the TA has turned to forestry and agricultural investments that contribute to reducing emissions, and to the ongoing monitoring of GHG emissions as part of the country's REDD+ strategy and NDC ambitions. As part of TA 2020, FAO will provide technical input to finalize the submission of its GCF proposal for REDD+ implementation[2] until approval is obtained to contribute to Congo's fundraising activities. The proposal requires technical support by a diverse range of FAO experts in fields including agro-forestry, climate-smart agriculture, land-use planning, tenure, etc.

To build on Congo's progress on forest cover change monitoring due to deforestation, FAO's team will provide technical support, including training on uncertainty assessment and backstopping missions, to Congo's remote-sensing team unit to produce new statistics for the 2016-2018 period. The remote-sensing assessment of forest degradation will be completed and continued, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be progressively incorporated into the country's monitoring of forest cover. This will feed into Congo's work to monitor emissions from forests and emission reductions linked to REDD+ activities. This work will feed into Congo's revision of its Forest Reference Level (foreseen to be released in 2021) and into the preparation of Congo's REDD+ results, which will be assessed and integrated into Congo's third national communication along with the biennial update report (recently initiated).

Building on previous TA conducted in Congo and given the outcomes of Congo's Technical Assessment conducted by the UNFCCC, there are several areas of improvements in Congo's FRL that remain. UN-REDD support will be provided to further improve the methodology of the FRL, which is due to be submitted to the UNFCCC during 2020, as well as emission reduction estimates from REDD+ activities and preparation of the technical annex. The TA will also support the advancement of REDD+ Policies and Measures through several lines of work. FAO's team will provide capacity building with CNIAF and MTE experts on reporting REDD+ results and the formalization of institutional arrangements for GHG reporting of REDD+ activities.

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[2] The concept note of the proposal is available here

Consultation meetings on the TA2020 took place on 3rd May with the government and lead advisors in which the work plan was discussed in detail and activities revised where necessary.

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Viet Nam

Viet Nam has fully achieved the four key requirements of the Warsaw Framework. Adding to earlier completion of the NRS, NFMS and FREL/FRL, in 2018, the Government completed the final requirement: an operational and online Safeguards Information System (SIS), as well as the Summary of Information (SOI) on safeguards. The SOI was completed in November 2018 and submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2019, outlining how the country will address and respect the safeguards throughout REDD+ implementation. Under the NFMS, development, institutionalization and documentation progressed. The Programme supported advice on options for updating the FRLs to be in better position for accessing RBP under the GCF pilot.

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.

Viet Nam's national institutions have sufficient capacity to conduct NFMS related work. In Viet Nam two different processes to assess forest-spatial and stand characteristics were implemented until 2010; 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 is currently supporting the government in developing further 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. For the TA 2020, FAO will support production of the MRV framework document that will identify Viet Nam's approach to MRV and NFMS overall as well as submit an update and resubmission of the FRL, should the Government decide that this is desirable.

In 2018, Viet Nam developed and pilot-tested a framework of PRAP monitoring indicators that will monitor the implementation and impacts of the PRAPs at the provincial and national levels. Capacities were 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. In 2019, improved visualization of PRAP monitoring results is being developed through the REDD+ Information Portal. This promotes transparent communication of impacts and results of the actions being undertaken through the PRAPs. Under the TA 2020, FAO will work to integrate the PRAP monitoring with the NRAP monitoring and

evaluation system, to ensure consistency at multiple scales. The results of PRAP monitoring will also be made available to decision makers.

Building on the NRAP, a Mid-term NRAP Implementation plan for 2017-2020 (NRIP) that defines packages of interventions and action plans ("program") for each REDD+ goal, associated costs as well as existing and necessary financial resources for their implementation has been finalized and will be launched soon. The TA for 2019 had identified optimizing integrated land-use planning from local to national levels, stemming from the Law on Planning 2017 which is enforceable 1 January 2019, as a priority area to support. A potential means to support this implementation is in Central Highlands, through potential funding by the European Union's 2019 Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme with a specific focus on Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management. Should this proposal be endorsed by the European Commission in 2019, UNDP, through the TA for 2020 will be extended to provide policy and technical advice in ensuring a forestry component is embedded into the land-use planning process in two pilot provinces of Lam Dong and Dak Nong.

A pilot monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for REDD+ implementation has been finalized in 2019, with plans to pilot data aggregation at the national level and in selected provinces. Following this, it is expected that an updated M&E framework with feasible indicators, clear identification of what information is available at which level, responsible entities, reporting templates and guidance documents will be available. Building on this, TA 2020 will be provided by UNDP 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 and M&E for REDD+ implementation will be shared in relevant knowledge exchanges between countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region.

A meeting was held 20 March 2019 with the Deputy Head of the Office of the State Steering Committee on Sustainable Forest Development and REDD+. A summary on the TA 2020 was provided, preceded by discussions on the exercises underway by the Government on developing forest change maps. Government endorsement on the TA 2020 would need to be suspended until the mapping process is completed, and thereby, the presence of REDD+ results can be determined. However, the three UNDP components were fully endorse by the government.

Proposed TA 2020 was shared with Mrs Luong Thi Truong and Mrs Vu Thi Bich Hop, respectively, Ethnic Minority and CSO representatives of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme, over email on 8 April. This was followed by several rounds of exchange. Both representatives were satisfied with the assurance and responses provided to their queries: the links between the UN-REDD and VPA FLEGT program, gender, REDD+'s contribution to the NDC, integration of ethnic minority issues and opportunities for involvement.

Regarding consultation with Norwegian embassy, on 20 March a summary on the TA 2020 was provided, including brief background on the UN-REDD Phase II and the on-going TA 2018 and 2019. The Counsellor expressed his overall endorsement of the proposed areas of work, noting that he had consulted with the Oslo-based colleagues from NORAD and NICFI who had confirmed that the above areas of work are reasonable and appropriate.

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Zambia

Over the last years, Zambia has made significant progress towards achieving the requirements set out by the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework on REDD+. This progress relates to the development of a National REDD+ Strategy, work on a Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Emission level (submitted to UNFCCC in early 2016), development of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), and the Safeguards Information System (SIS) design document. Zambia has also established a national monitoring system for REDD+, a major component of which is the development of the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) undertaken

by the Forestry Department and supported by FAO. Moreover, Zambia finalized its REDD+ investment plan, which was presented to the World Bank's Forest Investment Program in late 2017. Concomitant to this institutional progress, Zambia has also made significant policy changes enacting the Forest (Community Forest Management) Regulations Act in 2018) signaling an intention to enable a decentralized, community based forest management system.

Based on the progress made, the 2020 UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) will continue to focus on refining the systems put in place to monitor and safeguard forests as well as sourcing funds to enable implementation of the REDD+ investment plan. Expected Outputs for 2020 will build on past successes. Zambia's national scale FREL was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2016 and was officially endorsed by the Government of Zambia. Discussions in 2019 with the Government of Zambia are continuing to define to next iteration of the FREL to ensure that it is updated and aligned to the range of activities that Zambia is likely to conduct during the implementation phase of REDD+. Going forward, support will seek to enable country level ownership of these reporting requirements.

Notably, UN Environment will continue to technically assist Zambia regarding UNFCCC safeguards requirements. Support for SIS design and operation initiated in 2019, and producing a second Summary of Information on safeguards is targeted through UN-REDD TA in 2020.

Moreover, UN-REDD through FAO and the UNDP will continue to provide technical support to the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the preparation and submission of funding proposals. One focus is given by the recommendations from a sectoral study, which explored the potential for Community Based Forest Management within the REDD+ program in Zambia. To highlight these, a policy brief has been prepared and will soon be made public by Government. The Forest Act and the Regulations pertaining to community based management of forests are key vehicles for implementing REDD+ in Zambia. Another focus of support is given by Zambia's sub-national REDD+ program, the Zambian Integrated Forests Landscapes Program (ZIFL-P) in Eastern Province.

Also with a view on the subnational ZIFL-P REDD+ program in Eastern Province, FAO will support the integration of MRV activities with the national forest monitoring system. FAO will provide the necessary technical support and capacity development activities that enable suitable monitoring, reporting and verification at all scales.

The planned work on issues relating to forest monitoring systems was jointly developed between staff of the FAO and the Forestry Department, with much involvement also from partners at other agencies and organizations. A point of departure was the Country Needs Assessments undertaken in November 2018 in Addis Ababa using the GFOI's REDDCompass, which also benefitted from direct participation of NICFI and other donors. In follow up, a comprehensive workplan on forest monitoring issues was produced in January 2018 in Lusaka with facilitation by the FAO and contributions from the Forestry Department, the Department of Agriculture, Zambia Environmental Management Agency, the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscapes Programme, the World Bank and the United States Forest Service. The work to be funded through the UN-REDD is to be considered as merely one piece of this larger workplan, and it an advanced concept note was discussed and agreed with the same multi-stakeholder group in April 2019 on occasion of a workshop at FAO headquarters. The activities planned under UN-REDD TA 2018-2020 for supporting REDD+ safeguards processes in Zambia have been agreed with our country focal points from the Forestry Department and Climate Change and Natural Resources Department. Moreover, a work plan was elaborated for the 2019 activities, which was reviewed and agreed with the country focal points (late 2018-early 2019), and was later presented and approved in a National Safeguards Technical Working Group meeting that took place in March 2019. This group is comprised by government institutions and representatives of civil society. During the review of activities it was also discussed that the work of the safeguards information system online platform will continue in 2020, and that the country will prepare gradually for the elaboration of its second summary of safeguards information, an activity also planned for 2020. Based on the UN-REDD TA 2018-2020 agreement, the safeguards activities are defined and

implemented according to the country's context and needs, promoting the engagement of relevant stakeholders.

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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 2020, the results of analytical work on triggers for transformational change in land use (presented at key international events, such as the Global Landscape Forum, COPs) and selected tools/practices will be continued. Case studies on evidence of successful solutions to facilitate triggers and drivers of transformational change and address barriers will be further conceptualized and disseminated. FAO will also continue to facilitate the work of a broad range of experts, engaging key stakeholders and 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.

Attention will be given to the delicate agriculture – forestry frontier and enhancing global awareness on the strategic balance of forest conservation, sustainable management, food security goals and the fight against climate change. Complementary objectives, potential synergies and trade-offs will be highlighted and dialogue on the opportunity that REDD+ and the NDCs processes represent for enhanced cross-sectorial collaboration in the land-use sector will be enhanced at different levels. Information briefs 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. Enhanced agricultural practices and approaches will be put to the attention of REDD+ decision makers in selected countries in the preparation and revision of national or sub-national strategies. This work area aims to share the knowledge developed so far and build capacity with selected NDA(s), REDD+ focal points, agricultural ministries and other national counterparts and stakeholders - including through FAO-led GCF Readiness Projects.

FAO will also support the development of knowledge products on commodity specific strategies to guide investments and policies that reduce the impact of forest-risk agricultural commodities on forest conversion and degradation and achieve transformational change. Some case studies will be conducted through value-chain analyses e.g. in Viet Nam.

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 was released in 2019. This briefing reviews the experience in completed and ongoing spatial planning work in REDD+ countries, aiming to identify the main factors influencing the successful integration of spatial analysis for REDD+ into policy and practice. It includes case studies of successful work in Costa Rica, Nigeria and Viet Nam. We will work directly to support the integration of spatial analysis results and approaches within ongoing activities in Côte d'Ivoire, Argentina and Viet Nam, and develop two further case studies as a result.

In 2019, the Programme has also set up a mailing list to communicate on new and updated technical materials with participants of GIS training and working sessions across partner countries; this list has over 300 subscribers to date. The new materials to be developed in 2019 will focus on designing maps and summarising data in accessible formats, useful for communicating to and by policy makers, or use in participative workshops.

The Results Framework indicators for 2020 under outputs 3.38 as follows, noting that progress towards each of these has been made in 2018-19:
- Six new technical training materials
- Three new examples of documented use of REDD+ spatial planning results and approaches across sectors (citation of outputs or more informal evidence of influence)

The 2020 activities will focus on these two indicators, in particular seeking opportunities to share country experiences on successful integration of spatial analysis results into planning across sectors and to support individual partner countries in doing so. Depending on need this may involve further support to Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire and/or Viet Nam; or additional new countries such as Honduras or Peru.

The topics of the technical training materials will depend on national priorities and be determined in consultation with the countries. Example topics are as defining areas suitable for the implementation of specific policies and measures, new approaches to mapping forest goods and services, or the uses and pitfalls of new regional to global datasets, or the broader process of developing analyses suitable for use in decision making.

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REDD+, Forest Tenure and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Context and planning

The UN-REDD knowledge component on "REDD+, forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples" aims at assisting UN-REDD partner countries to implement inclusive policies & measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure issues and that promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities. As per the *UN-REDD Results & Monitoring Framework*, this knowledge component has three specific outputs:
- Strengthening of selected tools that allows collection and mapping of data and information for tenure systems and their integration in REDD+ (Output # 2.9, led by FAO).
- 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).

This knowledge component has a country focus and a cross-cutting ambition to mainstream the rights of indigenous peoples in policy interventions for REDD+, as well as enhancing forest governance, more secure tenure rights and gender equality.

The workplan for year 2020 is based on the agreed 2018-2020 multiannual work-plan, which was originally discussed at a specific UN-REDD meeting with indigenous peoples' representatives during the 2018 assembly of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) – the event was co-chaired by the indigenous-peoples representatives to the UN-REDD Executive Board. The 2020 workplan integrates also lessons and inputs matured through the implementation of this knowledge component during 2018 and early 2019. Reflections collected by UN-REDD participants during diverse sessions of the UNPFII assembly in 2019 have been also integrated, as well as elements from a meeting between UN-REDD and the UNFCCC Secretariat on 3rd April 2019 concerning the new Platform of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP), which will conduct its inception phase during 2019-2021. The last draft was also shared in May 2019 for feedback with the former and current representatives from indigenous peoples to the UN-REDD global governance structures, representing the 3 regions of intervention of UN-REDD (Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America), and including former chairpersons of the UNPFII and the current UN special rapporteur on indigenous peoples.

Tentative workplan 2020

In view of the original plan discussed with indigenous peoples' representatives at the UNPFII in 2018, progress made on this component, recent meetings and emerging opportunities, a workplan for 2020 is presented next:

Output 2.9 / led by FAO Selected tools that allows collection and mapping of data and information for tenure systems and their integration in REDD+ strengthened.

- 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 4 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.

Output 3.42 / led by FAO – 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

- Preparation of guidance note on legal reform in the context of tenure and REDD+, including country examples and lessons learned prepared and presented at an international tenure dialogue event
- 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 discussion session and webinars organized)
- Specific support on governance, laws and legislations, strengthening of tenure rights linking IPs, community monitoring and forestry towards broader and more sustainable land and forest governance, sustainable development and potentially results-based payments provided to at least 2 countries. Related lessons learnt extracted and disseminated to boost south-south cooperation.

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

- Support to new national legislation and institutions that advance the rights of indigenous peoples in forest governance; *e.g.*: FPIC protocols, land-use policy, national Indigenous Peoples platforms.
- Support to the inception phase of the new UNFCCC Local Communities & Indigenous Peoples Platform.
- Knowledge and technical assistance to support the engagement of indigenous peoples in complex endeavours for climate & forests (e.g. REDD+ investment programmes, REDD+ bilateral agreements, results-based payment schemes).
- Scope dedicated funding mechanisms to support indigenous and forest communities with forest & climate actions, incorporating lessons of the past CBR+ programme.
- Knowledge dissemination of innovative national investments and partnerships for action that promote the rights of indigenous peoples.
- Support to the dissemination and implementation of indigenous climate solutions as showcased during the UN climate summit (September 2019) and as proposed through the New York Declaration of Forests.
- Knowledge support and cooperative alliances with diverse international and regional indigenous peoples' organisations and partnerships: e.g. UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, International Indigenous Women's Forum, UNFCCC LCIP Platform.

Next steps

In addition to the UN-REDD board scheduled for the 21st June 2019 in Bonn, there are various events planned during 2019 in which the UN-REDD Programme and indigenous-peoples leaders will meet, interact, and scope collaboration, thus refining the work plan for 2020. They notably included the following ones:

➢ LCIP Platform – First meeting of the Facilitative Working Group (UNFCCC, Bonn, 14-16 June). The UN-REDD Programme will be an observer stakeholder during the inception meeting of the new UNFCCC LCIP Platform, which will start to craft the workplan of the LCIP Platform for 2020-2021, hence revealing opportunities for UN-REDD knowledge work in support to the Platform and its tasks during 2020.

➢ Global Landscapes Forum – Special event on rights & sustainable landscapes (Bonn, 22-23 June). The UN-REDD Programme will participate and is actually planning a session on "Making climate finance inclusive: Approaches to mainstreaming the rights of indigenous peoples and gender in forest landscapes" with indigenous-peoples speakers. This session will provide additional guidance on the knowledge work in this domain of UN-REDD for 2020.

➢ UN Climate Summit – Preparatory process (New York, September). The UN-REDD Programme is in dialogue with indigenous peoples to support their contributions to the UN climate summit process. This may result in the identification of "indigenous solutions" to the climate crisis, which the UN-REDD knowledge work in 2020 could help to advance.

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Financing and Private Sector

Over the course of 2018-2019, 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), with the "AGRI3 Fund" set up as a practical vehicle to catalyse both public and private finance at scale.

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 sufficient but minimum amounts 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.

Based on deliverables achieved in 2018 and 2019, which were quite successful and met outputs stated in the UNREDD results-framework, the 2020 activities will continue and deepen these activities with a focus on getting more finance institutions – across the broader value chain ranging from institutional investors, to fund managers, banks, specialized project developers and impact funds – to make public commitments to (re)direct private finance towards deforestation-free and inclusive agricultural commodity production; b) ensure that blended finance vehicles (ranging from &Green Fund, to AGRI3 Fund and others) are able to de-risk private finance deals and thereby enable the transactions to take place.

The main activities for outputs 3.34 and 3.35 in 2020 include:
- At least four MOUs signed (cumulative) between public and private stakeholders for the benefit of REDD+. As mentioned we aim to focus on different actors across the broader financial value chain – to ensure limited competition at this early stage and to stimulate the creation of 'market signals' – as well as public actors willing to (partly) de-risk private finance at scale.
- At least six finance institutions have made or issued loans/investments with explicit targets on forest protection and restoration. Following the creation of more partnerships with clear commitments as outlined in the above-mentioned output (and envisaged through MOUs), the aim to stimulate investors, banks and others to direct capital to clients or projects that deliver clear and positive impact in terms of avoiding tropical deforestation, protecting primary forests, stimulate rehabilitation of degraded land and improvement of rural livelihoods. Strict environmental & social impact frameworks that include indicators to measure impact and indicative targets are needed to stimulate a departure from business-as-usual agricultural commodity finance.

The validity of these activities has been reconfirmed in discussions with partners of UN Environment in the implementation of finance facilities as well as in the main information exchange and dissemination events on deforestation-free supply chains and agriculture.

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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 tools to assist countries in REDD+ MRV and for transparency in REDD+ efforts. These tools include the Open Foris (OF) suite and Open Foris Online; a 'cloud-based' solution for accessing space data and applying remote sensing processing chains under the SEPAL (System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring, funded by Norway). 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 2018 the UN-REDD Programme began combining integrating Open Foris tools (Collect, Collect Mobile and Calc) into a cloud-based solution that will better serve National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) and their related capacities for MRV. OF Online will work seamlessly with SEPAL and Open Foris Collect Earth. Initial development of OF Online began in 2019, further technical assistance will enable the design and

implementation of OF Online during 2020. At least three countries with National Forest Inventory activities in place will be selected to test the platform during 2020.

In 2019 SEPAL continued to provide support to countries for FREL, REDD+ Actions and general NFMS and high-spatial resolution images to countries and training of the trainers in SEPAL via collaborative partnerships (USFS, NASA, others). This was 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.

A major focus of this TA for 2020 will be communication and dissemination of the OF Online platform through regional trainings in Eastern and Southern Africa and Latin America. In addition, country-specific projects will also receive training through workshops, webinars and hosting visitors at the FAO HQ, as well as OF User Meetings through Skype including with Myanmar, Cambodia and Guatemala. The OF component of the TA, jointly with co-operating FAO departments (CBD, CIO) and partners (LUKE, USFS, selected research organizations) aim to present tools and their applications in international arena (SBSTA, COP, and IUFRO-WFSE partner meetings). In addition, a range of technical documents, to be published in English French and Spanish, will be produced during 2020 that will further enable the use of OF Online within countries. These documents will be complemented with YouTube videos, survey template design for national forest inventories and articles in forestry journals to further disseminate technical capacity through a range of information channels.

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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, through this KM workstream, has been exploring a number of knowledge-delivery instruments and partnerships to support countries in that effort. Enhanced coordination with the NDC Partnership, alongside UNDP's NDC Support Programme team, is a key element to support countries on NDC implementation as well as enhancing ambition. This includes both the Country Engagement team within the NDC-P, as well as the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use, led by FAO.

Indicative activities/deliverables for 2020 are the following:
•   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 Support Programme, to enhance ambition of NDCs being updated in 2020.
•   Production and dissemination of 1-2 Info briefs on the role of REDD+ in the context of the Paris Agreement, including guidance/entry points on how to enhance the clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs through REDD+

FAO will also be supporting through additional, specific technical and financial resources, in the context of MRV and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

There are several key fora and partners that UN-REDD is engaging within and with, in order to support the objectives of the KM workstream.

First of all, UN-REDD will mobilise knowledge and expertise to support countries to enhance their NDCs, building on work in 2019 and the momentum generated from the SG's Climate Summit to enhance NDCs for resubmission in 2020.

In partnership with the UNDP NDC-SP, a direct contribution to the global NDC Partnership, UN-REDD technical staff will support the NDC Partnership's country engagement process to coordinate among implementing partners. This process provides a space to assess relevant country needs and where UN-REDD support, specifically, can potentially be leveraged.

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, through both UNDP and FAO, 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 potential opportunities in 2020 for UN-REDD to partner with the LEDS-GP WG through, for example, webinars and/or workshop sessions, including opportunities to share knowledge generated within the regional communities of practice under this working group, with other UN-REDD Partner countries.

In 2020, the implementation of this component will be significantly coordinated with, and complementary to the knowledge component on national mechanisms and arrangements for REDD+ finance (Output 3.41); see next section.

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REDD+ Funding Mechanisms

This component is meant to build, test and offer knowledge on funding mechanisms and options to underpin the implementation of policies and measures for REDD+. It focuses on empowering the public sector in the existing and emerging financing opportunities, including access to results-based payments – both GCF and market sources – and innovative financial mechanisms to implement the provisions of national strategies for REDD+ and those from NDCs related to forests. It is significantly connected to the knowledge stream on NDCs and the *Paris Agreement* (see above), providing knowledge on the financial arrangements needed or available to implement NDCs and seize the opportunities provided by the developments around Article 6 of the mentioned *Paris Agreement*.

Next there follows a synopsis of the rationale of this knowledge domain, the specific approaches to provide such knowledge to countries as well as some flagship examples to consider in the 2020 work of UN-REDD. This component is mainly implemented by UNDP, but has notable linkages with two other knowledge components: "Mainstreaming REDD+ in SDGs and NDCs" (as mentioned, led also by UNDP) and "Financing REDD+ and the Private Sector" (led by UNEP). The integrated UN-REDD approach to knowledge management will exploit such synergies.

1. Support Access to REDD+ results-based payments

1.1 Support REDD+ Results-Based Payments from GCF: At its 18th meeting in October 2017, the GCF Board decided to allocate up to USD 500 million to the request for proposals for the pilot programme for REDD-plus results-based payments (Decision B.18/06). At the same meeting, the Board adopted draft terms of reference for the pilot programme for REDD-plus results-based payments. The TORs of the pilot programme call for GCF to support a process that is aligned with the UNFCCC reporting process for REDD+. In the coming years, many countries will complete the UNFCCC requirements for accessing REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs) and seek to participate in this GCF pilot programme as well as beyond. The pilot programmes seeks to test the efficacy and troubleshoot potential issues that may arise. UNDP has supported Ecuador in accessing finance from the Forest and Land-use impact area. UNDP is also the first agency to submit REDD+ RBPs proposals to the GCF, supporting both Ecuador and Brazil (the latter already got a REDD+ RBP submitted to, and approved by the last GCF board, in February 2019). While UNDP

support for these pioneering proposals has been welcomed, the GCF is seeking to diversify the accredited entities (AE) and increase the number of projects by National Entities (direct access entities). In these regards, UNDP will conduct the following technical assistance and draw knowledge from it for wider use by countries:

1.1.1 Support countries access REDD+ Results-Based Payments from GCF with UNDP as Accredited Entity. Many countries are seeking to access both REDD+ RBPs from the GCF and have requested UNDP support. In most cases these countries do not have a national AE to the GCF and, in cases when they do, these national AEs do not have the capacity to develop and implement REDD+ proposals. In addition to Brazil (proposal already approved and to be implemented) and Ecuador (proposal under design), UNDP will offer knowledge to additional countries that are considering designing and submitting a RBP/REDD+ proposal to the GCF, including particularly Paraguay, Costa Rica and Cambodia (as they have expressed already interest in such knowledge & advisory support from UN-REDD).

1.1.2 Support to National Entities in accessing REDD+ Results-Based Payments from GCF. Based on the knowledge raised in the endeavors indicated above (#1.1.1), UNDP will support selected national entities in scoping ways to access RBPs/REDD+ from the GCF. However, this poses the challenge of supporting both the GCF readiness process and the UNFCCC REDD+ readiness process in a coordinated manner, especially since these processes have evolved largely in isolation up until now, which explains to some extent why National Access Entities are not currently in a position to access REDD+ results-based payments. Based on exchanges between the UN-REDD team and countries, the potential countries and national entities to be supported are listed in the table below.

Country	National Entity	Accreditation Status	UNDP proposed support	Status
Honduras	BANHPROVI	Accreditation process initiated	• Support accreditation process on safeguards • Develop Honduras' first Results-Based payment proposal	Confirmed interest
Ecuador	BanEcuador	Accreditation not yet initiated	• Support in its accreditation to GCF • Develop specific proposal of "deforestation-free" credit lines for cocoa, coffee and Palm Oil.	Confirmed interest
	National Finance Corporation	Accreditation not yet initiated	• Support in accreditation to GCF • Develop Ecuador's second Result-Based payment proposal	Confirmed interest
Argentina	Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina / UCAR	Already accredited to the GCF	• Develop Argentina's first Results-Based payment proposal	Confirmed interest
Colombia	Fondo Acción	Already accredited to GCF	• Develop Colombia's second Results-Based payment proposal	Under scoping
Brazil	CAIXA/FUNBIO	Already accredited to GCF	• Support for preparation of Brazil second RBP proposal	Under scoping

| Peru | PROFONANPE | Accredited to GCF | • Develop Peru's first Results-Based payment proposal | Under scoping |

1.2 Support REDD+ Results-Based Payments from market-sources. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and related COP decisions relevant for REDD+, coupled with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, provides potential opportunities to link REDD+ to the transfer of emission reductions via market-based approaches, under the UNFCCC policy framework. Several countries have requested UNDP to provide support (knowledge-cum-assistance) to harness these important new opportunities in the emerging market sector. This UN-REDD knowledge & advisory support will respect and promote the basic principle of ensuring that UNFCCC guidance and modalities related to REDD+ and the broader context of the Paris Agreement, particularly NDCs, are adhered to in the generation of any national or jurisdictional-scale REDD+ offset credits. Within this spirit and goal, UNDP's role in this process could be twofold:

1.2.1. Advise national governments on the identification, valuation, management, and UNFCCC compliance of Emissions Reductions (ERs). This entails providing and adapting knowledge to country circumstances and aspirations, in compliance with UNFCCC provisions as mentioned.

1.2.2. Support countries in the development and operations of fund management mechanisms to channel the proceeds of the sale of ERs. These knowledge and advisory services will aim at empowering countries to implement the policies and measures of their National REDD+ Strategies and/or NDCs, as well as ensuring compliance with UNFCCC-cimpliant REDD+ Safeguards and appropriate fiduciary management practices.

2. Support innovative financial mechanism to implement the PAMs of the Nat'l REDD+ Strategies

UN-REDD is experiencing that countries are increasingly faced with the challenge of integrating different economic and policy streams in a coherent package, notably between sustainable commodity supply chain initiatives, domestic policy & finance framework, and the mentioned international finances for REDD+. A defining factor in such integration is the design of innovative financing instruments that can ensure coherence, synergies and efficiencies. UNDP is scoping and designing such instruments, building knowledge in a new frontier that is likely to serve well countries and new partnerships for REDD+ results. Two knowledge streams are identified for the 2019-2020 biennium:

2.1 Deforestation-Free Credit lines. The general concept of the "deforestation-free" credit line has two dimensions: (i) credits conditional to a farmer commitment to meet all legal obligations related to forest protection (e.g. 80% of the land maintained in forest in the Amazon, or 25% of land maintained in forest in the Paraguayan Chaco, or 100% of forest maintained in the Oriental Paraguay); and (ii) improved credit conditions for farmers that go above and beyond legal obligations (this can take many forms, such as a better rate, or a longer grace period). In general, the role of UNDP knowledge is to guide the creation of enabling conditions, such as creating user-friendly real-time information systems, engaging producers, and showing the need for land-use planning and its enforcement. Information systems are particularly important because banks usually lack ways to easily check compliance with the law and need support to access user friendly information. The challenge is that of timing: all enabling factors must be ready when loan projects start. The following countries have already requested such knowledge: Côte d'Ivoire, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador and Mexico. It is to be noted that this support will be integrated into, and leverages the rest of the UNDP portfolio (for example, in the case of Peru, this knowledge support will complement and enhance the technical assistance related to the Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ with Norway & Germany).

2.2 Payment for Environmental Services and Coherence Across Government Subsidies. Many countries have agricultural subsidies as well as environmental services programmes. They require coherence and integration, which often requires reforms. For example, Mexico, Costa Rica and Ecuador have operated

payment for environmental schemes for 10-25 years, other countries like Colombia, Guatemala and Chile have established forestry incentives programmes, and finally countries like DRC, Brazil and Paraguay are now in the process of establishing new national PES programmes. The analysis of these financing instruments and the lessons learned will help countries consider policy reforms in farm and forest incentive systems towards advancing REDD+. An example of the value of such knowledge work is offered by the State of Jalisco in Mexico : Removing perverse agricultural subsidies is always a challenge because of entrenched interests, but governments like the Jalisco State have found a way around this by making the reception of the State agricultural subsidies conditional on the participation in the national payment for environment services scheme thus guarantee compliance with forest conservation requirements without removing subsidies. Furthermore, Jalisco is introducing co-financing requirements in the execution of the subsidies to ensure that these leverage private investment or public and private loans. Further leverage effects could be created using the type of guarantee funds mentioned above.

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Communications and Knowledge Management

The year 2020 will be characterized by increasing climate urgency and a confluence of decisive junctures, from a New Deal for Nature, to accelerated post SG Summit climate action, to a clarion call for more ambitious NDCs towards UNFCCC COP 26 and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. It is also a year of transition for the UN-REDD Programme.

Playing out against this backdrop the cross-cutting effort *"Knowledge and experience sharing, South-South exchanges and advocacy of key forest values"* will, in line with the operational framework of the knowledge management and communications strategy outlined in the 2018 - 2020 Programme of Work, deliver an ambitious suite of activities responding to partner countries' needs.

After internal discussions at UN Environment and its partners on the validity of the original workplan, the activities foreseen for 2020 will continue and deepen the successful work of the period 2018 – 2019. Knowledge management will particularly focus on consolidating and systematizing the knowledge products of the Programme since its inception to ensure the outcomes of the current phase feed into processes, projects and programmes after 2020.

The following key activities are planned for 2020 for Outputs 1.12, 3.32 and 3.33:
- The Programme will continue to coordinate and collaborate closely with partners in the environmental arena, both within the three agencies (e.g. Interfaith Rainforest Initiative and Global Peatlands Initiative) and outside (The World Bank Group, Nature for Climate and others) to leverage synergies and increase impact.
- Strategic partnerships will be actively sought with organizations and individuals who can help the Programme's forest advocacy efforts to massively scale up reach and impact and transcend audiences.
- Knowledge management, South-South collaborative initiatives and regional knowledge exchanges on frontier issues for REDD+ implementation will remain a core work area. Online knowledge exchanges and other digital capacity development activities will be intensified to ensure efficient information flow, peer-to-peer learning and uptake of knowledge among partner countries. The online activities will take different formats, ranging from webinars to bilateral or multilateral online knowledge exchanges and online discussions.
- To ensure that all knowledge is easily accessible, systematized and used by the community of practitioners existing content gaps will be identified and addressed. As part of this exercise summary briefs will be produced on the six thematic areas of work, synthesizing key knowledge in a systematic way.

- Human-driven multimedia storytelling will remain a priority for the Programme's communications and advocacy. Building on 2019 experiences with the *UN in Action* series and a cooperation with a Vietnamese TV channel among others further innovative distribution channels will be explored.
- To raise awareness for forests as a key climate solution and showcase the Programme's success at the end of its current phase media relations will maintain its position as a core communications activity. For 2020 a media trip for top-tier global reporters will be organized as part of the Programme's advocacy work.
- Building on successful social media activities in the period 2018 - 2019 that led to a boost in social media followership across the Programme's channels, the communications team will concentrate on deepening social media engagement with influencers across its diverse audiences. The strengthened social media workstream will also continue to apply latest social media insights and focus on visual storytelling and the production of social media assets.
- The UN-REDD Workspace will be carefully updated to ensure that key information is easily accessible and up to date with particular attention to the thematic and country pages.
- As in the 2018 – 2019 period and responding to positive feedback from its constituency the Programme's newsletters (REDD+ Resource and Roundup) will aggregate and share key knowledge and lessons learned on REDD+ and forests.

A continued strong emphasis will be placed on translating major materials to make them available in English, French and Spanish.

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