

List of activities and supplementary information, complementing the reporting against the SNA Monitoring Framework, 2015 Annual Report

Outcome 1, MRV&M

Output 1.1. Activities, tools and methods for MRV and monitoring are developed by UN-REDD Programme and shared across UN-REDD countries.

Knowledge management and capacity building products¹ made available in January 2015-December 2015:

Scientific articles and documents:

- Birigazzi L, JGP Gamarra, G Sola, S Giaccio, E Donegan, J Murillo, M Henry, N Picard (2015) Toward a transparent and consistent quality control procedure for tree biomass allometric equations. World Forestry Congress. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Durban
- Cifuentes Jara M, M Henry, M Réjou-Méchain, C Wayson, M Zapata-Cuartas, D Piotto, F Alice Guier, H Castañeda Lombis, E Castellanos López, R Cuenca Lara, K Cueva Rojas, J Del Águila Pasquel, Á Duque Montoya, J Fernández Vega, A Jiménez Galo, O López, L Marklund, J Michel Fuentes, F Milla, J Návar Chaidez, E Ortiz Malavassi, J Pérez, C Ramírez Zea, L Rangel García, R Rubilar Pons, L Saint-André, C Sanquetta, C Scott, J Westfall (2014) Guidelines for documenting and reporting tree allometric equations. *Annals of Forest Science*:1-6. doi: 10.1007/s13595-014-0415-z
- Cifuentes Jara M, M Henry, M Réjou Méchain, O Lopez, C Wayson, J Michel Fuentes, E Castellanos, M Zapata-Cuartas, D Piotto, F Alice Guier, H Castañeda Lombis, R Cuenca Lara, K Cueva Rojas, J del Águila Pasquel, Á Duque Montoya, J Fernández Vega, A Jiménez Galo, L Marklund, F Milla, J Návar Chaidez, E Ortiz Malavassi, J Pérez, C Ramírez Zea, L Rangel García, R Rubilar Pons, L Saint-André, C Sanquetta, C Scott, J Westfall (2015) Overcoming obstacles to sharing data on tree allometric equations. *Annals of Forest Science* 72:789-794. doi: 10.1007/s13595-015-0467-8
- Donegan E, G Sola, N Picard, L Saint-André, L Birigazzi, T Chiti, JGP Gamarra, J Murillo, M Henry (2015) Strengthening national capacities on tree equation development: experiences from the GlobAllomeTree project. World Forestry Congress. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Durban
- Henry M, M Cifuentes Jara, M Réjou-Méchain, D Piotto, J Michel Fuentes, C Wayson, F Alice Guier, H Castañeda Lombis, E Castellanos López, R Cuenca Lara, K Cueva Rojas, J Del Águila Pasquel, Á Duque Montoya, J Fernández Vega, A Jiménez Galo, O López, L Marklund, F Milla, J de Jesús Návar Cahidez, E Malavassi, J Pérez, C Ramírez Zea, L Rangel García, R Rubilar Pons, C Sanquetta, C Scott, J Westfall, M Zapata-Cuartas, L Saint-André (2015) Recommendations for the use of tree models to estimate national forest biomass and assess their uncertainty. *Annals of Forest Science*:1-9. doi: 10.1007/s13595-015-0465-x
- Henry M, M Réjou-Méchain, M Jara, C Wayson, D Piotto, J Westfall, J Fuentes, F Guier, H Lombis, E López, R Lara, K Rojas, J Del Águila Pasquel, Á Montoya, J Vega, A Galo, O López, L Marklund, F Milla, J de Jesús Návar Cahidez, E Malavassi, J Pérez, C Zea, L García, R Pons, C Sanquetta, C Scott, M Zapata-Cuartas, L Saint-André (2015) An overview of existing and promising technologies for national forest monitoring. *Annals of Forest Science*:1-10. doi: 10.1007/s13595-015-0463-z
- Henry M, A Thulstrup, R d'Annunzio, A Gianvenuti, Y Finegold, P Van Lierop, X Zuzhang (2015). Assessing woodfuel supply and demand to support affected populations in protracted crises. XIV WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS, Durban, South Africa

¹ A knowledge product can be defined as explicit knowledge (knowledge that can be articulated, codified and stored) designed to assist in the transfer of knowledge to the end user. For example, publications, videos or web pages could be considered knowledge products. Only products fully funded or co-funded by the Programme and those that have been publically available should be listed.

- Picard N, E Rutishauser, P Ploton, A Ngomanda, M Henry (2015). Should tree biomass allometry be restricted to power models? Forest Ecology and Management 353:156-163. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2015.05.035>]
- Ploton,P., N. Barbier, S. T. Momo, M. Réjou-Méchain, F. Boyemba Bosela, G. Chuyong, G. Dauby,V. Droissart, A. Fayolle, R. C. Goodman, M. Henry N. G. Kamdem, J. Katembo Mukirania, D. Kenfack, M. Libalah, A. Ngomanda, V. Rossi, B. Sonké, N. Texier, D. Thomas, D. Zebaze, P. Couteron, U. Berger, and R. Pélissier, 2015. Closing a gap in tropical forest biomass estimation: accounting for crown mass variation in pantropical allometries, Biogeosciences Discuss., doi:10.5194/bgd-12-19711-2015
- N. Picard, N. Fonton, J. Kondaoulé, A. Fayolle, M. Henry, H. Maïdou. 2015., Improving national forest biomass assessment in Central Africa: toward a better development and use of tree allometric equations, XIV WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS, Durban, South Africa, 7-11 September 2015
- Henry,M. D’Annunzio, R. Belem, M., Bernoux, 2015. M. Les stocks de carbone des sols d’Afrique de l’Ouest

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Links to the nine web-portals

Africa

- Système National de Surveillance des Forêts de la République Démocratique du Congo <http://www.rdc-snsf.org/portal>
- Republic of Congo National Forest Monitoring Portal <http://178.33.8.127/portal/>
- Zambia National Forest Monitoring Portal <http://zmb-nfms.org/portal/>

Asia-Pacific

- Bangladesh National Forest Monitoring System <http://178.33.8.122/portal/>
- Papua New Guinea National Forest Monitoring Portal <http://png-nfms.org/portal>
- Viet Nam <http://temp-redd.vnforest.gov.vn/portal/>

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Sistema Nacional de Monitoreo de Bosques de la República de Argentina <http://snmb.ambiente.gob.ar/portal/>
- Geoportal del Sistema Único de Información Ambiental de Ecuador <http://geoportal.ambiente.gob.ec/portal/>
- Sistema Nacional de Monitoreo Forestal de Paraguay <http://178.33.8.119/portal/>

Output 1.3 National preparation of Forest Reference Emission Levels and Forest Emission Levels (FREL/FRL)

Key elements of FREL/FRLs under the UNFCCC

Scale	What geographic area will the FREL/FRL cover? Will it be national or subnational (as an interim measure)?
Scope	What activities, pools and gases to include in the FREL/FRL?
Forest definition	What forest definition will be used?
Data	Activity data and emission factors?
Construction methodology	Simple historical average, linear projection of historical data, modeled “business as usual” approach?

UNFCCC guidance on key FREL/FRL elements

Scale	National, or subnational as an interim measure
Scope	Significant emissions should not be omitted
Forest definition	Consistent with the definition used in the national GHG inventory, or justified if different
Data	Use of IPCC guidelines and guidance
Construction methodology	Use of historical data, can be adjusted for national circumstances

Africa:

DRC and Uganda (NP) developed workplans, which have started progressing towards the development of their FREL/FRL for a submission to the UNFCCC in 2017.

Outcome 2, Governance

Output 2.2: National implementation of REDD+ readiness strengthened through National Programme support

In support to indicator a:

- Periodic missions have been held in 100% of these countries to support the elaboration of their National Programmes or targeted support needs, facilitate their inception, and contribute substantively during their implementation. This support covered many aspects of REDD+ readiness, including management of the readiness process, governance, stakeholder engagement, gender equality, identification of policies and measures, national strategy development, and capacity to address Cancun safeguards.

Activities:

Latin America and the Caribbean

Countries where supported during these years through desk work, webinars and also regional workshops organized during this period 2011-2015, aiming at promoting exchanges of experience btw LAC countries related to the topics listed above:

- January 2013: First regional workshops on FPIC and anti-corruption in Lima: Anticorruption report and FPIC workshop report
- October 2013: 2nd Regional Workshop on Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent with Indigenous Peoples in Panama, with 56 participants from eight countries in Central and South America, including Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname.
- December 2012: Social inclusion with FCPF in Guatemala
- January 2013: Social inclusion with FCPF in Colombia
- July - August 2014: South/South Exchange workshop in Quito Ecuador, focused on "Developing REDD+ national Strategies"
- September 2014: Latin American Carbon Forum in Bogota, Colombia
- September 2014: Building Multi-Source REDD+ Financing Strategies that Link Subprograms to National REDD+ Strategies. Antigua, Guatemala
- October 2014: Regional Approach to Promoting a Comprehensive and Inclusive Set of REDD+ finance decisions in Lima. Panama City, Panama
- May 2015: Training on Stakeholder engagement, Gender, Knowledge Management and Communication
- August 2015: LAC South-South Exchange in Guadalajara, Mexico, on practical experiences towards the implementation of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+

Missions undertaken to support Latin America and the Caribbean countries with National Programme or Targeted Support in 2015:

Number of missions per country: Argentina: 6; Chile: 2; Colombia: 7; Costa Rica: 7, including a S/S exchange with Madagascar; Ecuador: 9; Honduras: 9; Mexico: 2; Paraguay: 10; Peru: 8; Suriname: 2. During those missions, and depending on their specific contexts.

Asia-Pacific support for NP & TS - 2015:

In PNG, the support largely focused on management of the readiness process, governance, stakeholder engagement, while in Sri Lanka the support focused on identification and prioritization of potential REDD+ policies and measures, design of fund management mechanism to enable effective implementation of the PAMs, and assessment of capacity to deal with potential grievances which may arise through the implementation of the PAMs.

Africa support for NP & TS – 2015:

Zambia national programme closed and end of programme evaluation ongoing. Three countries (Republic of the Congo and Zambia) have been supported to develop national strategies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Five countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi and Nigeria) are receiving similar support towards strategy development. Innovative approach of REDD+ Strategy development through a two-pronged approach in Federal countries (Ethiopia and Nigeria) developed. DRC supported to develop an Investment Framework and a National REDD+ Fund. Targeted support proposal developed and approved for the development of an Investment Plan for Zambia. CNA completed in Malawi, Madagascar and Tunisia. Mainstreaming of REDD+ into national policies dialogues and contribution to legislative reviews in Kenya and Zambia, inclusion of REDD+ in the budgetary planning process in Madagascar and Cote d'Ivoire.

Indicator b: Out of 64 Partner Countries 16 countries² are without a NP or individual targeted support. Of these, thirteen countries³ (81% are included in regional targeted support, country needs assessment and/or have received technical backstopping to support their national REDD+ readiness efforts, most often in the form of overall REDD+ readiness process support, facilitation of knowledge transfer from country to country and participation in regional and sub-regional knowledge events.

Key cumulative achievements include:

Latin America and the Caribbean: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname have indicated interest in receiving technical backstopping and have been supported on these topics through participation in at least one of the regional exchanges, listed below.

Asia-Pacific: Technical support to countries without a National Programme or targeted support can and has been provided through engagement in both in-country and regional meetings, and through remote support via correspondence. In a number of cases, such support subsequently triggered the development of requests for targeted support and/or National Programme. An example of this is Myanmar, where initially no formal financial support was available, but engagement led to the development of a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, and subsequently both targeted support and National Programme funding.

Africa: Learning opportunities provided to the following countries - Morocco, Tunisia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Zimbabwe, The Sudan, South Sudan, and Guinea. Ghana was supported to host- a knowledge exchange with Kenya. In addition, overall advisory services and technical support provided to Tunisia, Morocco and Liberia towards review of the countries' needs and possible strategy development pathways.

Key achievements in 2015 include:

Latin America and the Caribbean: 100% of the countries without a NP or targeted support have been invited to participate in the regional training on stakeholder engagement, gender, knowledge management and communications (May 2015), as well as to the LAC South-South Exchange in Guadalajara, Mexico, on Practical Experiences towards the implementation of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (August 2015). 83% have participated in at least one of these events (Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica and Suriname).

Asia-Pacific: Despite the absence of a national programme/ or targeted support, Fiji, Malaysia, Lao PDR and Pakistan participated in one or more regional knowledge events, while remote support was provided to Pakistan and Malaysia to advance national REDD+ efforts.

Africa: Knowledge exchange and learning platforms provided to 18 countries on three themes: 1) country approach to safeguards, 2) land tenure and 3) policies and measures (PAMs). Reviews conducted and meetings held with Liberia to provide overall advice ongoing REDD+ readiness programme. 100% of countries who are not supported through a National Programme or targeted

² Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jamaica and Morocco.

³ Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Liberia, Jamaica, Morocco, Samoa, Togo and Vanuatu.

support have participated in the PAM Regional Coordinators Workshop in Kenya in September 2015.

Output 2.7: Institutional capacity for land tenure (with a view to also address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation) is strengthened.

Indicator b:

- Tunisia and Benin made official requests for support to organize national multi-stakeholder workshops on the Voluntary Guidelines.
- The Republic of the Congo's REDD+ Programme was highlighted in a presentation in the national workshop on the Voluntary Guidelines for multi-stakeholder awareness raising and input-

Output 2.8: REDD+ strategies are gender sensitive and women participate effectively in national REDD+ systems

In addition to Kenya's stakeholder engagement and FPIC guidelines:

- On all forest carbon projects and on FPIC at the project level, the guidelines require consultations with women, youth, and vulnerable and marginalized groups in joint meetings as well as separate meetings with the different groups particularly women. In the FPIC process (including setting meeting times, duties and responsibilities, etc.), particular considerations are also noted and required, such as the need to have the process be informed by the different cultural realities as well as the differentiated gender roles in the community.

Additional regional and global supportive action related to gender undertaken in 2015:

- To aid African partner countries in integrating a gender perspective into REDD+ policy and action, a session on gender-responsive REDD+ was held during the Africa REDD+ National Coordinators Meeting from 28 September - 2 October 2015.
- Gender challenges related to indigenous peoples and CSO participation were explored in the working groups and lessons exchanged during the regional exchange for Asia-Pacific (Bangkok, 7-8 May). (20 women and 21 men were in attendance).
- Countries participating in the regional exchange for Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama, 26-28 May) reaffirmed the importance of gender in REDD+ and included gender considerations in their REDD+ roadmaps towards developing REDD+ national strategies. (20 men and 19 women in attendance).
- The Indigenous Women's Dialogue on Gender and Forests UNPFII side event (22 April, New York) resulted in concrete recommendations for improving the inclusion of indigenous women in REDD+, such as improving capacity of women and youth, identifying gender champions among men and leaders, linking REDD+ to local contexts and economically supporting and empowering women.

Outcome 4, Stakeholder engagement

Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes.

Indicator b. Meetings and events of indigenous peoples and CSOs in 2015:

LAC indigenous peoples representative contributed to Gender Dialogue (22 April) and REDD+ Training (23 April) at the UNPFII; LAC indigenous peoples representative attended Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Workshop on Stakeholder Engagement, Gender, and Knowledge Management in (May 2015, Panama); LAC indigenous peoples representatives attended national consultations with indigenous peoples on draft participation plan for Honduras REDD+ activities and observe progress on FPIC in particular (March 2015); Fifth Indigenous Abya Yala Summit in (9-11 April 2015, Panama); Supported organization of a one-day workshop led by Africa indigenous peoples representative to share information and build capacity of ingenious peoples in DRC on the CBR+ process in the country (June 2015, Kinshasa); Africa CSO Representative contributed to the UN-REDD Programme Africa Regional

Exchange on Country Approaches to Safeguards; LAC indigenous peoples representative to participate in national REDD+ safeguards and other related meetings at national level in Guatemala (June-December 2015); Supported Asia-Pacific CSO representative participated in regional UN-REDD Programme Exchange among Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Representatives and Leaders (May 2015); indigenous peoples' and CSO representatives carried out mission to Myanmar to build the capacity of these representatives to appraise and approve the country's national programme proposal (August 2015).

Output 4.5: Private sector engagement in REDD+ readiness and broad stakeholder consensus on private sector engagement is built.

Private sector meetings were organised in Peru to validate findings of a technical analysis examining the complementarity of fiscal and monetary incentives and REDD+ objectives with 25 representatives from private sector and producer organisations at the length of the palm oil supply chain (October 2015), and to socialise the National Forestry and Climate Change Strategy with producer organisations in the cocoa, coffee, timber, and palm oil industries (November 2015). In Costa Rica private a workshop was organised with private sector organisations to present analysis on drivers of deforestation (August 2015), and 20 bilateral meetings were organised with key private sector actors, including key financial institutions, to socialise Costa Rica's draft REDD+ strategy (September-December 2015). In Indonesia, a private sector working meeting to examine the business case of zero deforestation commodity production in the context of REDD+ was organised in March 2015 with 25 representatives from the private sector. In Cote D'Ivoire an initial consultation was held with over 30 to examine the potential of private sector investment opportunities in the land use sector. The workshop was followed with 15 bilateral meetings with key private sector actors. UNEP UN-REDD supported the government of Indonesia in organizing the Tropical Landscapes Summit which drew over 100 private sector participants. At the global level, the UNEP UN-REDD Programme organised three sessions at the Global Landscapes Forum in London on June 2015, the event drew more than 150 participants from the private sector.

Outcome 5, Safeguards and multiple benefits

Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.

Cumulative achievements:

- Bhutan undertook analysis of priority benefits and has identified benefits and risks of potential REDD+ actions identified in Bhutan, in the context of the safeguards, and how policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) already address these.
- DRC: Field data was gathered to help assess feasibility of use of indicators, and refine these. They presented their safeguards work at the Rio Conventions Pavilion of the UNFCCC COP in Paris.
- Nigeria: Working sessions planned for 2016. CAST used in a workshop setting and informed work plan for safeguards, including development of safeguards taskforce and ToR. Initial analysis of risks and benefits associated with PAMs completed with review planned for early 2016.
- Paraguay is working on a SIS design document and is expecting to have a preliminary national interpretation of safeguards in Q1 2016. CAST is feeding in to the development of the country's safeguards approach
- Viet Nam: Draft Provincial REDD+ Action Plans are being reviewed, inclusive of benefits and risks analysis.

Output 5.1: Countries make use of tools, guidance and support to develop approaches to capture multiple benefits.

Indicator a:

- Panama: There are further plans for integrating multiple benefits findings into the national REDD+ strategy and subsequent decision-making.
- Viet Nam: PRAP workshops have been held and draft PRAPs will be reviewed in early 2016.

- Indicator b
- Kenya: A forthcoming report focuses on multiple benefits and mapping priority areas, which includes 25 maps showing forest cover change, forest landscape restoration potential and drivers of deforestation, as well as including policy and spatial planning analysis. Maps may be included in a spatial data portal to support informed decision making for sustainable development and land use.

Output 5.2: Countries make use of support to develop approaches to address and respect safeguards.

Indicator a:

- Bhutan: is working on a safeguards roadmap for finalization in the first half of 2016.

Output 5.3: Countries make use of support to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.

Indicator b:

- DRC: A validation workshop on national standards and associated framework indicators is scheduled for January 2016.

Indicator c:

- Mexico: considering options for fitting together the national safeguards system and SIS based in pilot provinces.

Outcome 8, Secretariat

Output 8.5: Result-based management, including monitoring and reporting, implemented across the UN-REDD Programme.

Indicator a: Qualitative feedback and comments at the Policy Board concerning reports and updates.

Fifteenth Policy Board meeting, 2015 Semi Annual Update: Request for enhanced country reporting at impact and outcome levels; acknowledgment of the format for presenting progress.

Fourteenth Policy Board meeting, 2015 Annual Report: Positive comments made as to the improvement and value of the information presented in report. Design and content of the report were commended by the Board, especially with regards to reporting at results and impacts and bringing up the context of the Warsaw Framework, moving away from activity-level reporting. The Board highlighted the different stages of progress across partner countries and the capacity of the Programme to address these different stages.