

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



IN-DEPTH COUNTRY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSS	Benefit Sharing System
CAM-REDD	REDD Program Cambodia
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDENMA	Ecuadorian Coordinator of Organizations for the Defense of Nature and the Environment (Coordinadora Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones para la Defensa de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente)
CCI	Clinton Climate Initiative
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
CMC	Carbon Monitoring Centre
CMDG	Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal
CNA	Country Needs Assessment
CO ₂ eq	Carbon Dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of Parties

COICA	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
COMECC	Colombia Executive Climate Change Commission
COMIFAC	Central African Commission for Forestry Ministers
CONPES 3700	National Council on Economic and Social Policy
CS	Civil Society
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ENCC	National Climate Change Strategy
ENREDD+	Colombia National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
EU	European Union
FA	Forest Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FiA	Fisheries Administration
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
GAD	Decentralized Autonomous Governments
GDANCP	(Cambodia) General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GI	Government institutions
GIT REDD+	Colombia REDD+ Interdisciplinary Working Group
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ha	Hectare
IPs	Indigenous peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kc	Single Crop Coefficient
KfW	German Development Bank
MADS	Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development
MAE	Ministry of Environment
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NAFORMA	National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NJP	National Joint Programme

NPD	National Programme Document
NWFPs	Non-wood forest products
OCCD	Office of Climate Change and Development
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PES	Payments for environmental services
PNG	Papua New Guinea
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SABLS	Special Agricultural and Business Leases
SCC	Sub-secretariat of Climate Change
SENESCYT	The Ecuadorian National government through the National Institution of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
SENPLADES	National Planning and Development Secretariat
SES	Socio and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SNCC	National Climate Change System
SPN	Sub-secretariat of Natural Heritage
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
US\$	United States dollars
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPO	Vice-President's Office
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

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I. Introduction

This country needs assessment (CNA) on REDD+ was commissioned by the UN-REDD Programme following a decision of its Policy Board, to enable it to review its policies and align the Programme's support with the priority needs of countries. In the process, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of The World Bank also joined the UN-REDD Programme to co-sponsor the CNA exercise.

The first part of the exercise focused on the development of a methodology, which was approved in March 2012 at a joint meeting of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board and the FCPF Participants Committee.

The assessment methodology was developed in close cooperation with the secretariats of both the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme. The main work was undertaken by the consultants Mr Harrison Kojwang and Ms Gisela Ulloa.

A working group comprised of members of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board advised and oversaw the process. The collection of data and information covered Africa, Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. It consisted of three key exercises that focused on the assessment of technical, institutional and financial needs of countries in completing Phases I and II of REDD+.

The methodology was largely based on a matrix of the key components of REDD+, as defined at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Cancun, which are the basis for the FCPF and UN-REDD Programme national templates. An additional component on a transition to a development framework with REDD+ (green economy) was added. In the detailed response matrix, the components were sub-divided into sub-components, with elements under each sub-component. These elements formed the basis for specific questions to guide respondents in expressing their needs.

Once the overarching framework to guide the CNA had been defined, the execution of the study comprised four main steps:

1. A literature review to compile background data for the assessment
2. Administration of the response matrix and six overview questions mailed to the 52 UN-REDD Programme and FCPF REDD+ partner countries to solicit their responses
3. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with six partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF visited by the consultants between April and May 2012. They were the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania in Africa, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea in Asia and the Pacific, and the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Ecuador in Latin America and the Caribbean.
4. Analysis of collected data and grouping of needs, and the formulation of recommendations based on the stated needs.

The assessment asked countries to indicate their needs for support by matrix component. For each need, the countries were required to specify the level of urgency associated with the need, the type of support they required to meet the need, and the preferred mechanism of delivery. In addition, they were requested to estimate the costs of their needs but without any reference within the methodology on how to make those estimates. One of the objectives of this exercise was to develop a framework for future needs assessments. This assessment was also to test the approach and methodology and to provide insights on how to refine if for future applications.

A full report on the global needs assessment is [available online](#). The global needs assessment study included responses from 22 countries out of the 52 surveyed. This needs assessment report from the in-depth country visits should be read in tandem with the global assessment.

This report is divided into six parts, each devoted to a country needs assessment. Each country section includes background information on the forest sector, REDD+, socio-economic conditions and REDD+ governance. This is followed by a brief description of the approach to the in-country interviews and description of the results of the interviews and the assessment received by the government, indigenous peoples (IPs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and universities representatives. The sections conclude with recommendations. Draft reports of the CNAs were sent to country focal points for their feedback, which was finally integrated in this report. A full list of those consulted in the countries is contained in Annex 8.

The French version for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Spanish versions for Colombia, and Ecuador Country Assessments are available separately.

II. Country needs assessments

This section provides the CNAs for the countries of the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Ecuador, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea. Each section describes the background to the REDD+ Programme, progress to date, findings of the assessment, and key recommendations from the assessment team. The country visits were conducted in April and May 2012. Therefore this report is relevant to the period following the compilation of the data for the in-depth studies from June 2012. The discussions and consultations held in countries related to the response matrix developed for this exercise and this matrix is reproduced for each country, under 'Findings of the Assessment'. The alphabet references of the readiness elements ('a-f') in these tables are related therefore to the response matrix developed and available in Annex 1

1. Cambodia

This section describes the background, institutional context, progress on REDD+, findings of the assessment and recommendations for Cambodia's REDD+ Programme.

1.1. Background

Cambodia's forest cover is estimated to be 57 per cent of its land surface with a relatively high rate of land use change. In recognition of the long-term role that local communities can offer to sustainably manage forest lands, both as stewards and as recipients of the benefits that accrue from forests, 448 community forests have been established, covering an area of 400,000 hectares (ha). The intention is to increase them to 2 million ha, with the development of effective structures and mobilization of management resources.

Despite the challenges facing forestry and existing forests, there are positive signals, such as a stated national policy to increase its forest cover, the engagement of local communities in forest management, and a relatively extensive forest cover with high carbon densities. Cambodia produced a National Forest Programme (NFP) in 2010 to provide its forest sector with a strategic framework and to guide policy reforms. It follows the Forest Law promulgated in 2002. The Forest Law facilitated the legal recognition of community based forestry and the creation of protected forests, and served as the basis for the classification and registration of a permanent forest estate.

The NFP, which was formally approved in 2010, has nine strategic priorities and six programmatic areas. NFP objectives will be pursued and implemented for two decades. While this report is not an evaluation of the NFP, it is important to view the UN-REDD Programme within the context of this strategic framework and to assess if the governance structures developed under this framework can be applied to support REDD+.

The six programmatic areas have ambitious targets:

1. *Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration.* This calls for the classification and registration of land to be managed under the NFP. It sets a target of increasing and maintaining forest cover at 60 per cent by 2015, based on the Cambodia MDGs, with 120,000 kilometers (km) of forest boundaries demarcated by 2029.
2. *Forest Conservation and Development of Forest Resource and Biodiversity.* The NFP sets a target of 3 million ha to be managed as Protection Forests, 0.5 million ha of plantations, and 2.4 million ha under sustainable forest management (SFM), and a target 50 per cent of processed wood for export being certified, and establishment of a chain of custody system,

in a scheme similar to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process promoted by the European Union (EU).

3. *Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme*. This will concentrate on law enforcement and forest crime monitoring and reporting.
4. *Community Forestry*. The community forestry programme aims to create 1,000 community forestry groups which would eventually manage an estimated 2.0 million ha. Groups are expected to benefit from REDD+ through the sales certified emission reductions in Voluntary Carbon Markets.
5. *Capacity and Research Development*. This concentrates on the development of the managerial and technical capacity of forestry administration and other stakeholders, to manage forests and conduct applied research and raise awareness on forestry management matters.
6. *Sustainable Forest Financing*. Importantly, the NFP identifies REDD+ as a critical source of sustainable financing for implementation, and prioritizes the development of national capacity to manage the proposed international REDD+ mechanism, including setting baselines and improving capacity for forest carbon monitoring

In 2010, Cambodia developed a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. This document constitutes a comprehensive assessment of all national capacity requirements for REDD+ in Cambodia, since this was the purpose of preparing the Roadmap.

1.2 Institutional context

The principle government bodies responsible for the management of the REDD+ readiness process are the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce, assisted by a REDD+ Advisory Group and a REDD+ Consultation Group. The Inter-ministerial REDD+ Task Force is chaired by the Forestry Administration. The Deputy Chair is from the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of the Ministry of Environment. Other government members include the Ministries of Interior (MOI), Economy and Finance (MEF), Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), and Rural Development (MRD). The Task Force, which reports to the National Climate Change Committee, has the mandate to create technical committees to provide it with advice and handle various technical matters. A REDD+ Advisory Group advises the Task Force on REDD+ Readiness and is mainly composed of representatives of development partners and key experts invited by the Taskforce on an ad hoc basis. The REDD+ Consultation Group includes representatives from CSOs, IPs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academic institutions. The Group is meant to interact with members of the Task Force and technical teams on a regular basis.

1.3 Progress on REDD+

The funding provided for Cambodia for activities relevant to the four main components described above is linked to four intended outcomes, each with a set of outputs. The outcomes are as follows:

Outcome 1: Effective national management of the REDD+ Readiness processes and stakeholder engagement.

Outcome 2: Development of the national REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework, which includes REDD+ strategy analysis, national strategy and implementation arrangements, revenue and benefit sharing models, and an overall policy and legal framework for REDD+.

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels, for REDD+ project formulation and the selection of pilot projects, with a REDD+ capacity building initiative in one province.

Outcome 4: Design of a monitoring system that includes carbon assessments, a national inventory system, and scenario modeling, complemented with capacity building.

Between May and September 2010, Cambodia's interim Task Force on REDD+, with funding from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), prepared a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and Implementation Framework. It is based on a key decision by Cambodia that, "support be given to the effective management of Cambodia's forests, in accordance with existing laws and policies, which support its existing NFP, protected areas and flooded forests." To address this main strategic direction, Cambodia stresses the following approaches:

- Development of innovative financing models such as conservation concessions, as viable alternatives to other types of land concessions.
- Development and implementation of local forest protection contracts.
- Management of timber and wood energy.
- Understanding of how REDD+ can support implementation of biodiversity within the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Use of a nested approach to REDD+ implementation.
- Study drivers from outside the forestry sector.

These candidate REDD+ strategies will need to be investigated further through the REDD+ Readiness phase.

In October 2010, Cambodia's proposal to UN-REDD was approved for funding. In March 2011, the R-PP to FCPF was also approved for funding. The formal process for developing systems and structures to achieve REDD+ readiness in Cambodia is still in its incipient stages. However, there seems to be sufficient donor interest to support its national programme, as indicated by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), international NGOs pilot projects, and the United States International Agency for Development (USAID).

1.4 Findings of the assessment

The mission to Cambodia was facilitated by UNDP, which assigned a REDD+ consultant to accompany the CNA consultant to meetings with government agencies, donors, and NGOs. The meetings took place in Phnom Penh. Prior to the visit, Cambodia had received a response matrix which had been approved by the Policy Board and the Participant's Committee. The meetings with donors and government agencies were mostly on a one-on-one or office-by-office basis. International NGOs were met as a group. In addition, a joint meeting with the National NGO Forum of 12 local NGOs provided rich information on interests and concerns.

In each interview and discussion session, the CNA consultant explained the purpose of the exercise and encouraged respondents to express what they believed to be the key issues and needs that Cambodia should address to reach REDD+ readiness. These discussions were meant to provide a national context and enrich the formal responses that would later be presented in the response matrix. The response matrix was planned to be filled through a multi-stakeholder forum, but engagement was limited by the visit's short duration of three days. Instead, respondents' views were incorporated into the matrix with the help of government officials and the UNDP REDD+ consultant.

1.4.1 Donor partners

To date, interest and support for Cambodia's REDD+ Programme has come not only from multilateral sources, such as UNDP, the World Bank Global Environment Facility, and UN-REDD, but also from bilaterals and international NGOs. In order to support implementation of the Roadmap, the National Programme has been designed around four main components (NPD Cambodia 2010):

Component 1: National REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and stakeholder consultation (Sections 1 and 2 of the Roadmap). This is funded at the level of US\$800,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP, and US\$150,000 from UN-REDD through FAO.

Component 2: National capacity-building towards development of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework funded at US\$ 505,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the FAO- Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO-TCP).

Component 3: Subnational REDD+ capacity-building and demonstration funded at US\$ 550,000 from UNDP-TRAC, US\$600,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP, and \$50,000 from FAO-TCP.

Component 4: Support to development of the monitoring system with funding of US\$ 450,000 from FAO-TCP, US\$ 650,000 from UN-REDD through FAO, and US\$ 50,000 from UNDP.

The National Programme funding described above was also meant to complement a funding pledge of 900,000,000 Japanese yen (JPY ¥) from the Government of Japan CAM-REDD to support REDD+ Roadmap, especially for a national REDD+ monitoring system and the development of a National Forest Inventory Programme.

Significant funding for REDD+ from a new bilateral source has been offered through a competitive bidding process by USAID for The Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project (SFBP). With a reported offer of US\$ 20 million to be disbursed over a four-year period, it will be a significant addition to REDD+ development in Cambodia. How it will be integrated into the national programme remains unclear. This is additional to funds from USAID for a regional project, Lowering Emission in Asia's Forests (LEAF). It involves Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project is not yet operational in Cambodia. The EU also funds a Sustainable Forest Management and Rural Livelihood Enhancement through Community Forestry and REDD+ Initiatives project of US\$ 2.49 million.

The Asian Development Bank is providing support at the subnational level through its Biodiversity Corridors Initiative. It focuses on mitigating habitat and ecosystem fragmentation by creating biological or connectivity corridors between protected areas and forests, and has a REDD+ component. The work covers Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. It has the potential to facilitate information and technology sharing between and among countries. Progress on the REDD+ component of the work in Cambodia remains at a very early stage and is yet to be linked to national programme activities. At a more strategic level in the region, ADB is also interested in a viable carbon market with the aim of providing REDD+ with "market competitiveness" among competing land uses. It is an issue that the countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) could actively pursue.

A number of NGOs such as Pact, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Alliance, the Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI), Conservation International (CI), and Fauna and Flora International work

collaboratively with the government on pilot sites in which local communities and local NGOs participate to manage designated forest areas.

1.4.2 Key challenges

The Cambodia REDD+ Readiness planning phase analyzed key issues and challenges likely to affect the forest sector in the context of managing its forests under a REDD+ framework. In the process revealed key observations, recommendations and guiding principles for challenges ahead, such as:

- Management of forest resources falls under the jurisdiction of more than one government agency, with the majority of forests managed by the Forestry Administration. Likewise, policy coordination on climate change is the responsibility of a different ministry from the lead ministry for forests. Both of these arrangements call for greater intersectoral coordination, particularly for REDD+.
- The small size of departments such as FA, FiA, GDANCP when compared to the demanding task of REDD+ readiness.
- A general shortage of financial resources and capacity for SFM to effect reforms; which is a major limitation to managing the forestry sector.
- The importance of political support given to current REDD+ pilot projects aiming to benefit from the voluntary carbon market. These projects have received a high level of political attention, and it is important that they are completed successfully if a national REDD+ program is to be credible.

A set of principles were developed to address the challenges. Among them were learning lessons from previous processes, the use of existing mandates, the use of REDD+ demonstration projects and a “learning by doing” approach.

During the CNA mission, the government, donors and civil society gave more insights to the above challenges and also added more based on their current perspectives on Cambodia’s prospects on REDD+.

The government, as represented by the Forestry Administration, identified challenges in achieving readiness and managing REDD+. They cited the current shortage of technical capacity to effectively manage the forestry sector in general and REDD+ in particular; the long time it takes before the benefits of REDD+ accrue, particularly to the rural poor; difficulty in managing stakeholders’ unrealistic expectations for REDD+ benefits; time-consuming land tenure issues; and, the lengthy processes required to access funding for REDD+. The government also feels that NGOs have criticized them unfairly, despite the government’s efforts to create an inclusive process.

CSOs and NGOs expressed a number of concerns about funding and forest sector governance, particularly for land tenure and the conversion of forest lands to other uses. They feel that the definition “a forest” under REDD+ should be clearly defined. They said that protected areas and even some protection forests are not sufficiently protected by law from pressures from mining, and that the concept of the co-benefits of REDD+ is still under-emphasized. Another concern is that community lands are also insufficiently protected from alienation by commercial interests. For example, when land is legally acquired, they said that communities should be entitled to the benefits accruing from the value-added through the use and investments thereof. In addition, the apparent lack of cross-sectoral coordination on decisions on land use changes, such as the granting of mining concessions, is worrisome, so procedures should be put in place to safeguard social and environmental interests.

Donor partners also described key issues and challenges in REDD+. They sought better coordination between the two government agencies responsible for developing, implementing and overseeing REDD+ in Cambodia. Donors also desired increased capacity between the agencies and their local

partners, in order to implement a credible national REDD+ Programme having functional linkages between national processes and provincial programmes. Donors also offered that REDD+ pilot projects could demonstrate benefits by selling carbon credits in the voluntary markets to improve local support for REDD+. In this regard, they would prefer that a multilateral institution be linked to a carbon fund. Of strategic importance to the country would be a structured process to rationalize land use and to safeguard against acquisitions against the national interest. Donors added that the Forestry Administration should be supported to be able to address the sector's wider role in producing fibre and environmental services.

Cambodia's institutional capacity has improved, according to a study by the Centre for People and Forests, UNEP and UN-REDD: "In the space of three years, capacity building and training efforts have transformed REDD+ from a little-known concept to one which is recognized, discussed and on the agenda of the Royal Government of Cambodia." (RECOFTC 2012) The study also noted some gaps:

- Insufficient attention paid to REDD+ awareness-raising.
- Insufficient capacity building, to ensure the integration of REDD+ into community forestry and community protected area management and planning.
- Too little transfer of knowledge by environmental NGOs on how to develop environmental safeguards
- Lack of REDD+ readiness capacity building support for natural resource industries, even though they are major drivers of deforestation and influence the success of REDD+ in Cambodia
- Limited knowledge among NGOs, government and private sector representatives on the formulation of REDD+ benefit sharing policies and mechanisms, and a lack of basic understanding of carbon markets, carbon pricing and budgeting.
- Limited technical skills on forest management and carbon inventories, and on data analysis of carbon stocks and global information systems and mapping related to REDD+.
- Low levels of understanding of the concept of Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the context of REDD+ within government, communities, the private sector and local NGOs.
- A lack of service providers with experience in managing donor or private-sector funds, or trust fund structures; an issue which will be even more as REDD+ funding grows in Cambodia
- Insufficient engagement from the scientific community and universities in Cambodia in capacity building, which will be important to develop the national REDD+ baseline.

1.4.3 Priority needs

Cambodia's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap constitutes a comprehensive identification of capacity needs for REDD+. This section of the report identifies some of those priorities, based on discussions with a broad range of stakeholders in REDD+; bilateral and multilateral donors, international and local NGOs, and the UN Country Office. In this regard we need to register what the country would like to accomplish on REDD+, bearing in mind that it is still in the early stages of REDD+:

- The formal establishment of a National REDD+ Task Force.
- Improved capacity of the Forestry Administration for technical understanding of REDD+ and leadership of its national and international agenda.
- Improved capacity in land use change modeling and the estimation or setting of reference level scenarios.
- Strengthened local NGOs to implement programmes, conduct studies, and be active members of the envisaged Stakeholder Forum on REDD+, which will be formed as soon as the national REDD+ Task Force is operational.
- Strategic analyses of the sectors important for REDD+ in Cambodia, to distil implications on the country's REDD+ and SFM agenda, for use by both the National REDD+ Task Force and the Advisory Group to engage with government, in a vital effort to build a strong vision in

line with the political statements that have been made on REDD+. Despite its political sensitivity, the rationalization of land use and the agreement on what should constitute Cambodia's Forest Estate, safe from Economic Land Concessions, the application of safeguard principles and the protection of land rights of the rural poor are notable examples.

- Structured ways for NGOs to access multilateral funding to build their own local capacity and particularly capacity at subnational levels, to be engaged in awareness creation, test safeguard and FPIC principles was expressed.
- Pilot REDD+ project development in the provinces, linked to carbon markets to create incentives for participation and much needed political support for REDD+.

Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 shows the findings of the assessment based on the response matrix.

Table 1-1. Responses from the Cambodia in-depth assessment, prioritized by urgency

	NATIONAL REDD+ GOVERNANCE
	Institutional capacity, coordination mechanism, and legal framework
Very urgent	a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.
	b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)
	c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.
Moderately urgent	f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights
	d) Effective coordination mechanism across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels
	e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.
	Benefit-sharing
Moderately urgent	a) Design/ Test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+
Very urgent	d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation
Not Urgent	b) Institutional Framework for benefit sharing system (BSS)
	c) National capacity to observe fiduciary standards for disbursement and reception of funds
	Consultation and participation process (IPs, Civil society, private sector and other stakeholders)
Very urgent	a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations
	b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+
Moderately urgent	c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)
	REDD+ strategy or action plan
	REDD+ strategy development and options
Very urgent	e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and national levels
Moderately urgent	b) Assessment of drivers of land use change, including drivers from outside the forest sector at national and regional levels.
Not urgent	c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies

Moderately urgent	d) Analyses of REDD +scenarios and their possible impact on GDP, Forest% GDP, Agriculture% GDP.
	g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.
	h) Identify specific reforms in legislation and policies that can be addressed in the short term.
	i) Identification of priority areas for pilots and testing of REDD+ strategy options.
	j) Testing of specific REDD+ Strategy Options.
Not urgent	f) Identification, or assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of the REDD+ strategy and policies and programs
Multiple Benefits of REDD+	
Not urgent	d) Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits of forests in areas such as land use and spatial planning within national programs and REDD strategies.
Moderately urgent	a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and social benefits.
	c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystem and others for REDD pilot
	b) Identification and selection of natural resource accounting methods and other natural resource valuation systems.
Social and Environmental Safeguards	
Very urgent	b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)
Moderately urgent	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options
	c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation
Reference Emission Levels	
Very urgent	a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.
	b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
	c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.
National Forest Monitoring, Design of a Monitoring System and Information on Safeguards,	
Moderately urgent	a) Capacity and /or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)
	b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches (National Forest Monitoring).
	b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities (Design of a Monitoring System).
	c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).
	e) Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.
Very Urgent	a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables
	d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).
Moderately urgent	f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.
	g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.
	h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.

	Design an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts and safeguards
Very urgent	b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.
	c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.
Moderately urgent	a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.
	d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.
	e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.
	Transition towards a framework for Development with REDD+
Not urgent	b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision-making to allow the integration of economic, biophysical and social information, by using multi-criteria decision making tools.
Moderately urgent	a) Development of national roadmaps to identify what kinds of investments and strategies are needed to integrate REDD+ in development frameworks.
	c) Capacity to develop integrated visions and reach out to other sectors such as planning and finance to prioritize investment and public spending to promote more sustainable development options.
	e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).
Moderately urgent	d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.

Table 1-2, below, summarizes responses on the urgent needs for the programme in Cambodia.

Table 1-2. Summary of the very urgent needs of Cambodia.

COMPONENT	VERY URGENT NEEDS
Governance	Identify institutional strengthening requirements
REDD+ Strategy	Testing of REDD+ strategy options Legal evaluation for carbon rights Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits
Social and environmental safeguards	Identify and understand key risks of strategic options.
Reference scenario	Data and knowledge on deforestation and forest degradation processes on priority sites
National monitoring systems	Capacity to comply with national. and international reporting Capacity to estimate terrestrial carbon Legally defined. Institutional arrangement A system for monitoring safeguards Identifying. scope, roles of stakeholders Identifying capacity needs Coordinating of information Systems with other needs Identify mechanisms for independent monitoring
Transition toward a green economy	All considered urgent (see Table 1-1)

1.5 Recommendations

At the moment, stakeholders interviewed both within and from outside the government cited the urgency of setting up national coordination arrangements, particularly a National Task Force Secretariat, and seeing to it that the Forest Administration and Ministry of Environment share the same goals and agree on practical modalities to collaborate. This should be backed by deliberate mechanisms to get the government agencies charged with the management of REDD+ to work

together and be guided by a results-based and time-bound framework. One way to get the responsible agencies to work more efficiently would be the use of a results-based framework like in the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, with implementing agencies having reporting obligations to a higher authority to account for their delivery promises. It therefore seems crucial to Cambodia that a high-level forum endorsed by the Office of the Prime Minister act as a policy making body and provide a forum for accounting. Additionally, there is a need for a strengthened Forestry Administration supported by a legislative framework that safeguards forest lands against conversion without rationalization.

Since the Cambodia REDD+ readiness process is still in its early stages, there is a need for donor agencies to increase their own capacities for substantive technical and financial support to the Programme. This will, among other things, support the planned process to develop a national REDD+ strategy for consideration by the country and its technical cooperation partners, as already contained in the 2010 REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. This and supporting studies could increase momentum on preparing Cambodia to implement a national REDD+ Programme.

2. Colombia

Spanish version is available separately.

This section describes the background, institutional context, REDD+ progress, and findings of the assessment including supplementary data in Annexes 1-3.

2.1 Background

In 2010 the Colombian economy grew by 4.3 per cent. All sectors presented significant growth, with the exception of agriculture. The economic growth has mainly been due to mine and quarry exploitation (11.0 per cent), commerce (6.0 per cent), industry (4.5 per cent) and transport (4.7 per cent). The significant growth of the mining energy sector originates from the 16.9 per cent increase in the added value of crude oil, natural gas and minerals.

The forestry sector's contribution is not significant to national gross domestic product (GDP). Between 2000 and 2008, silviculture and wood extraction contributed 2.26 per cent of the agricultural GDP and 0.21 per cent of national GDP (IDEAM, 2010). The sale of illegal wood represents 35 per cent of the wood produced in the country, accounting for more than 1.2 million cubic meters of wood product (IDEAM–Ecoforest, 2005). On the other hand, environmental services are not sufficiently valued, given that forest services and their contribution to social and economic development are not included in national accounts (Conservation International, 2010).

In general, the forestry sector presents a range of significant deficiencies and gaps:¹

Deficient and divided institutional context: Management of the forest sector is divided between three ministries: environment, agriculture and commerce. A unified forestry vision does not exist. Some of the challenges include a lack of coordination between policies and sectors, weak forest governance, a weak capacity of authorities, and organizational weakness amongst local communities.

Weak financial capacity: The resources allocated to forest management are insufficient and the application of financial mechanisms to promote conservation, restoration and

¹ According to Environment Vice Ministry, 2010.

sustainable forest management (including payments, incentives and compensation) are weak.

Dispersed, out of date and unknown information: A lack of a standardized monitoring system applied at the national level, weak valuing of forest services and benefits, and a low level of production of scientific information to support decision making.

Average annual deforestation in Colombia is around 336,000 ha. Studies show that more than 1.5 million ha of forest were lost in the country between 1990 and 2010, especially in the Amazon and Andean regions. The main causes of deforestation include the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, illegal crops, displacement and colonization of people, infrastructure, mining activities, wood extraction and forest fires. In this context, the REDD+ Preparation Proposal (R-PP) has identified an urgent need to develop a detailed study of the nature of these drivers and their underlying causes; such as the national and regional demographic, economic, cultural, political and technological conditions.

Natural forest covers 61 million ha, or 54 percent of Colombia's territory. More than 35 million ha of land area had been entitled for Afrocolombian and indigenous communities. In some cases, there is overlap between forestry community territories and national forest reserves and national parks. In this regard, 3.5 million ha of territories entitled to communities are in national parks, and 20.4 million ha are in national forest reserves. The permanent Forest Estate is composed of 9.3 million ha of national parks that reaches 22.5 million ha, 43 million ha of national forest reserves, 1.3 million ha of Peasant Reserve, 3.3 million ha of territories entitled for Afrocolombian communities and 26.4 million ha in indigenous reserves, totaling 50.5 million ha. Around 10.7 million ha closed natural forest do not have categories of management for conservation.

In Colombia includes diverse population groups. Among them are self-recognized as ethnic minorities, including 1,378,884 indigenous individuals (representing 3.4 per cent of the population), 4,261,996 Afrocolombians, palenqueros and raizales (10.5 per cent of the population), and 8,000 Rom or gypsies (DANE, 2005). There are 87 officially recognized distinct indigenous population groups, of which 57 inhabit the forests of the Colombian Amazon. The territory represents 42 per cent of the country and contains about 70 per cent of the country's forests. These territories are inalienable, indefeasible and nontransferable.

Ethnic minorities have special seats of political representation in Congress and collective title of the land that they use according to their ancestral customs. They also have institutional consultation spaces with the Government that include the permanent coalition table under the coordination of the Ministry of Interior. This space seeks to extend the participation of indigenous organizations and improve trust between the National Government and the Amazon roundtable. National indigenous organizations that are part of the Roundtable include the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC), Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), Movement of Indigenous Authorities of Colombia (AICO), and CIT. Indigenous peoples of the Amazon roundtable and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development constitute the Indigenous Amazon of Environment and Climate Change Roundtable. Roundtable meetings have addressed the revision of the Colombia R-PP, the strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) critical route, communications strategies, and the regulation of REDD+ projects.

2.2 Institutional context

The Colombian government is developing four strategies under its Climate Change and Development Policies. The strategies are "The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy;" the "National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (ENREDD+);" "Strategy Disaster Financial Protection;" and, the "National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change."

The National Development Plan includes the restructuring of the National Climate Change System (SNCC), which consists of the Executive Climate Change Commission (COMECC), a Financial Management Committee, an orientation group, a consultation group, and four permanent sub-commissions. The superior coordination and orientation of the SNCC is the responsibility of the COMECC, which will coordinate the ENREDD+ implementation efforts. The committee is comprised of representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture; Mining and Energy; Social Protection; Foreign Relations; Environment and Sustainable Development; and, Housing, City and Territory, amongst others. The Executive Secretariat of this commission will be presided over by the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS).

At the technical level, ENREDD+ will be presided by the MADS through the REDD+ Interdisciplinary Working Group (GIT REDD+). GIT REDD+ will be created within the territorial sub-commission.

2.3 Progress on REDD+

There is a significant level of interest from the government in taking the REDD+ mechanism forward and in participating in the carbon markets proposed by the UNFCCC. The Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MAVDT) and the Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia (IDEAM), with the support of the Natura Foundation and funds from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, implemented the Scientific-Technical-Institutional Capacity for supporting REDD Projects: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia project from 2009 to 2011. Project results included:

Estimation of carbon stocks: Above-ground biomass and potential carbon reserves in natural forests were estimated on the basis of information generated from more than 3,500 plant and forest inventories carried out in different-sized plots. The inventory covered an area of 844 ha. Allometric models developed specially for Colombia were used for these estimations.

Deforestation monitoring through digital image processing: A multi-scale hierarchical approximation was developed using optical, radar and laser sensors.

Validation Protocol for a pilot project: The Deforestation Quantification Protocol and the Protocol for the Estimation of Carbon Stocks by Forest Type were designed and implemented at the national scale. These protocols were validated at the subnational scale in a pilot project in the south of the Huila department in Puracé–Cueva de los Guácharos National Park and Regional Biological Corridor. In this zone, the NGO Office National des Forêts (ONF), Andina and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Alto Magdalena (CAM) plan to implement a REDD+ project.

Deforestation Projections: Possible tendencies in deforestation behavior have been identified and potential scenarios have been developed with regard to deforestation and spatial distribution patterns.

The Colombian Government has been developing the R-PP in the framework of the support received from the FCPF. The Colombian Government presented a fifth version of the R-PP document to the FCPF Participants Committee in October 2011, and after evaluation obtained the allocation of funding of US\$ 3.6 million to move ahead with the preparation for readiness. The government made public a sixth version of the R-PP and is receiving comments from the different stakeholders before the final version can be submitted to Facility Management Team (FMT) of the FCPF in order to receive the resources. In addition to that public consultation, the government is promoting a detailed review by experts from IPs of the Amazon region and Afrocolombian organizations of Pacific

region. The process for receiving the FCPF grant includes the completion of Due Diligence process established by the World Bank.

The key expected results from the R-PP implementation process are: i) capacity strengthening among relevant stakeholders; ii) structuring and/or adjustment of the institutional, regulatory and technical framework that enables the implementation of REDD+ activities; iii) the development and coordination of forest cover and carbon stock monitoring protocols; iv) the Identification of possible social, environmental and economic impacts in the implementation of REDD+ projects; and v) the construction of a participatory national REDD+ strategy. See **Annex 2** for more details.

To this end, the estimated total budget in the proposal is US\$ 18,470,000. The anticipated funding sources are FCPF (US\$ 3.6 million); UN-REDD (US\$ 4.0 million²); the national government (US\$ 1.4 million); and, other sources (US\$ 9.5 million). The allocation of the total budget to each R-PP component is detailed in **Figure 2-1**, below.

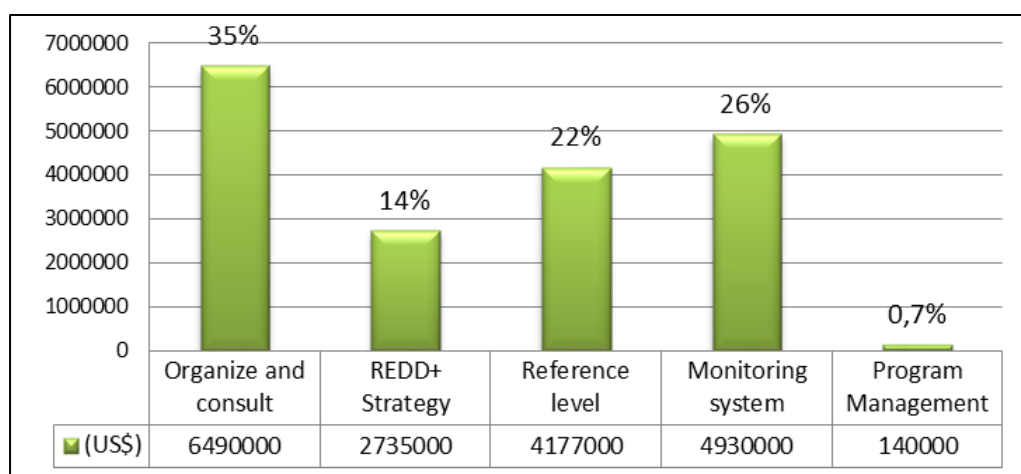


Figure 2-1. Allocation of the proposed budget in the R-PP of Colombia.

The component for organization and consultation represents a significant percentage of total costs in Colombia, as well as for the majority of countries in Latin America. This can be explained because the forests of the region, especially in the Amazon basin, are the habitat of a great number of IPs that depends on them for subsistence.

2.3.1 National Development Plan for 2011-2014

The 2011-2014 National Development Plan proposes that agriculture, mining, infrastructure and innovation are both development drivers and direct causes of natural resource degradation. Therefore, the R-PP recommends studies to analyze the possible implications of these drivers on sectoral development tendencies and how they may affect stakeholders' decisions on the use of land and forests. This will permit a better understanding of the potential of the REDD+ process to have impact, even in the early stages of natural resource management in the country.

With regard to land use and the dynamics of change between different usage types, the following necessities have been identified to complement the information and enable adequate decision-making on REDD+:

² In its tenth meeting in June 2013, the Policy Board approved Colombia's National Programme budget allocation request of US\$4 million.

- Analyze the effectiveness of forest laws on controlling deforestation and how these could be improved and articulated with REDD+ activities
- Identify the regulation, economic instruments and other incentives that may affect land use
- Make progress on the regulation of property and the distribution of carbon-derived benefits
- Analyze how the growth of the main sectors at national level may affect land use changes and forest degradation and deforestation
- Identify deforestation drivers and their underlying causes at national and regional levels
- Assess opportunity costs in different regions of the country and how these affect land use decisions

2.4 Findings of the assessment

The country visit allowed a deeper understanding of the context of the particular challenges and needs of the REDD+ process in a country than would have otherwise been possible. The visit gave access to different perspectives from key stakeholders involved in the day-to-day context.

The governance structure thought to manage the REDD+ process in Colombia is complex and responds to the strategic vision that is agreed in the CONPES 3700 document that defines the national climate change policy.³ The REDD+ team is led by the Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Director. The team is in close coordination with the Climate Change Director in charge of implementing the ENREDD+ with the FCPF funding. Also, the Education and Participation Deputy Director, the Communication Office and the Legal Office are closely involved in the preparation of the REDD+ Strategy.

One of the key elements of progress perceived is the public and civil society network created through the participative design of the R-PP document. The IP and CSOs consulted in the CNA characterized the process to be open, transparent and inclusive. However IPs from the Amazon and Afrocolombian groups perceived that a more inter-institutional coordination is needed at all levels to meet the objectives of different processes and ensure that ministries policies are not conflicting with each other.

Another very clear demand from IPs and Afrocolombian groups was for a legal framework or guidelines for early REDD+ initiatives so they are implemented following minimum standards and to avoid fraud, manipulation of IPs groups or irregular contracts. Nevertheless, there are REDD+ initiatives that are being formulated according to international standards in the context of voluntary markets. They are providing lessons and information to inform the process. There is some level of misinformation in relation to what REDD+ is, especially among IP groups. This situation has the potential to make coordination to develop the ENREDD+ more difficult in the long run. However, IPs from the Amazon region were very clear in saying that they prefer to work closely with the government in the REDD+ process than dealing themselves with the world private sector. Direct dealings could cause a negotiating power difference and put them in a very weak position to negotiate fair contracts. Therefore they prefer to rely on the government process.

The NGO roundtable, Mesa REDD, recognized the need to strengthen capacities in Colombia through the co-financing of an advanced academic module about REDD+.^{4,5} It also entailed financial and

³ National Council on Economic and Social Policy

⁴ Mesa REDD is a group of NGOs working on environmental and social issues related to climate change and REDD+ in Colombia. These NGOs are the World Wildlife Fund, Patrimonio Natural, Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez y ONF Andina, The Nature Conservancy, Conservación Internacional, Fundación Natura, Corporación ECOVERSA, and Amazon Conservation Team.

⁵ ONF Andina is financing part of the resources needed to satisfy these need; however, more support is required.

economic studies about REDD+ in Colombia. It emphasizes the construction of abatement curves for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and opportunity cost estimations, and for REDD implementation and transactions at the country level.⁶

The government is promoting a census to collect relevant information from early REDD+ initiatives, including the developer, scope, implementation level, location, budget and schedule. This information could be used to promote transparency and to reduce double accounting.

Five priority actions have been described as very urgent (in the next six months). Actions to be completed over the next year are the hiring of professionals at the department and regionally-autonomous corporate levels, to lead the mainstreaming of REDD+ in the regions; and studies on the economic impact of REDD+ strategy options on regional economies. Table 2-1 shows the priority needs and preferred support mechanisms from the existing readiness preparation plan in **Annex 2**.

Table 2-1. Priority needs and preferred support mechanisms in Colombia.

PRIORITY ACTION	SUPPORT TYPE	MECHANISM	Estimated Costs (US\$)
Component: National REDD Governance			
1) Long term training mechanism/programs (Course/diploma on REDD+ for the public sector and civil society, Course/diploma on REDD+ for Indigenous Peoples and peasants of the Amazon eco-region, Course/diploma on REDD+ for Afro-descendent communities of the Pacific eco-region)	Financial	Direct funding	400,000
	Administrative	Direct funding	
	Technical	Specific expertise	
2) National REDD+ experts meeting to discuss and define the REDD+ strategic vision in the country and how to relate it to the national development vision	Financial	Direct funding	30,000
	Technical	Specific expertise Workshop	
Component: REDD+ strategy or action plan			
3) Hiring of Professionals at the Departments and regional autonomous corporations levels to lead the mainstreaming REDD + in the regions, according to nested approach.	Financial	Direct funding	65,000
Component: Social and Environmental Safeguards			
4) Finance for a program of support for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the prevention of fraud in REDD issues, including: legal advisory services for the Ministry for monitoring specific cases of possible fraud; design of texts, publication and dissemination of a basic document on preventing fraud related to supposed REDD+ initiatives, aimed at indigenous, black and peasant communities; definition of carbon and property rights and schemes of distribution of benefits; construction of safeguards with related actors taking inputs from departmental and regional SESA workshops.	Financial	Direct funding	70,000
	Technical	Specific expertise	
Component: Transition to a development framework with REDD+			
5) Studies on the Economic impact of REDD+ Strategy Options at regional and National, to measure and evaluate the benefits of REDD+ in order to analyze their viability and sustainability.	Financial	Direct funding	200,000
	Technical	Specific expertise	

⁶ According to project portfolio or early initiatives.

Total estimated costs to implement priority actions

US\$ 765,000

The five prioritized readiness elements in Colombia will require financial support in the form of direct financing. The technical support is also important, especially for national REDD governance, social and environmental safeguards, and the transition to a development framework with REDD+ components. The most preferred support mechanism is “specific expertise.” A workshop is required only for the national REDD+ experts meeting. Finally, in order to implement the long term capacity building under the governance component, administrative support is required through direct funding. The estimated aggregate amount for the five priority actions amounts to US\$ 765,000.⁷

The implementation of these priority needs will primarily benefit the government Institutions, followed by others defined as universities, research Institutes and the private sector. Finally, a similar percentage of beneficiaries would be the IPs, Afro-Colombian communities, peasants and CSOs, as shown in **Figure 2-2**, below.

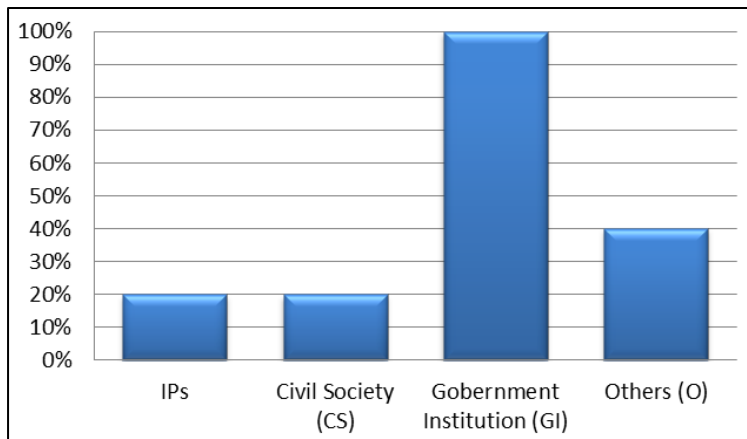


Figure 2-2. Beneficiaries of REDD+ support in Colombia.

2.4.1 Matrix and questionnaire results

The answers matrix and the evaluation questionnaires of Colombia was completed by representatives of the Department of Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; representatives of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute of research in biological resources; and Mesa REDD. **Annex 3** shows the systematization and information obtained.⁸

Table 2-2. Elements requiring support for the ‘Very Urgent’ category in Colombia.

VERY URGENT
Component. Governance
Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework
e) An effective coordination mechanism between civil society, Indigenous Peoples and productive sectors, for the design and implementation of REDD+.
f) A legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights in the context of current legislation, including the coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights.
Consultation and participation process (Indigenous peoples, SCOs, private sector and other stakeholders)
b) Capacity development and information supply to facilitate the participation of Indigenous Peoples, forest dependent communities and other relevant stakeholders in REDD+ management.

⁷ This amount is in addition to the amount identified in the Needs Assessment Matrix detailed in **Table 2-4** of this report.

⁸ Institute Alexander von Humboldt answers were the same as the Ministry responses.

Component. REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan
Development of the REDD+ Strategy and Options
e) An evaluation of costs (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ actions at local, regional and national levels, to generate policies and information for decision making.
f) Identification and assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of the REDD+ strategy and policies and programmes in other sectors (transport, agriculture, energy, mining, tourism) as well as ways of tackling them.
Component. National forest monitoring systems and information on safeguards
Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)
d) Revision, consolidation and integration of existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities)
g) Use of an independent system to verify and interpret data.
h) Institutions or platforms that guarantee public access to data and information for transparency purposes, as well as required capacity for putting them into practice and maintaining them.
Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards
b) Identification of the scope and roles of participating stakeholders and government entities in the design and implementation of safeguards.
c) Identification of necessary capacity for the design and implementation of safeguards.
e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and revision that enables the participation of civil society, Indigenous Peoples, forest dependent communities and other stakeholders.

Of the 11 readiness elements identified as “very urgent” in **Table 2-2**, the estimated required funds for eight of them are shown in **Table 2-3**, below.

Table 2-3. Funds required for “very urgent” elements in Colombia.

COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	READINESS ELEMENT	REQUIRED SUM (US\$)
Component. Governance	Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework	f) A legal evaluation on how to define and integrate carbon rights in the context of current legislation, including the coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights.	400,000
	Consultation and participation process (Indigenous peoples, CSO, private sector and other stakeholders)	b) Capacity development and information supply to facilitate the participation of Indigenous Peoples, forest dependent communities and other relevant stakeholders in REDD+ management.	400,000
Component. REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan	Development of the REDD+ Strategy and Options	e) An evaluation of costs (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ actions at local, regional and national levels, to generate policies and information for decision making.	500,000
Component. National forest monitoring systems and information on safeguards	Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)	d) Revision, consolidation and integration of existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities)	500,000
		g) Use of an independent system to verify and interpret data.	500,000
		h) Institutions or platforms that guarantee public access to data and information for transparency purposes.	200,000
	Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards	b) Identification of the scope and roles of participating stakeholders and government entities in the design and implementation of safeguards.	200,000
		e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring for participation of CSOs, IPs, forest dependent communities and stakeholders.	200,000

TOTAL	US\$ 2,900,000
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The estimated financial support for other readiness elements foreseen for the next 18 months is US\$ 8,640,000 when writing this report. For more detail on additional needs please refer to **Annex 5** which contains elements from discussions during the country visit.

2.4.2 Required support

In general the type of support that is most required is financial support, followed by administrative support. Technical support is important in the components of national REDD+ government, and Social and Environmental Safeguards.

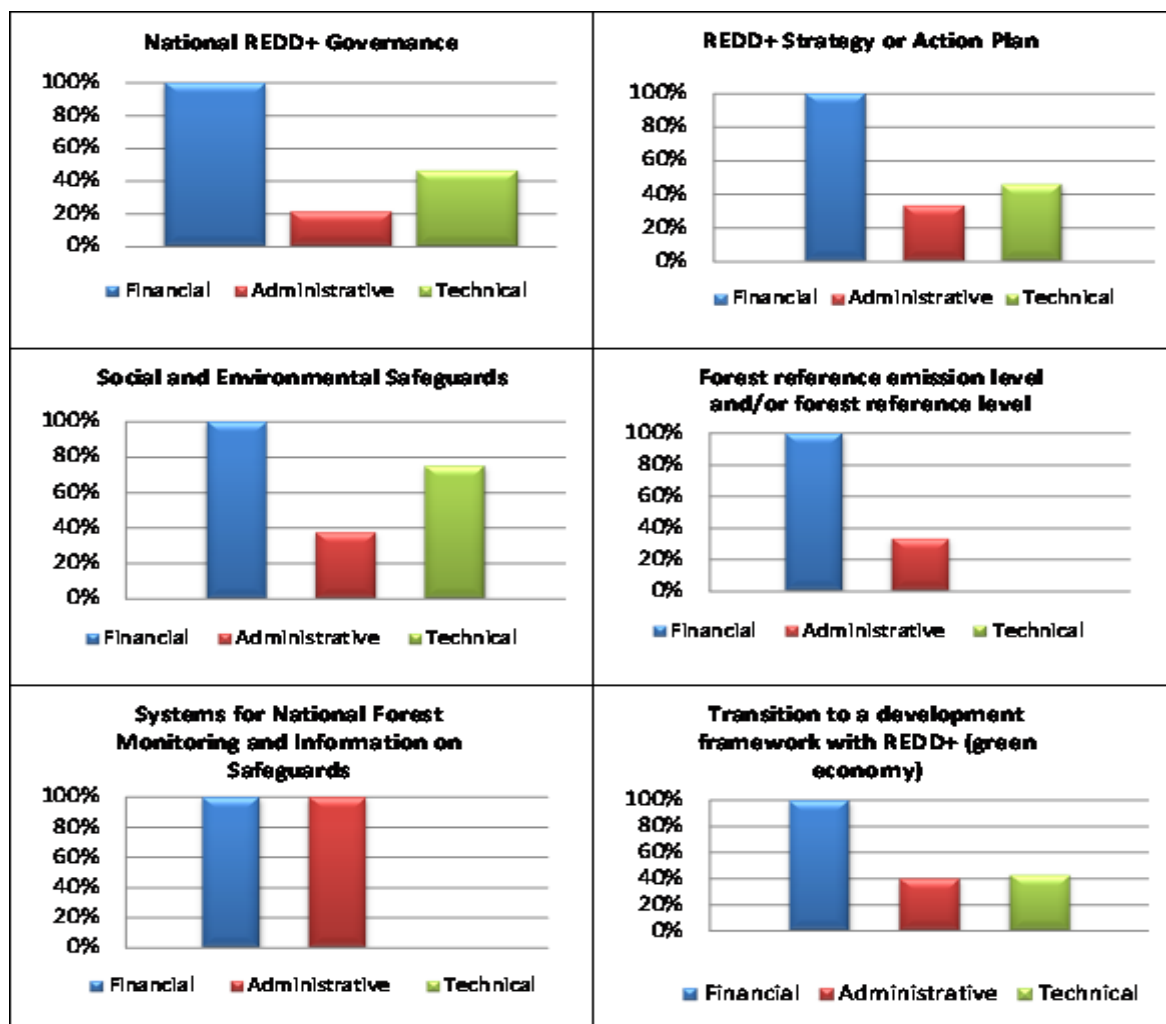


Figure 2-3. Type of support required under REDD+ in Colombia.

4.2.1 Preferred support mechanisms

Preferred mechanisms for support are shown in **Table 2-4**, below.

Table 2-4. Beneficiaries of current and potential support under REDD+ in Colombia.

	FOREST COMMUNITY (per cent, %)	CSO (per cent, %)	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION (per cent, %)	OTHER (per cent, %)
National REDD Governance	79	70	96	40
REDD+ strategy or action plan	66	61	93	46
Social and Environmental Safeguards	100	100	100	75
Forest reference emission level and/or forest reference levels	0	33	100	0
Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards	40	40	93	27
Transition to a development framework with REDD+	46	46	86	36
Average	55%	58%	95%	37%

2.5 Recommendations

REDD+ success will rely on the capacity of representatives including government officials, CSOs and IP to implement activities under a conducive legal environment. Technical support may be improved through workshops and integrated expertise, and all components, especially governance and strategy development, require further financial support. Communities should be consulted through each step of preparedness to ensure that capacity for implementation is shared throughout the nation.

3. The Democratic Republic of Congo

The French version is available separately.

This section describes the background, institutional context, progress of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and concludes with recommendations for next steps.

3.1 Background

The forests of DRC cover a total area of about 145 million hectares, which is 60 per cent of its total land surface and is part of the second largest rainforest after the Amazon. The forests are composed of the Guineo-Congolian Humid Forests which occupies an estimated 101 million hectares, the Forest-Savanna Woodland Mosaics (29 million ha), Miombo (Zambesian) Woodlands (14 million ha), Montane Forests (0.5 million ha). The Montane Forests are in the eastern part of the country bordering East Africa in an area bordering western Uganda known as the Albertine Rift, which is a region of “high endemism” as is the Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania. Carbon stocks in forest biomass ranges between 20.4 to 36.7 billion Mt (DRC R-PP 2009). In a study on the causes of deforestation (FAO and UCL 2011) it has been suggested that agricultural expansion, mainly in the

form of subsistence “slash and burn agriculture” is the most important direct cause of deforestation across the entire DRC, followed by small-scale harvesting of fuel wood.⁹

The estimated annual deforestation rate is a relatively modest 0.2 per cent overall, but which, because of its massive land area, translates into a huge area of 319,000 hectares. Given high rates of rural poverty, the rates of deforestation can only be expected to increase unless special measures are put in place to manage the forests sustainably and provide alternative sources of income. Despite the poverty the vast forests and mineral resources can help turn around its economy. DRC hosts half of Africa’s rainforests (86 million ha), as well as dry forests (45 million ha), swamp forests (9 million ha), and mountain forests (5 million ha). The country has fertile soils, ample rainfall, and immense water resources. Its enormous mineral wealth includes copper, cobalt, coltan (tantalite), diamonds, gold, zinc, other base metals, and oil.

By virtue of its large share of forest cover, which is critical for REDD+ at the national, regional and global levels, the REDD+ Programme of the DRC commands a high status in both local and global dialogue on forests and climate change. Largely because of this, it has received the largest flow of funds of any of the REDD countries in Africa, and is a member of both UN-REDD and the FCPF processes. Prior to these two processes, it has also been a leading country in the Central African Commission for Forestry Ministers (COMIFAC), which produced the “Yaoundé Declaration” which was made by the Presidents of countries in the basin. The Yaoundé Declaration is a legitimate forerunner to the Congo Basin Forest Fund which was made operational in 2011 through a US\$ 140 million grant by the UK and Norway and is funding REDD+ related projects in the Congo Basin. At the end of 2011, there was yet another major declaration between donor countries and members of the COMIFAC. This was the Joint Declaration on Intent for REDD+ at COP 17 in 2011.

At the time of writing this report, the DRC REDD+ Process is still in Phase I Readiness, and is expected to end by 2013. In the current project document a US\$ 12 million budget has been prepared for the beginning of Phase II in 2013. So far US\$ 10 million has been secured, leaving a gap of US\$ 2 million. Despite the US\$ 2 million shortfall, by 2013 the DRC aims to have attained key annual targets it had set for the REDD+ Programme, namely:

- A full REDD+ Strategy Document
- A four-year action plan
- Reference Levels setting
- MRV System that is compliant with Phase II
- Key Reforms and Institutional Arrangements for REDD+ implementation

The Programme realized that a number of Phase I activities will run until 2013. These include its MRV system and structure, capacity building, decentralization of REDD+ into the provinces and the strengthening of provincial structures, tenure reforms and benefit sharing models.

3.2 Institutional context

REDD+ in DRC is coordinated by the National Coordination Office for REDD+ housed in the Ministry of Environment.

According to the national REDD+ Team, the DRC has accomplished the following:

- A functional national policy coordination and national technical steering structures

⁹ The situation of the densely populated and conflict ridden Eastern Congo does however differ from the rest of the country in important ways.

- Further investments through the Forest Investment Programme have been attracted for REDD+
- The support of three internationally reputable institutions to help set its reference levels and reference emission levels. In addition a National Forest Inventory is underway and led by FAO which is coupled with the establishment of an MRV System.
- 16 technical working groups which will support planning, implementation and monitoring of the REDD+ programme
- A REDD+ Strategy
- Proposals for decentralizing REDD+ into the provinces is in place
- Six major national bankable REDD+ projects that will effectively be the launch of Phase II.

3.3 Progress on REDD+

In view of the fact that the DRC REDD+ Programme is approaching its investment phase, it has prepared a number of REDD+ initiatives to begin the process which is expected to last at least 10 years. Because of their strategic importance to DRC's REDD+ Programme and lessons that other countries could in the near future draw from them, a few are briefly described in this report. The projects cover a range of issues related to SFM and REDD+ and institutional capacity building for REDD+ and for all practical purposes, for the forest sector as well.

3.3.1 Decentralizing REDD+ in the provinces

The decision to decentralize REDD+ into the provinces was envisaged and described in the R-PP. A strong presence of REDD+ Pilot Projects was seen as a priority, in the provinces to enhance learning and to test several approaches in REDD+ such as participation of local communities, promotion of SFM and agroforestry, benefit sharing and safeguards. An amount of US\$ 2.1 million has been budgeted for this initiative and the essential features, recruitment of provincial focal points, dialogue and awareness, creation and capacitation of community groups, special studies on REDD+ such as safeguards and drivers of forest cover change, regional visions and testing options in pilot sites.

3.3.2 Afforestation / Reforestation – Formal plantations and agroforestry systems

The rationale for this initiative is premised on the fact that wood fuels and shifting cultivation are key drivers of forest loss hence the sustenance of forest cover and increase of tree cover in farmed landscapes through afforestation and agroforestry practices are practical, given the favourable tree growing conditions that obtain in virtually the whole country. The country believes that its huge potential for afforestation is in its grassland and degraded forest landscapes. This initiative, which the FIP is addressing include the valorization of savannas, testing agroforestry models, public-private partnerships and support to economically viable forestry projects. The program aims at to attain a planting target of 3 million ha by 2025. It is expected to sequester about 1,143 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO²eq) and at its peak and could generate at least 30,000 permanent jobs and 300,000 temporary jobs.

The project is expected to last 15 years. It will cost US\$ 2.59 billion, including US\$ 272 million for the first two years, of 34 per cent of this budget will come from a warranty fund, to be recovered and transferred to the DRC REDD+ fund. Its management will be by a dedicated unit under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Tourism and an implementing agency to manage the funds before the establishment of the country's REDD+ Fund.

3.3.3 Land Tenure Reform

Rationalizing DRC's variable customary tenure systems across its many provinces will be hurdle for a successful REDD+ Programme. They make it difficult to draft statutory land laws that will apply to

the entire country. The challenge is to craft legislation whose principles would apply broadly to the whole country but respect and accommodate the variations of customary land rights. The land tenure program is structured around three main components: the definition of land policy and strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks, the modernization of tenure administration; and, the decentralization of land management and conflict resolution by setting up local structures. This programme is expected to run for 15 years and cost US\$ 935 million, including US\$ 103 million for the first two years. The program shall be managed by a dedicated unit, placed under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Land Tenure Affairs and an implementing agency which will be in charge of the fund management until the REDD+ fund of the country is operational.

3.3.4 Energy efficiency

The project on energy efficiency will target the promotion of energy efficient stoves to urban households in the DRC. It will target 650,000 urban households by 2013, and be escalated to 3 million household over 10 years. The initial costs are estimated at US\$ 23 million in the first two years, increasing to US\$ 67 million over the 10-year period. In terms of emission reductions the target is 900,000 tons CO₂ eq.

3.3.5 Improved agricultural production in rural areas

Rural shifting cultivation contributes an estimated 20 per cent of deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, the intensification of agriculture combined with more efficient cultural practices could reduce emissions. DRC wants to reach a target of three million farmers by 2025. The cost in the first two years is estimated to be US\$ 137 million, escalating to US\$ 2.2 billion by 2025. The estimated emission reductions would be 184 million tons of CO₂ eq. The projects are planned to run for at least 10 years. They will be costly and require massive capacity building.

3.4 Findings of the assessment

This section contains findings of the needs assessment, including information on donor partners and key challenges to REDD+ in DRC.

3.4.1 Donor partners

Relative to other countries in this CNA report, the DRC has an impressive array of donor partners, a number of which have been funding forest and protected area management before the REDD+ Initiative became a reality. The size of its forests and the potential for helping to achieve the global objectives in REDD+ if managed correctly is well reflected by the presence of the key multi and bilateral partners. Forestry and REDD+ is currently being supported by UN-REDD, FCPF, GEF, FIP and the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF). There are also quite a number of International NGOs who run REDD+ related projects all over the country. In addition there is support by the African Development Bank (AfDB), EU, USAID, KfW of Germany. There is also bilateral funding from Belgium and a whole lot of others. To give an indication on the scale of funding, the Congo Basin Forest Fund alone which funds the COMIFAC countries is about US\$ 140 million and is managed by the AfDB, of which about US\$ 20 million is committed to Integrated REDD+ Pilot Projects in the DRC. FIP has allocated US\$ 60 million. So far the DRC has a number of partners and the challenge associated with this is among other things, to strengthen its national capacity in systemic, institutional and individual terms to manage its REDD+ activities.

3.4.2 Key challenges

The geographic size of the country means that support that can show impact has to be at a large scale.

DRC needs to adopt existing technologies and experiences from elsewhere to address its forest management challenges, particularly the national rationalization of land use, which can then be taken up and implemented by decentralized government structures.

There is need for more south-south collaboration as exemplified through the 'Terra Congo' Forest Monitoring System which is a collaborative arrangement for forest cover monitoring supported by Brazil.

Access to credit facilities to invest in sustainable agriculture is urgently required to boost food security, production efficiency and reduce the rate and extent of conversion of forest lands to cultivation fields.

As recognized in the FIP of the DRC foreign direct investments in the forest sector for example, will require business governance reforms that will facilitate doing business in the large and resource rich country. At the moment external investors consider doing business in the DRC, a major challenge, partially blamed on rent-seeking behaviour in decision making circles

The provincial administrative support and technical services are still weak and need build capacity to manage REDD+ and other issues to do with land and the environment

While significant efforts are being made in the decentralization of REDD+ the substantive participation of civil society and IP in the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities remains a daunting challenge.

3.4.3 Results: Priority needs of the DRC REDD+ Programme

The key needs of the DRC on REDD+ are listed and discussed but should be considered bearing in mind both readiness as understood and defined internationally and also by what the DRC plans to achieve. As stated earlier, the main targets of the DRC as it moves forward to Phase II of readiness are as follows:

- By December 2012, DRC has an exemplary REDD+ national strategy, fully endorsed by all country's stakeholders and ready to be implemented
- By December 2013, each province is mobilized and has its own REDD+ strategy integrated with the national level
- DRC has technical and human capacities to implement REDD+ national strategy at national and local levels

Based on the country visit and discussions with stakeholders, the key aspects of readiness where further support is required are:

1. Land tenure: The DRC has statutory laws on tenure which are often interpreted differently in its many provinces, mainly because existing traditional or customary laws governing land allocation and use, tend to vary between and sometimes even within its provinces. Drawing up uniform legislation that would govern carbon rights, for example, can be confounded by the number and differences among customary laws. As such DRC could be supported to benefit from experiences in other parts of Africa and elsewhere, particularly where natural resources management (NRM) models based on both individual and communal tenure have been tested.
2. Having accomplished a number of national level processes on REDD+, one of the remaining key challenges for the DRC is to decentralize the implementation of REDD+ Programmes, which implies working in the provinces and setting up practical REDD+ Projects. Support in this process is crucial given the size of the country and provincial administrations that are far from the capital and have endured years of civil strife.

3. While to manage provincial REDD+ programmes using decentralized structures is amply justified, its success is contingent upon institutional and individual capacities. As such strengthening the capacity of the Provincial Administrations to support REDD+ Programmes and to draw up provincial or regional plans is another important issue.
4. Building of cross-sector collaborative structures to minimize conflict, include REDD+ into Regional Plans and oversee their implementation. The AfDB is funding an initiative to develop regional plans but more resources are required to make an impact at the national level.
5. Re-defining the functions of the National Steering Committee and keep their members informed on REDD+ related information to maintain high level dialogue in political circles.
6. Running the technical working groups to maintain momentum as the country advances into Phase II is also crucial and will be needed to inform both national policy and to support work in the provinces.

Table 3-1, below, lists the results of the DRC in-depth assessment, prioritized by urgency.

Table 3-1. Responses from the DRC in-depth assessment, prioritized by urgency.

	NATIONAL REDD+ GOVERNANCE
	Institutional capacity , coordination mechanism, and legal framework
Very urgent	a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.
	b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)
	c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.
Moderately urgent	f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights
	Social and Environmental Safeguards
Very urgent	b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)
	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options
	c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation
	Forest reference emission level and/or forest reference levels
	Reference emission level / reference level
Very urgent	a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.
	b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
	c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.
	National Forest Monitoring System and Information on Safeguards
	National Monitoring Frameworks and Capacities
Very urgent	a)Capacity and/or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)
	b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches
	Design a monitoring systems
Very urgent	b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities.
	c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).

	e) Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.
	a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables
	d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).
	f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.
Moderately urgent	g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.
	h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.
	Design an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts and safeguards
Very urgent	b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.
	c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.
	a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.
	e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.
Moderately urgent	d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.
	Transition towards a framework for Development with REDD
Moderately urgent	e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).
	d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.

Table 3-2, below, compiles a summary of the urgent needs of the DRC programme.

Table 3-2. Summary of very urgent needs of DRC.

COMPONENT	VERY URGENT NEED
Governance	Assessment of Institutional reforms Effective Institutions Identify. institutional strengthening requirements Design testing implement benefit sharing (BSS). Institutional framework for BSS National capacity to observe fiduciary standards. Capacity for information dissemination to IPs etc Formally recognized mechanisms for conflict resolution
REDD+ Strategy	Cost assessments of REDD+ actions Assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation Systems to simulate impacts of REDD+ policies. Assessment of existing laws, policies that incentivize deforestation and forest degradation
Multiple benefits of REDD+	All urgent
Social and environmental safeguards	Identify and understand key risks of strategic options. Frameworks to monitor and manage risks
Reference scenario	All urgent
National monitoring system	Capacity and procedures to estimate C stocks

	Systems and capacity for statistical analysis
Information system for safeguards	Identifying capacity needs
Transition toward a green economy	All urgent

3.5 Recommendations

From information gathered during the assessment, the DRC has mobilised an estimated US\$ 22 million from 2009 to the end of 2012, and intends to invest it to complete Phase I and enter Phase II. The bankable projects it has designed and are expected to begin in the early parts of Phase II will run for several years and because of that, the REDD+ Coordination Office will set intermediary targets and milestones by the end of 2016 to assess their progress.

For the period between 2013 and 2016, the financial needs to run the REDD+ readiness process are expected to be US\$ 10 million per year, and will include activities as; coordinating and managing implementation of the investment plan for REDD+, communication, capacity building, decentralization, reforms and upgrading REDD+ tools such as reference levels, MRV and standards for REDD+ projects. Because a full REDD+ strategy had not been developed it was easier for the DRC to state what are likely to be the main areas of focus of a national REDD+ Programme, and not so much on the estimates of costs. However the DRC believes that annual investments could reach US\$ 50-70 million going into Phase III.

As already stated, the DRC has also considered factors that would essentially make REDD+ a nationally accepted and politically supported programme and which can help transform the forest sector and also strengthen capacities for natural resource management in the provinces. These include:

- Reaching a minimum threshold of investment levels- Given the size of the DRC and for REDD+ to compete against the many natural resources in the country, REDD+ needs to attract investments to the tune of an estimated US\$ 400-500 million to build sufficient momentum. While this is still a rough estimate, the concept of estimating threshold investments that can spur a national REDD+ programme into a state where it has a long lasting impact in a country should be investigated for all countries participating in REDD+
- Demonstrating a strong business case, to engage in REDD+
- Increasing the interest and commitment among policy makers and the community of practitioners on REDD+
- Direct investments into the field, such as in PES Schemes, large-scale pilot programmes.

4. Ecuador

Spanish version is available separately.

This report provides information from various sources with regards to the needs assessment for REDD+ as well as the findings of the in-depth assessment. The report also contains detailed background information on Ecuador's favourable institutional context which is important for progress on REDD+.

4.1 Background

Ecuador is a country characterized by production and export of raw materials, where the main exporting sectors include the oil industry, agriculture, fishery and aquaculture and forestry. During

the period 2000-2011, primary sectors accounted for an average of 20 per cent of GDP and about 50 per cent of the country's exports (BCE database, 2013).

In 2011, the GDP of Ecuador reached US\$ 61,121 million (BCE, 2013). In macroeconomic terms, the contribution of the forest sector, to the economy has grown 4 per cent from 2000-2011, and it represents in comparison with other sectors, around 1 per cent of the real GDP.¹⁰

Contributions to the GDP from the forestry sector are also included under other sectors (tourism, agriculture and industrial), however contributions, such as the ecosystem services provided by the forest, are not even quantified or valued (water sources, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, etc.) (Lascano, 2008). Around 80 per cent of Ecuador's forests are found in the Amazon basin, which makes up around 50 per cent of its continental territory. Of the forest surface area, more than 7 million hectares are owned by indigenous peoples, and around 65 per cent of the native forests of the country (Palacios, 2005).

According to FAO (2005), of the total forest area of Ecuador, more than 9 million hectares are property of the state (national government, sectional governments and government organizations), in 50 per cent of which there are conflicts over use and ownership of the land. The uncertainty related to the ownership of forest lands is one of the principal weaknesses of the sector (Morales, 2005).

Ecuador has been classified as one of the 17 most "mega-diverse" countries in the world due to the breadth of ecosystems in its regions and its high level of species endemism when considering the amount of species, related to each area unit (e.g., 0.017 species per square kilometer).

The government of Ecuador, through the current Constitution of the Republic (approved in September 2008), introduced a legal framework that promotes the protection of the environment and natural resources. Environmental safeguard measures are presented as superior fundamental rights, throughout the different chapters of the Constitution; among them are the rights of nature, ecosystems, biodiversity, natural patrimony, genetic patrimony, climate change, indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities (CPNI) and ecological protection.¹¹

The Government's public policy framework takes into account the *National Plan for Good Living 2009–2013: Building a Plurinational and Intercultural State*. This Plan undertakes environmental issues in a cross-cutting manner throughout its 12 objectives, and in particular proposes in its objective 4: "To guarantee the rights of nature and to promote a healthy and sustainable environment." Taking this objective as the starting point, strategic policies and guidelines have been defined on conservation, water heritage, energy matrix change, climate change, pollution prevention, vulnerability reduction, and environmental management as cross-cutting topics. In particular, policy 4.5 is aimed to "promote the adaptation to and mitigation of weather and climate variability with an emphasis on the climate change process."

This context has created favorable conditions for reducing deforestation. In relation to REDD+ specifically, certain provisions can be highlighted, such as article 414 that establishes that:

"The State will adopt suitable transversal measures for climate change mitigation, through limiting greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation and atmospheric pollution; it will take measures to conserve forests and vegetation, and it will protect at-risk populations."

¹⁰ The data includes silviculture, wood extraction and other related activities, but does not include the whole activities of the forest sector.

¹¹ CPNI is an acronym for communities, Indigenous peoples and nationalities.

Furthermore, article 74 that determines that, "ecosystem services will not be susceptible to appropriation; their production, provision and use will be regulated by the State." This article calls the State to regulate the production, provision and use of ecosystem services. To this end, it is necessary to have a legal and institutional framework adapted to the reality of the country that enables adequate regulation of these services. Currently, the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador is leading the process to define such regulations, which will also be applied to REDD+ activities.

Importantly, as Ecuador is a developing country. The country's strategic policy related to energy security includes large hydroelectric projects, mining, gas and oil projects and the development of other extractive activities. This context presents a great challenge for the design and development of the REDD+ strategy and the full incorporation of REDD+ in the national development strategy of the country.

4.2 Institutional context

With regards to climate change, a Presidential Decree, approved and published in 2009, established that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are issues of State. On this basis, the Ministry of Environment, working towards the fulfillment of the Ecuador's National Development Plan, proposed a reduction of deforestation rate of 30 per cent by 2013 as one of its main objectives and has developed the Forest Governance Model, which is the basis of the main components of the National REDD+ Programme. The essential step to articulate climate change in the public policy was taken at the highest level through Executive Decree 495, enacted on October 8, 2010, published in the Official Registry on October 20 2010, which created the Inter-Institutional Climate Change Committee. This body is composed of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Integration, the National Secretary for Planning and Development, the Coordinating Ministries of Heritage, Social Development, Strategic Sectors and Production, Employment and Competitiveness, and the National Secretaries of Water and Risk Management; the Ministry of Economic Policy and the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Innovation have been invited as Ad-Hoc members of the Inter-Institutional Climate Change Committee. This committee functions also as the Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the REDD+.

Ecuador is also implementing the *Socio Bosque* Program, which is a unique government lead initiative; its main objective is the conservation of forests and native *paramos* at the national level. The program delivers an economic incentive to communities and individuals who voluntarily wish to conserve and protect their native forests, *paramos* or other native vegetation. Relevant experiences from this programme are being analysed in the national REDD+ readiness phase.

The Ministry of Environment launched in October 2012 its Climate Change Strategy with three main components: Mitigation, Adaptation and Capacity Building. REDD+ will be one of the actions the Government of Ecuador will foster to contribute towards the mitigation of climate change.

The National Planning and Development Secretariat (SENPLADES) is the entity responsible for medium and long term national planning. Below this are the seven Coordinator Ministries which, are in charge of coordinating the 20 Executing Ministries and the 8 National Secretariats. The Ministry of Environment (MAE), responsible for the environment at national level, is an executing ministry and articulates its management with the Coordinating Ministry of Heritage.

The MAE, through the sub-secretariat of Natural Heritage (SPN) manages forests and biodiversity in Ecuador; and adaptation and mitigation to climate change are areas administered by the sub-secretariat of Climate Change (SCC). It is through the latter that the MAE leads the process of construction, and now implementation, of the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC). The SCC is made up of two Offices: the National Adaptation Directorate and the National Mitigation Directorate. The latter is responsible for facilitating the formulation of policies and other regulatory

instruments, and implementing mechanisms that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (including REDD+, CDM, and NAMAs).

Most recently, in July of 2012 the Ministry of Environment through a Ministerial Accord officially became also the National REDD+ Authority in Ecuador officially in charge of formulating policies and providing technical guidelines on the implementation of REDD+ activities at the national and sub-national levels.

4.3 Progress on REDD+

The National Joint Programme (NJP) document developed under the lead of the Ministry of Environment, aims to support the country in the readiness phase for REDD+. To achieve this, the NJP sets out six expected outcomes: i) a National Forest Monitoring System designed and implemented; ii) a process in place for the consultation and involvement of civil society, communities, peoples and indigenous nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorian peoples, the Montubio people and local communities in REDD+ at national level; iii) policies and instruments developed for the implementation of REDD+; iv) of the required operational framework for implementation of REDD+; v) multiple environmental and social benefits ensured; and, vi) the design and implementation of the benefits distribution system.

The proposed budget for activities to address the above in the NJP is US\$ 4 million, allocated as shown in the **Figure 4-1**, below.

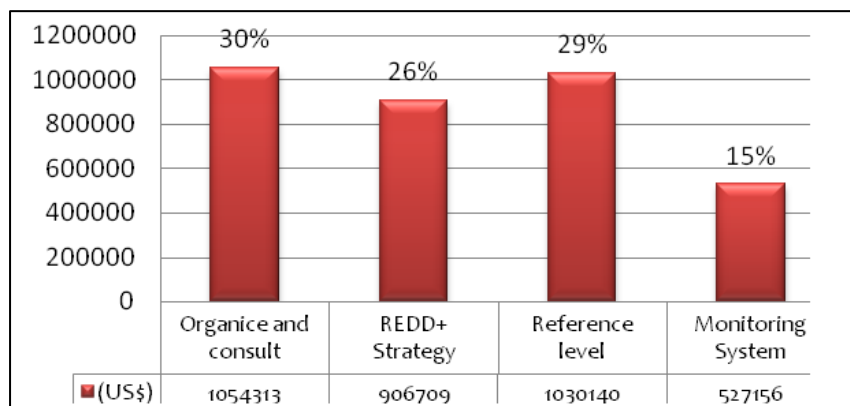


Figure 4-1. Allocation of the proposed budget in the NJP of Ecuador.

The organization and consultation component represents a significant percentage of total costs in the case of Ecuador and the majority of Latin American countries. This is motivated by the fact that the forests of the region and especially those of the Amazon basin host a great number of IPs and local communities which depend on them for subsistence. In Ecuador, according to the 2010 census, almost 7 per cent of the population is indigenous.

The Fourth Rural Preparatory Dialogue for REDD+, carried out in Ecuador in 2010-2011, identified four early challenges for the preparatory phase of REDD+ in the country. The proposals to overcome these challenges are summarized in **Table 4-1**, below.

Table 4-1. Early Identified Challenges for REDD+ Readiness in Ecuador.

CHALLENGES	STEPS TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES
Tackle the causes of deforestation and forest degradation through analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with an experts working group to thoroughly analyze the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and the main factors that affect this process. – Develop a methodology for prioritizing the causes and factors that affect deforestation in the framework of REDD+. – Internalize the costs of deforestation for the purpose of decision making related to the National Good Living Development Plan
Establish an income and benefits distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carry out an analysis of how to regulate the rights to the production, delivery, use and management of CO² under the current Constitution, specific for REDD+. – Pilot possible REDD+ benefits distribution mechanisms – Promote key stakeholders participation
Establish mechanisms and processes for the engagement and participation of key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a national multiple stakeholder dialogue and participation process, REDD+ Working Group (MdT REDD+) – Mapping stakeholders and define participation mechanisms – Make use of, and integrate, existing mechanisms – Promote efficient communication and facilitation
Improve the access, use and availability of information to satisfy local capacity development needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Define the information that will be communicated to the main stakeholders during the REDD+ preparation phase. – Define the information requirements to fill existing knowledge gaps during the REDD+ preparation phase

The REDD+ Preparation Process in Ecuador, Challenges from a Multiple Stakeholder Vision report (2012) identified more needs:

- To strengthen actions related to information dissemination, promotion of education processes and strengthening capacities, especially at the local level.
- To thoroughly examine the causes and factors that affects deforestation and forest degradation processes.
- To analyze the role of municipal and provincial governments in activities such as the development of public infrastructure, especially the construction of roads and energy generation projects and the promotion of certain agricultural activities that often imply the loss of forests without previous cost-benefit analysis.
- Regulations related to production, provision and use of the ecosystem services of the country must encourage a favorable context for the carbon market and private investments, consistent with environmental and legal safeguards that ensure conservation of biodiversity, livelihoods and the rights of vulnerable populations.
- The initiation of REDD+ activities and pilot projects will permit the testing of forest management activities, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and financial models for benefit distribution, etc.
- To tackle the issue of the transaction and administration costs of the activities and projects.
- To clarify land ownership and ensure legal clarity with regard to property and management of carbon and ecosystem services.
- Accountability and the application of laws must also be strengthened.
- Viable regulatory framework to fill the legal and institutional gaps is required, especially with regard to carbon rights, benefits distribution and the need for a MRV system.

It is important to mention that these needs were identified two years after the initiation of the REDD+ process in Ecuador in 2010, as a result of which is it necessary to periodically evaluate these

issues and consider the latest progress by the government and other stakeholders in the preparation efforts to implement REDD+ actions in the country.

4.3.1 Financing for REDD+

The greatest sources of finance for REDD+ related activities in Ecuador have come from the national government, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the KfW development bank, and the UN-REDD Programme, through the implementation agencies. Non-governmental REDD+ resources have been allocated mainly to capacity building and strengthening, communication, research and feasibility studies for REDD+ activities at project level (EcoDecision 2010, 2012). FAO provided financial support worth US\$ 1 million for a project that supports the National Forest Inventory. GIZ provides technical support for activities related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and capacity building, and the German Development Bank (KfW) has promised EUR 13.5 million bilaterally to support REDD+ activities in Ecuador up to 2015.

GIZ and KfW are supporting the REDD+ process under the coordination with the Ministry of Environment, which is enhancing more coordination with the NNP with the National REDD+ Programme as the core of the preparation and implementation of REDD+ at the national level.

Ecuador participated as a pilot country in the Socio and Environmental Standards (SES) for the REDD+ supported by Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and CARE International (CARE), under which a well-designed participatory process was conducted over a period of two years. As result, Ecuador has a solid base over which other processes for improving governance, social and environmental safeguards around REDD can be built.

4.4 Findings of the assessment

In 2012, a visit was carried out by the UN-REDD consultant to conduct an in-depth assessment of Ecuador's need for further support in advancing their REDD+ readiness phase. The survey documents developed for the country needs assessment, together with an explanation guide on how to fill them in, were sent in advance of the visit to a selection of stakeholders involved with the REDD+ development process in Ecuador

In the process of conducting the assessment it was evident that Ecuador is working hard to establish the basic elements to move forward in the REDD+ process, through its basic elements, namely:

- Governance (institutional strengthening and inter-institutional arrangements)
- Advancement of the draft proposal for the Financial Mechanism model which contains a solid platform for REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism.
- Establishment of safeguards and multiple benefit information and monitoring system
- Network of all relevant stakeholders, IPs, Civil Society and Governmental Institutions.
- Strengthening of the current REDD+ team to effectively coordinate the various sources of funding and to reach out to the stakeholders network for a participatory REDD+ process in Ecuador.

The IP sector expressed initially their concerns with the apparent inconsistencies with Government policies requiring that the REDD+ discussion reaches out strongly to other Ministries to inform decision making, especially in relation to megaprojects that can create deforestation in indigenous territories. The need for a long term capacity building process in REDD+ that can reach all levels of the Indigenous structure is desirable. A neutral training course on the REDD+ process in the country and at international level is needed because many different visions presented to them is creating confusion and opposing positions on REDD+. COICA expressed, as an specific example, a REDD+ course for IPs that can be based in a University where the content can be agreed with relevant

stakeholders, the Government and Civil Society to provide a long term and sustainable capacity building space for Ecuadorian IPs.

The Civil Society community in general perceived that the coordination mechanism agreed in the NJP need to be operational and formalized to overcome leadership and coordination gaps. A former committee established for the discussion on safeguards, expressed the need to enhance a transparent access to information for the process , recognizing that Ecuador was at the time, an early stage of REDD+ development and highlighted the importance to include the private sector, among them, the mining, oil and timber sectors.

On key elements for IPs in the REDD+ context, land tenure issues and legal framework for IPs participation and clear guidelines for early REDD+ projects/programmes were highlighted.

Land use planning is at the top of the National Planning and Development Secretariat's responsibilities, where REDD+'s design and implementation require further discussion in terms of Planning Units and also consider long term local development strategies, long term land planning and three key elements, Research, Human development and Environmental Protection.

For the preparation of the National Joint Programme, group meetings were carried out with different sectors involved in the REDD+ process in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, enabling the review to enter into greater detail with regard to needs.

The top five Readiness elements identified from the matrices and from interviews and joint meetings are:

1. Identify the technical, financial and institutional requirements to implement and institutionalize a safeguards and multiple benefits information and monitoring system and provide early implementation guidelines.
2. Evaluate the financial requirements and the minimum coordination personnel to make fully operational the REDD+ governance framework.
3. Develop an analysis of the alternatives for a financial coordination mechanism for REDD+ and other similar initiatives and programmes that the Government is undertaking (roles, functions and required budget).
4. Develop models of the macroeconomic impacts of deforestation scenarios in line with the National Development Strategy of Ecuador.
5. Design a joint long term REDD+ course involving the academic sector, IPs, and other CSOs interested, and in particular, the universities that have forestry degrees jointly with the government with the objective to create a REDD+ institutional memory and provide a neutral and approved understanding of REDD+ process in Ecuador.

4.4.1 Matrix and questionnaire results

It is difficult to merge the viewpoints of different actors into a single point of view for the country. However, the data provides certain key insights that help to give an idea of the priorities for support expressed by different sectors in Ecuador.

The preparation elements within each component and subcomponent are shown in **Annex 4**. Elements have been qualified by the majority of institutions in Ecuador as requiring support and prioritized differently. The following tables show what are the priority needs of the country for REDD+ and where they should be targeted. The full matrix and questionnaire results are found in **Annex 6**.

Table 4-2. REDD+ elements requiring support for actions termed ‘very urgent’ in Ecuador.

VERY URGENT
Governance
Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework
a) Assessment of institutional reforms and/or new institutional arrangements necessary for the design/implementation of REDD+
b) Effective institutions (with technical capacity, administrative authority and financial capacities) to manage deforestation and forest degradation drivers for REDD+ (especially in forest and land use sectors)
c) An effective coordination mechanism between ministries at political, technical and administrative levels
d) A legal assessment of how to integrate carbon rights in the context of current legislation
Consultation and participation process (Indigenous peoples, CSO, private sector and other stakeholders)
a) Formal procedures for full and effective participation of stakeholders.
Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework
a) Develop a permanent training module for the indigenous people, and other actors from civil society, on REDD+
b) Support on the issue of regularization of land tenure for REDD+ areas
c) Indigenous organizational strengthening associated with natural resource management in indigenous territories and the issue of deforestation and forest degradation.
d) Transition dialogue: A political, social, technical and economic analysis of the transition proposed in the Constitution and detailed in the National Plan for Good Living towards a new model of development based on “sumak kawsay” and respect for nature that no longer mass exploits resources for energy and economic sources and seeks alternatives, such as the REDD+ mechanism to generate a true change in the causes of deforestation.
REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan
Development of the National REDD+ Programme and Options
a) Identification or assessment of significant inconsistencies or conflicts between the National REDD+ Programme's objectives and policies and programmes in other sectors (transport, agriculture, energy, mining and tourism), as well as ways of tackling them.
b) An assessment of how existing laws, policies and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation processes
Multiple benefits of forests and REDD+
a) Information system on multiple benefits, social and environmental, from REDD+
Social and environmental safeguards
Information on safeguards
a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks in the context of the National REDD+ Programme
b) Capacity building amongst civil society, Autonomous Decentralized Government, which represents the local/sub-national levels of government found i.e. in provinces and municipalities (GAD for its acronym in Spanish) and Environment Ministry regional offices.
Reference emissions levels
Reference emissions levels and /or reference level
National forest monitoring systems and information on safeguards
National monitoring framework and capacities
a) Capacity and systems for estimating ground carbon, its dynamics and human-induced changes, leaks and monitoring approaches
Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)
b) A system and capacity to carry out statistical analysis and transparent interpretation of data, including

an estimation of the error margin
Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards
a) A system to monitor how safeguards are being addressed and how multiple benefits are been delivered with during the readiness to, and implementation of, REDD+ activities, based on a methodology and practical tools.
b) Identification of mechanisms to establish independent monitoring and review that enable the participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities and other stakeholders
Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+
Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+
a) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision making to enable the integration of economic, biophysical and social information through the use of multiple criteria tools for decision making.

As is stated in **Table 4-3** below, the 21 elements identified as very urgent will require US\$ 1,610,000 to be delivered six months after the writing of this report. More information is contained in Annex 6 which provides detailed findings based on the compilation of matrix results.

Table 4-3. : Funds requirement for actions termed as ‘Very Urgent’ for REDD+ readiness elements.¹²

COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	READINESS ELEMENT	ESTIMATED SUM (US\$)
Governance component	Consultation and participation process (Indigenous peoples, CSO, private sector and other actors).	a) Capacity development and supply of information to facilitate the participation of the indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities and other relevant actors in REDD+ management.	500,000 per year
REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan	Development of the National REDD+ Programme and Options	a) Analysis of REDD+ scenarios and possible impacts on GDP, as well as percentage contribution of the forestry sector and agriculture to GDP.	100,000
		b) A cost assessment (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ actions at local, regional and national level to generate policies and information for decision-making	100,000
		c) An assessment of how existing laws, policies and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation processes	50,000
	Multiple benefits of forests and REDD+	a) Information systems on multiple benefits of forests and social benefits from ecosystems and REDD+	80,000
Social and environmental safeguards	Information on safeguards	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks in the context of the National REDD+ Programme and development and implementation of a Safeguards Information System	50,000 - 200,000 per year
		b) Capacity building amongst civil society, GAD and Environment Ministry regional offices.	80,000
National forest monitoring systems and information on safeguards	National monitoring framework and capacities	a) Capacity and systems for estimating ground carbon, its dynamics and human-induced changes, leaks and monitoring approaches	100,000
	Design of an information system on safeguards and multiple benefits, other impacts and governance	a) A system to monitor how safeguards are being addressed during the readiness and implementation of REDD+ activities, based on a methodology and practical tools and how multiple benefits are been delivered.	200,000
	Monitoring system design (area	a) A system and capacity to carry out statistical	100,000

¹² The amounts are estimates from the interviews and only assumed as indicators. The institutions identified specific needs where in some cases the proposed costs should be considered more accurate, however, for the study the amounts shown by country just want to give an order of magnitude relative to cost.

	change, precision, verification and reporting)	analysis and transparent interpretation of data, including an estimation of the error margin.	
Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+	Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+	b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision making to enable the integration of economic, biophysical and social information through the use of multiple criteria tools for decision making.	100,000
TOTAL			US\$ 1.610.000

Table 4-4, below, summarizes other elements that are important but less urgent. Annex 8 contains further information regarding additional needs identified.

Table 4-4. REDD+ elements requiring support moderately urgently in Ecuador.

MODERATELY URGENT
<u>Governance</u>
Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework
c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve capacities for applying the law and/or MRV, etc.
e) An effective mechanism for coordination with civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for the design and implementation of REDD+
Benefits distribution
a) Design / trial of the implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income.
d) Identification, evaluation and use of previous experiences, including REDD+ and payments for ecosystem services demonstration activities, with the aim of generating information for the REDD+ strategy in the design and implementation phase.
<u>REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan</u>
Development of the REDD+ Strategy and Options
a) Use of experiences of natural resource and forest management and agriculture (at local, regional and national level), to produce information for the design/implementation of the REDD+ strategy.
b) Assessment of the causes of land use changes, including those not related to the forestry sector, at national and regional level.
c) Systems that simulate and monitor the impact of REDD+ policies at national, regional and local level.
h) Identification of legislative and policy reforms that can be achieved in the short term.
<u>Social and environmental safeguards</u>
Information on safeguards
Harmonization of standards: REDD+SES, UN-REDD, Cancun Safeguards
<u>Reference emissions levels</u>
Reference emissions levels and /or reference level
a) Data and knowledge of the processes and causes of deforestation and forest degradation and related GHG emissions and methods to assess future emissions development.
<u>National forest monitoring systems and information on safeguards</u>
National monitoring framework and capacities
a) Capacity and conformity with national and international reporting systems
<u>Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)</u>
c) A plan to develop capacity to cover priority data and information needs (e.g. coverage changes, carbon flows, co-benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks)
<u>Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards</u>
b) Identification of the scope and roles of stakeholders and governmental entities participating in the design and implementation of safeguards.
d) Coordination of the safeguards information system with monitoring of other needs
<u>Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+</u>

Transition towards a framework for development with REDD+

c) Capacity for the development of integrated visions and to reach other sectors such as the planning and financial sectors in order to prioritize investments and public spending, with the goal of promoting more sustainable development options

e) Case studies and comparisons between the possible impact of habitual practices and investment trajectories and that of green economy options (such as agroforestry, more efficient use of wood, REDD+ projects, ecosystems services) in pilot districts.

4.4.2 Preferred support mechanisms

Among the different stakeholders, it was clear that the category of support generally identified as needed is technical assistance, followed by financial resources. Administrative support was considered important mainly for national REDD+ governance, and development of the national REDD+ Programme and action plan.

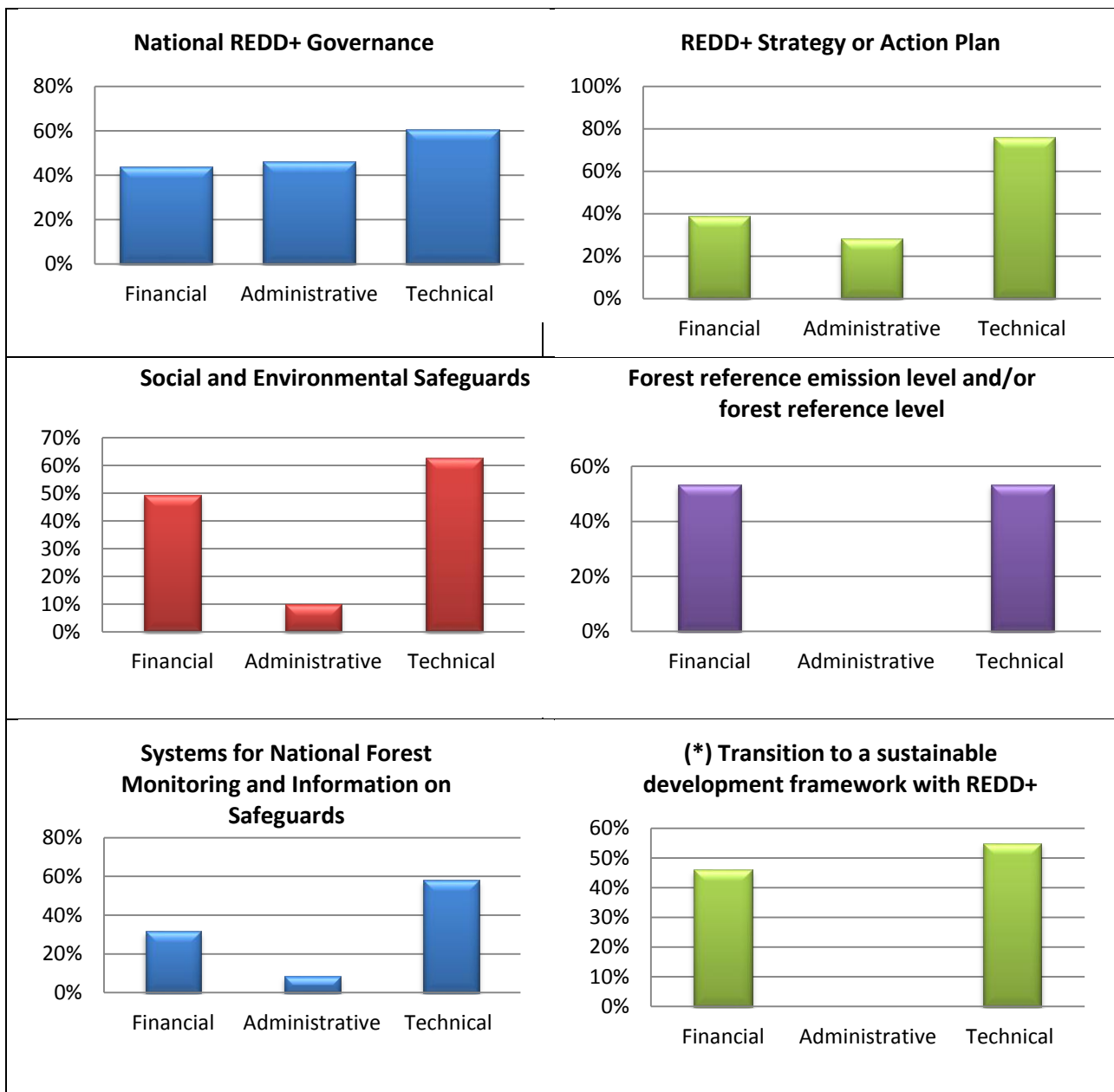


Figure 4-2. Types of support preferred under each of the REDD+ components and elements in Ecuador

In the case of Ecuador, the term "Green Economy" can be considered to be one of the tools that must be adapted to the economic model, development priorities and political and institutional frameworks of each country, the popular and solidarity economy, fair trade and valuation of environmental assets based on many different criteria.



Figure 4-3. Mechanisms preferred for delivery of support to REDD+ readiness in Ecuador.

Among the components, with the exception of the National REDD+ governance and Social Environmental Safeguards, the preferred modality of support is the Specific technical expertise and Direct Funding Beneficiaries benefiting from support.

In general, in all the components the beneficiary is the Government Institution followed by the IPs and Civil Society both with an average of 14 per cent, only 1 per cent is destined to other actors, among them the Private Sector, and Universities. The participation in the REDD+ process have shared the practice of an early involvement of the IPs sector and Civil Society (NGOs) leaving the private sector for later, mainly due to the lack of a very specific course of action or proposal for their participation, is perceived that the private sector requires a more consolidated proposal and clear rules.

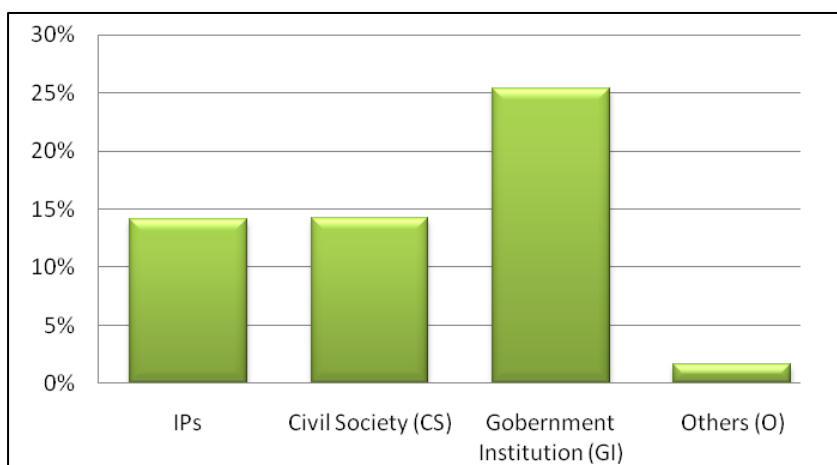


Figure 4-4. REDD+ beneficiaries of support in Ecuador.

4.5 Recommendations

The key sectors to lead Ecuador's development in the next 30 years, will be mining, oil and gas and the goal to ensure energy security are top priorities, therefore hydroelectric power plants are among the prioritized projects, although measures to reduce the social and environmental impacts of these endeavors have been considered, it is important to consider their development in the REDD+ preparation activities

Infrastructure and agricultural development is also considered in the national development plan and these activities will need to be taken into account in REDD+ efforts as well.

An economic analysis is needed to understand its impact in a world with REDD+ issues as key, as well as to analyze better the prioritized REDD+ forest areas in line with the defined areas for mining and other activities/projects. There is also as a need to determine how REDD+ will, and can be, part of Ecuador's National Development Strategy and to measure the potential economic impact with, and without, REDD+ in forest areas to contribute to the design and implementation of the mentioned program.

5. Papua New Guinea

This section describes how the REDD+ programme in Papua New Guinea has made progress, and makes recommendations based on the needs assessment.

5.1 Background

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is the largest of the South Pacific Islands. It covers a total land area of 46.2 million ha. Forest covers 71 per cent of its land, which is one of the world's single largest blocks of primary forests (PNGFA 2009, Shearman et al 2008). PNG's forests have high carbon stocks; making it a natural REDD+ country. In 2002, about 4.7 billion tonnes of carbon were stored in PNG's primary forests; an estimate that did not include carbon in forest soils (Shearman et al 2008). The total forested area stood at 33.67 million ha in 1975 but has been significantly reduced to below 30 million ha, with variable estimates ranging from 24.3 to 29.4 million ha of forest land (FRA 2005, Shearman et al 2008). The forests are distributed over four distinct regions on the Main Island, namely the Northern, Southern, Central and the Highlands. The fifth region is the New Guinea Islands Region, which is comprised of four smaller islands (PNGFA 2009).

Socioeconomic issues may contribute to the relatively high rate of deforestation and forest degradation. PNG has estimated population of about 6.1 million, most of whom are rural farmers. According to the UNDP Human Development Index, PNG ranks 149 of 179 countries, which also suggests relatively high levels of rural poverty. Between 2005 and 2010 PNG lost an estimated 427,000 ha or 1.5 per cent of its forest cover (FRA 2010); the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are agricultural expansions (both commercial and subsistence), logging, and mining.

In terms of forest management one of the unique and also problematic features of the dominant land tenure system is that an estimated 97 per cent of its land surface is under customary ownership or tenure systems. They complicate decisions on land use, particularly investments by "outsiders." Co-owners of land do not agree on investment terms or simply lengthen decision making processes through protracted negotiations. Despite this, the forest industry contributes 0.3 per cent to national employment and also an estimated 3.8 per cent of the GDP, which makes logging an attractive industry.

As a country with a proportionately high forest cover and member status of the rainforest coalition, PNG has a natural place in the global REDD+ process. Its participation in REDD+ originates from a political statement by its former Prime Minister, Grand Chief Michael T. Somare, on the need for the international community, particularly Annex I countries, to compensate tropical countries with high forest cover and to manage their forests within the context of emission reductions through carbon sequestration and the enhancement of carbon stocks.

5.2 Institutional context

REDD+ is coordinated at the national level by the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) which is the successor to the disbanded Office of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (OCCES). The OCCD hosts the REDD+ Division that supports technical working groups formed to date. The technical working groups report to a National Climate Change Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to Government. A Programme Executive Board (PEB), was created to oversee the National UN-REDD Programme. The PEB has a cross-sectoral membership, bringing together government ministries, Departments, Academia, Industry, representatives of NGOs and CBOs, and development partners. The PEB reports to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) which is the highest

Governing Body under which REDD+ and other climate change technical working groups fall. The first meeting of the PEB was held in the last week of May 2012 and coincided with the CNA Mission.

5.3 Progress on REDD+

In the Joint Programme Document submitted to and approved for funding by UN-REDD in 2010, PNG described its REDD+ Programme with the following priorities:

Institutional capacity building

The plan is to implement an 18-month capability building plan for OCCD and key stakeholders, and to hold workshops for NGOs and the government. To date, most of these activities were implemented by the government through public funding, because donor funding is reportedly administratively burdensome.

Strategy and policy development

The plan is to refine a Climate-Compatible Development Strategy, implement agreed policy changes and integrate climate change considerations in sector and spatial plans. In the narrative, an emphasis on using pilot projects for learning and capacity building is eminent. Again most of these activities are funded publically from annual development budgets, given that international climate finance has proven insufficient.

Benefit sharing

The Programme intends to develop a benefit sharing approach in line with globally evolving requirements such as mechanisms to allocate and manage funds at the national and community levels. The government had hoped for support in this regard from UN-REDD, but this has been frustrated by slow disbursement procedures. Therefore, the government has decided to increase its own funding to expedite the process.

Consultation and communication

The government has led and funded the processes for national consultation and climate change information dissemination. Though the UN-REDD Programme has tried to assist in this area, slow disbursement of funds has reportedly hampered their substantive involvement.

MRV

PNG plans to finalize MRV stock taking and to develop requirements for a national MRV system that will be in line with globally agreed requirements. The government, in view of the slow disbursement from multi-lateral funds, is now directly investing more in this area.

The MRV working group, with support from JICA, is developing a forest cover base map for management planning and the demarcation of boundaries. Furthermore, technical advisers are working with PNG to develop allometric models to estimate biomass and carbon stocks above- and below-ground. In addition it will develop a national database for future forest monitoring and will do the critical work to set the reference levels and reference emission levels for the national REDD+ Programme. This work will be augmented by a National Forest Inventory Project which is to be funded by the EU and implemented by FAO. The process was expected to start in earnest in late 2012.

CDM projects

PNG's palm oil industry has initiated CDM projects. The projects incorporated methane capture from palm oil waste. By May 2012 there were seven formal registrations pending, and ten others were in the pipeline for registration ready status. Commercial agriculture is engaged in the generation of

clean energy and reducing emissions that would otherwise emanate from natural decomposition. Other potential CDM projects are the PNG Power Ltd hydropower programme, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and the Oil Search Ltd Flare and Vent Gas Conservation and Biogas Energy Projects.

5.4 Findings of the assessment

The mission to PNG was organized by the UNDP Country Office. A REDD+ Officer accompanied the CNA consultant to interviews and meetings. During the country visit, political tension was high. Any trips out of Port Moresby by UN staff were generally restricted due to the UN Security Protocols. The CNA consultant had one-on-one meetings with some government officers in the capital, donor missions, private sector representatives and NGOs. In addition he attended the first Programme Executive Board of the UN-REDD Programme and a meeting of the Joint MRV-REDD+ Technical Working Group. In all meetings the purpose of the CNA was explained and stakeholders were requested to explain what they felt were PNG's critical issues and needs for REDD+. Again, the government, as represented by the OCCD, was responsible for collecting the views of stakeholders, filling the response matrix, and responding to the assessment questions.

5.4.1 Donor partners

Since its official launch of REDD+ readiness in 2008, PNG has attracted the support of multi- and bilateral donors. UNDP, GEF, UN-REDD and The World Bank are key multilateral donors, whereas bilaterally Australia, Japan and the EU are the key technical cooperation partners in the sectors of environment and natural resources.

Australia, through AUSAID, supports PNG bilaterally through a number of funding streams including the Australia – PNG Forest Carbon Partnership. It also supports several regional Pacific Island projects that involve Fiji, Solomon Island, Vanuatu and Samoa. In the PNG, it has provided support to NGOs for Community Based REDD+ Pilot Projects, which are executed by WCS, and a number of livelihood programmes, also executed with WCS and CI. The REDD+ Pilot Projects are testing safeguard tools, the FPIC process and benefit sharing, with a view to inform national processes, particularly MRV. With respect to specific government institutions, Australia has provided OCCD with a technical advisor. Another development of potential significance in the south Pacific is the Australian Carbon Trading Scheme, which is expected to be operational by 2015. Countries in the South Pacific and Southeast Asia could participate.

The Government of Japan seemsto focus their support on forest inventory development, mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and also operates in a number of REDD+ countries both in Africa and South Asia. The PNG JICA project has been providing support for the forestry sector with a focus on improving the forest base map for PNG. JICA support targets the community level, with JICA international staff working alongside PNG staff.

The EU has been supporting the government in the forest sector for several years and has maintained a competitive grants facility for NGOs. Its interest is still in climate change and sustainable forest management. EU is the donor behind a first National Forest Inventory Project executed in 2013 by FAO and the government. The inventory project will cost EUR 6 million over three years. It is a key element of the country's REDD readiness process. The cost of inventory exceeds what is budgeted for in the R-PP or NPD, in part because PNG is a country with extensive forest cover.

5.4.2 Key challenges

The government, donors and NGOs expressed the challenges that PNG faces in the context of achieving REDD+ readiness and implementing its programmes in general.

Government agency representatives feel that after the early enthusiasm for REDD+, people now wonder whether REDD+ will be financially feasible due to the failures of international climate finance. It is now a challenge to convince the rural populace, who own the majority of forest lands, to remain motivated. In addition, the government would like to complete the National Forest Inventory.

One other challenge is to communicate the “virtues” and “larger benefits” of REDD+ to rural populations who are not conversant with the global importance of REDD+, given that they own 97 per cent of PNG’s forest land.

The long transitional period before any tangible benefits of REDD+ projects are realized is also another challenge. This tends to weaken the appeal for REDD+ and renders it vulnerable to intense competition from other land uses, especially mining and large-scale agriculture. Interim payments could bridge the transition. Furthermore, PNG has not completed the design of benefit sharing mechanisms and nor officially endorsed FPIC principles, and is waiting until each has been subjected to complete field testing.

Some stakeholders, particularly industry representatives, argued that PNG should transition from receiving “carbon aid” to receiving payments from carbon markets, a situation they describe as “carbon trade.”

Stakeholders from the forest sector stated there ought to be a PNG REDD+ Policy for national approach to PNG’s REDD Programme and for individual REDD+ Projects. They suggested that the tenets of such a policy which would reaffirm political commitment to REDD+, provide for a stable forest estate with much stricter procedures for any excisions or conversion to other uses, and strengthen the National Forest Authority (PNG-FA) to review any land use changes affecting the forest sector.

Donors and NGOs would like to see a clarification of roles between OCCD and the Forestry Authority with respect to environmental governance and REDD+ in particular. They would support the two agencies to show “strong leadership” in environmental management by working more closely together. The capacity of OCCD and PNG-FA to effectively serve the provinces and the central government is critical to REDD+.

NGOs are concerned that customary land rights is prohibiting a comprehensive land use plan. Support is required to work with land owners in order to have a coherent national REDD+ programme. The government has recognized that this is an immediate development priority.

The apparent ease with which forest land is being acquired for conversion to large-scale commercial agriculture, through what are termed Special Agricultural and Business Leases (SABLs) is another huge challenge, which tends to send ‘mixed signals’ on the commitment of PNG to manage REDD+. Linked to this is that growing pressure to administer mineral exploration licenses sometimes overrides adherence to environmental and social safeguards. Forest governance coordination is further complicated because 14 independent Agricultural Commodity Boards have the power to make land use decisions without any obligations to the Forest Sector. Stakeholders would like to see a functional national coordination structure and a relevant legal framework for REDD+.

5.4.3 Priority needs

Based on stakeholder consultations, we offer these recommendations on how the REDD+ Process in PNG could be further supported:

1. Improve sector coordination to achieve the objectives of a national REDD+ Programme, OCCD and the Forestry Authority need support to develop a Policy Framework. The

Framework would articulate the roles of other sectors and agencies in REDD+ and general land use, and ensure that the Department of Agriculture and Livestock is fully involved in the design and implementation of the envisaged National REDD+ Strategy. In 2012, OCCD and its stakeholders received technical support from the UNDP regional programme. It and held a workshop on Climate Change and Development Policy for cabinet endorsement.

2. Address land tenure, and the associated issues of who owns carbon rights and the sharing of benefits. Resource owners and communities in the development of a national land use plan prefer a bottom-up approach starting with the formation of their own Integrated Land Groups (ILGs), which then can be legislated and can engage substantively with the government and other stakeholders.
3. Develop a REDD+ Strategy to further the NFP and the NPD. OCCD, Forestry Authority and Agriculture and Livestock should develop a policy framework.
4. Prioritize work on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, to spur national dialogue on forest lands. Strategically, the government should be persuaded to reconsider the SABL process and enable PNG FA, the Department of Lands and Physical Planning, the Department of Environment and Conservation, and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock to review their policies and legislation.
5. Build capacity in the technical aspects of carbon assessments and the setting of reference levels, in order to implement programmes, collect and analyse data, and maintain carbon registries and databases.
6. Increase the institutional capacity of OCCD and PNG FA to manage REDD+ and forestry, particularly in the provinces. Linked to this is the strategic need for land owner groups to become implementation partners of the central government and donors.

In financial terms, the Government of PNG had estimated that its REDD+ readiness activities would cost US\$ 30 to 50 million between 2010 and 2015 (GoPNG 2010). The government continues to provide substantial funding support on an annual basis for the development of REDD+ in PNG.

Table 5-1. Responses from the Papua New Guinea in-depth assessment, prioritized by urgency.

NATIONAL REDD+ GOVERNANCE	
Institutional capacity, coordination mechanism, and legal framework	
Very urgent	a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.
Moderately urgent	b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)
	c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.
	Benefit sharing
Moderately urgent	a) Design/ Test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+
	d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation
	Consultation and participation process (Indigenous peoples, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders)
Moderately urgent	a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations
	b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+
	c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)
	REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan
	Development of REDD+ strategy and options
Very urgent	f) Identification, or assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of

	the REDD+ strategy and policies and programs in other sectors (e.g. transport, agriculture, energy, mining, tourism), and ways to address them.
	g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.
	h) Identify specific reforms in legislation and policies that can be addressed in the short term.
	j) Testing of specific REDD+ Strategy Options.
Moderately urgent	c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies.
	d) Analyses of REDD +scenarios and their possible impact on GDP, Forest% GDP, Agriculture% GDP.
	e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and National Level to inform Policy and decision making.
	a) Use of experiences in natural resources management, forestry, agriculture at local, regional and national levels to inform REDD+ strategy design /implementation.
	Multiple benefits of forest and REDD+
Very urgent	a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and social benefits.
	d) Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits of forests in areas such as land use and spatial planning within national programs and REDD strategies.
Moderately urgent	b) Identification and selection of Natural Resource (NR) accounting methods and other NR valuation systems.
	c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystem and others for REDD pilot programs.
	Social and Environmental Safeguards
	Information on safeguards
Very urgent	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options.
Moderately urgent	b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)
	c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation framework
	Reference Emission Levels
	Reference emission levels and/ or reference level
Very urgent	a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.
Moderately urgent	b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
	c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.
	National Forest Monitoring System and Information on Safeguards
	National monitoring frameworks and capacities
Very urgent	a) Capacity and/or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)
	b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches
	Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)
Very urgent	b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities.
	c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).
	a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables
	d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).
	e) Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier

	levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.
	f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.
	g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.
	h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.
	Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards
Very urgent	a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.
	b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.
	c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.
	d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.
	e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.
	Transition Towards a Framework for Development with REDD+
Very urgent	a) Development of national roadmaps to identify what kinds of investments and strategies are needed to integrate REDD+ in development frameworks.
	b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision-making to allow the integration of economic, biophysical and social information, by using multi-criteria decision making tools.
	c) Capacity to develop integrated visions and reach out to other sectors such as planning and finance to prioritize investment and public spending to promote more sustainable development options.
	d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.
	e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).

The very urgent needs identified during the assessment in PNG are summarized in **Table 5-2**, below.

Table 5-2. Summary of very urgent needs of PNG.

COMPONENT	VERY URGENT NEED
Governance	Identify institutional strengthening requirements
REDD+ Strategy	Test REDD+ strategy options Legal evaluation for carbon rights Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits
Social and environmental safeguards	Identify and understand key risks of strategic options
Reference scenario	Data and knowledge on deforestation and forest degradation processes on priority sites
National monitoring system	Capacity to comply with national. and international reporting Capacity to estimate terrestrial carbon Legally defined. Institutional arrangement A system for monitoring safeguards Identifying scope and roles of stakeholders Identifying capacity needs Coordinating information systems with other needs Identify of mechanisms for independent monitoring
Transition toward a green economy	All urgent

5.5 Recommendations

PNG needs a nationally agreed REDD+ strategy that is endorsed by land owners. It could encompass “tailored” provincial plans and strategies that can be translated into implementable programmes and community-level activities. This would require broad-scale public education on the global aspects of forest management and sustainable development, and clear policies for incentives for forest land management under REDD+. In this regard, PNG has a unique dilemma. A majority of land and forests is owned communally and controlled by customary laws, which creates problems when a national consensus is required over forest management. As such both bottom-up and top-down approaches would be useful to build political consensus for REDD+ development.

In developing a national strategy on REDD+, the inclusion of the ministries of Lands and Physical Planning, Environment and Conservation, and Agriculture and Livestock, is of paramount importance. The envisaged REDD+ Strategy should take into account the fact that PNG has 14 Agricultural Commodity Boards that have no obligation to consult the OCCD or PNG FA on land use changes. PNGFA and the OCCD have launched legislative and policy interventions to address this challenge.

Institutional capacity for NFP and a national REDD+ strategy requires urgent attention, particularly in the provinces. Key technical capacities to build are the design of strategy options to address drivers of forest cover change, MRV, and the setting of reference levels. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock should increase participation in the REDD+ process, given the importance of agriculture as a driver of forest cover change.

6. Tanzania

This section describes the status of REDD+ in Tanzania, and provides recommendations for further support and progress.

6.1 Background

Mainland Tanzania has a total forest area of 35 million ha, which constitutes 40 per cent of the total land area, according to estimates made in 2005 (FAO 2006, URT 2009). About 90 per cent of its forests are expansive dry Miombo woodlands, and the remaining are mangrove, montane and small patches of coastal forests and plantations of softwoods and hardwoods. From an ownership perspective and for purposes of REDD+ in particular, it is important to note that 57 per cent of all forests are on open access land and only 43 per cent of the forested land is designated as forest reserves (FRs) and national parks and reserves.

For biodiversity and watershed protection, the montane forests which are generally referred to as the Eastern Arc Mountains are important areas of endemism and valuable water catchment areas. In general, the forests are recognized for their provision of a range of benefits, including supporting and regulating ecosystem services, and wood as well as non-wood forest products (NWFPs) extracted by local villages and households.

The combined value of forest goods and services has been estimated as US\$ 2.2 billion, which is equivalent to 20 per cent of GDP (2006 prices). Wood products include: firewood, charcoal, round wood and sawn wood. The most important use of wood in Tanzania is for fuel. About 95 per cent of the country's energy supply is met by fuel wood. The NWFPs consist of game meat, medicinal plants, fodder, latex, beverages, dyes, fibers, gums, resins, oils, beeswax and honey, tannins and toxins.

Between 2000 and 2005, high rates of deforestation led to a loss of 412,000 ha of forest per year¹. Deforestation and degradation are taking place in both protected and unprotected forests, but more so in the latter due to inadequate resources to implement active SFM. Tanzania recognizes the potential dangers as climate change may aggravate impacts of the high rates of deforestation, even though at the moment little is known about climate change's effect on forests and how this may impact on the livelihoods of the communities. The country is therefore motivated to engage in REDD+ as one potential solution. Given its recognition of the threats of climate change, it has plans to evaluate its impacts on forests, forest ecosystems and livelihoods; a crucial issue that a national system for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) should take up as part of its national responsibilities under REDD+.

Currently, the country has recognized drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and their complex interactions. Major direct drivers include settlement and agricultural expansion, overgrazing, firewood and charcoal production, uncontrolled fires, timber extraction, development of infrastructure and industry, refugees and most recently, the introduction of large scale agriculture for bio-fuel production. These direct causes are indirectly driven by factors such as, market and policy failures, rapid population growth and rural poverty, and problems in the national economy. The Coordination of REDD+ at the national level is the responsibility of a National Steering Committee, a Technical Coordination Committee and a National REDD+ Task Force. Supported by the Director of Environment functioning directly under the office of the Vice President, the National REDD+ Task Force was restructured at the beginning of 2012 and is now more representative of more sectors that are relevant to coordinate REDD+ at a national level than before. Thematic working groups, such as the one on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation report to the Task Force. As evidence of its function, members of parliament were informed on REDD+ in several official meetings organized by the National Task Force, since January 2012, and during the CNA

Mission, a majority of the Task Force Members had travelled to Zanzibar to also engage with its parliamentarians. The fact that the Task Force has been broadened to broadly reflect the sectors that should be involved to tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been welcome and the working groups created below it on Safeguards, MRV, Financial Instruments, Agriculture and Energy, should make its work more supportive and effective on REDD+. The working groups have also representation from NGOs and other civil society groups.

Despite the high level support that REDD+ has enjoyed in Tanzania, the Office of the Vice President under which the National Steering Committee is chaired, has observed that the Task Force members need to be constantly appraised on new developments on REDD+ both nationally and internationally so that they can contribute more on local policy dialogue and help to mainstream REDD+ in national policies and programmes. In addition, REDD+ ought to be closely coordinated with the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Another concern from the Office of the Vice President is that REDD+ issues that are coming out of pilot projects have yet to be absorbed and reflected in the policies and work plans of relevant Ministries such as Agriculture, Energy, Lands. This will benefit from legislative reforms on REDD+ which is underway.

6.2 Institutional context

In Tanzania, the CNA consultant was assisted by the resident UN-REDD advisor, who in collaboration with the Office of the REDD+ national Focal Point for Tanzania, organized a half day meeting of REDD+ stakeholders meeting. The CNA consultant made a presentation on the CNA and advised the meeting to clearly identify their priority needs and on how to fill the matrix. At the presentation the key stakeholders who were represented were members of the government forest service, NGO representatives, the Director of the Community Forestry Forum, Tanzania's Institute of Resource Assessment, FAO and UNPD, among others. The participants divided themselves in groups and were assigned specific components of the response matrix. After their deliberations which took the entire day, they made their presentations and thereafter responded to the 6 questions in plenary. The following one and a half days, the Director of Environment under the Vice-President's Office, and representatives of three donors' Norway, Finland and Denmark were interviewed. The consultant also had a telephone and electronic discussions with a key IP representative in Tanzania who was unable to attend the meeting in Dar es Salaam.

6.2.1 Donor partners

The key bilateral donors to REDD+ and the Forest Sector are Norway, Finland, UN-REDD and the Clinton Climate Change Initiative (CCI) and others that support pilot REDD+ related projects. Funds from Norway is provided through a programme; the Norway-Tanzania Climate Change Partnership which according to Tanzania's R-PP has provided a total of US\$ 5.59 million to Tanzania, even though that is a small fraction of Norway's total REDD+ funding available to Tanzania.. Denmark has been the main donor in Tanzania's participatory forest management (PFM) while Belgium funds bee-keeping. In addition Tanzania also signed an agreement with UN-REDD to support some aspects of REDD+ governance, MRV, management for co-benefits and stakeholder support and engagement in REDD+. The funds through UN-REDD, which came from FAO, UNDP and UNEP are to the tune of US\$ 4.28 million over a three-year period from 2010. The Clinton Climate Initiative has allocated an estimated US\$ 1.2 million. More recently Tanzania has also received funds for its National Inventory under the programme National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment from Finland, but which is channeled through FAO.

To date Norway is the single largest of all donors and the total amount of funding made available could reach US\$ 100 million according to local sources. The funds support the secretariat of the National REDD+ Task Force., the Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation (CCIAM)

research programme, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, a number of NGOs and it is also from the funding that the UN-REDD National Programme for Tanzania is funded.

The bilateral donors share a common desire to see REDD+ in Tanzania managed within an SFM framework which will allow sustainable use of forest resources alongside the management of forested landscapes for REDD+ and a number of co-benefits. There is also a general feeling among donors that the Draft REDD+ Strategy now in place has been developed through a fairly inclusive and consultative process and it has been well informed by the lesson from the nine REDD+ Pilot Projects currently being implemented in Tanzania. At the time of compiling this report, a second draft of the strategy whose objectives are summarized in this report was available for further review before it is finalized. In addition, there appears to be sufficient high level political backing of REDD+ and awareness on REDD+ is definitely increasing, even though most of this is related to expected benefits of carbon funds flowing into rural areas.

6.3 Progress on REDD+

The following are highlights of what the Tanzania REDD+ programme has achieved:

6.3.1 National coordination and governance

There is a Governance and Coordination Structure in place. In particular a National REDD+ Task Force was revamped and made more representative since in the beginning, it was mainly comprised of two government departments, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and the Vice-President's Office (VPO). Chaired by the Director of Environment under the VPO, the Task Force is now more representative of the sectors that are relevant to addressing the drivers of deforestation. New Members include among others; ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Gender.

It has prepared a 2nd draft REDD+ strategy which was released in June 2012 and is currently under discussion. The strategy which is still under discussion and review has articulated 10 result areas, their respective strategic objectives and the relevant activities necessary to meet their respective objectives. A summary of the strategy and the 10 result areas are provided hereafter.

6.3.2 Safeguards

The country has recently set up a national process to address safeguards associated with REDD+ Programmes. A capacity building process is starting in Tanzania but mainly in the technical cadres in government; much less among communities and supporting NGO network involved in the Community Based and Joint Forest Management Programme.

6.3.3 REDD+ pilots

A total number of 9 REDD+ relevant pilot projects, which are 'site based' or of limited geographical range, are being implemented in Tanzania and are providing lessons learnt that a national REDD+ Programme will use.

To meet its basic data requirements which will also be the basis of its MRV system, a three year National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) Project is underway, with support by Finland and executed by FAO. In addition The REDD+ Programme will soon be served by a National Carbon Monitoring Centre, which will be housed at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). It is recognized that the centre will need to have access to, and some level of control over data. The modalities to transfer information from NAFORMA and the FAO supported MRV framework has to be worked out to enable CMC to be effective. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) is also funding a Climate Change Impact, Adaptation and Mitigation Research Project through SUA.

The UN-REDD Programme has conducted a Capacity Needs Assessment which is close to finalisation and will provide insights into capacities present and needed for REDD+ at all levels of government as well as options for capacity development initiatives.

Currently there is also a process to extend NAFORMA to cover Zanzibar, which from a climate change perspective is important since it is an island that, together with the coastal strip could be affected by climate related changes in sea-levels and extreme weather events.

6.4 Findings of the assessment

This section describes findings on the DRC's key challenges and priorities for support.

6.4.1 Key challenges

According to information from stakeholders, an issue of concern shared between civil society and the donors that were interviewed, is the perception that there is a cordial but insufficient cooperation between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism which houses the Tanzania Forest Service and that of the Vice-President's Office, which houses the Ministry of Environment. In addition a potential area for coordination challenges refers to the fact that, currently NAFORMA is in charge of National Forest Inventory, while FAO through Finnish Funds is developing an overall MRV Framework. At the same time, an independent National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) to be housed at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) will need to have access and some level of control over data. The modalities to transfer information from NAFORMA and the FAO supported MRV framework has to be worked out to enable CMC to be effective and minimize the risk of institutional rivalry

From a REDD+ Strategy Perspective, there is also concern regarding the negligible engagement between the Agriculture and Energy sectors on the one hand, and forestry on the other. A closer engagement could more easily facilitate the inclusion of REDD+ issues into their working policies and programmes

There is also a feeling within government that while there is sufficient awareness on REDD+, one challenge is that there seems to be over-expectations on the benefits of REDD+, particularly among the rural poor.

Given that Tanzania has 33 million ha of forest and woodlands, of which 20 million are open access and considering Tanzania's economic growth challenges and objectives; REDD+ should be implemented within a sustainable forest management framework. In this regard, a recent opportunity cost study (pers. Comm) from existing REDD+ Pilots show that the current carbon prices are in fact a disincentive to REDD+. Dealing with that kind of result also represents a challenge to the future competitiveness of REDD+ as a land use option and its sustainability, despite Tanzania's commitment to REDD+.

While Tanzania has a total of nine pilot REDD+ Projects, they still remain pilots and there is need to document and publicize lessons learnt and above all to scale up best practices and use them to inform the strategy and national policies As stated earlier, the Office of the Vice President has observed that that REDD+ issues that are coming out of pilot projects, have yet to be absorbed and reflected in the policies and work plans of relevant Ministries such as Agriculture, Energy, Lands.

6.4.2 Priority programmatic needs

In general, Tanzania Forest Service feels that there is a general need to develop the tools, technical and financial means to achieve REDD+ at various levels. For example:

- Managing for carbon sequestration and benefit sharing: Need for capacity building and a system of transparent and equitable distribution of benefits along the carbon production chain.
- Legal framework: Tanzania feels that it still needs to have a strengthened legal framework that is enforceable both at the national and regional levels to deal with illegal trade in forest products which is associated with “carbon leakage”.
- Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for REDD+. Securing sustainable financing for REDD+ projects is an area that Tanzania views as critical and plan to pursue in their Phase II of readiness. In this regard, an overall dialogue on Climate Change Financing Mechanisms in Tanzania has been initiated under the Vice President’s Office.
- Tanzania also prefers delivery of support through technical experts that work with national counterparts over well-defined periods, during skills transfer is supposed to take place..
- It would like to see donors channel some of their funds through line ministries in order to build capacity for compliance with fiduciary standards imposed by bilateral and multi-lateral donors.
- Tanzania also sees great value in the development of systems and structures at the regional levels to deal with illegal trade in wood and non-wood products from forests. This also requires capacity building and networking among countries.
- To support REDD+ on the whole, Tanzania would like support to build capacity at several levels namely, both government and CBOs working with communities in participatory forest management, training in and in the testing of safeguards under REDD+.

Table 6-1. Prioritized urgent needs of Tanzania.

	NATIONAL REDD+ GOVERNANCE
	Institutional capacity , coordination mechanism, and legal framework
Very urgent	a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.
	b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)
	c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.
Moderately urgent	f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights
	e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.
Not urgent	d) Effective coordination mechanism across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels
	Benefit-sharing
Very urgent	d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation
	b) Institutional Framework for benefit sharing system BSS
	c) National capacity to observe fiduciary standards for disbursement and reception of funds.
Moderately urgent	a) Design/ Test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+
	Consultation and participation process (IPs, Civil society, private sector and other stakeholders)
Very urgent	b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+
	c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)
Other	a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations
	REDD+ strategy or action plan

	REDD+ strategy development and options
Very urgent	e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and national levels
	b) Assessment of drivers of land use change, including drivers from outside the forest sector at national and regional levels.
	c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies.
	g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.
	i) Identification of priority areas for pilots and testing of REDD+ strategy options.
Moderately urgent	d) Analyses of REDD +scenarios and their possible impact on GDP, Forest% GDP, Agriculture% GDP.
	f) Identification, or assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of the REDD+ strategy and policies and programs
	Multiple Benefits of REDD+
Very urgent	d) Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits of forests in areas such as land use and spatial planning within national programs and REDD strategies.
	a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and social benefits.
	c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystems and others for REDD pilot projects.
	b) Identification and selection of Natural Resource (NR) accounting methods and other NR valuation systems.
	Social and Environmental Safeguards
Very urgent	b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)
	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options
Moderately urgent	c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options and their implementation
	Reference Emission Levels
Very urgent	a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.
	A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
	c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.
	National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguard
Very urgent	b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches
Moderately urgent	a) Capacity and/or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)
Very urgent	f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.
Moderately urgent	b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities.
	c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).
	e) Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.
	d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).
	g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.
	h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.

Not urgent	a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables
	Design an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards
Very urgent	c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.
Moderately urgent	b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.
	a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.
	d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.
	e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.
	Transition towards a framework for Development with REDD+
Very urgent	b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision-making to allow the integration of economic, biophysical and social information, by using multi-criteria decision making tools.
	a) Development of national roadmaps to identify what kinds of investments and strategies are needed to integrate REDD+ in development frameworks.
	c) Capacity to develop integrated visions and reach out to other sectors such as planning and finance to prioritize investment and public spending to promote more sustainable development options.
	e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).
	d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.

6.5 Recommendations

While Tanzania has made significant progress on REDD+ by way of a draft strategy, a national Forest Inventory Project and the engagement of Sokoine University and the Institute of Resource Assessment where there are skills and capacity for MRV, it now needs to put the necessary structures to implement the REDD+ Strategy on a national scale, up-scale its positive experiences from REDD+ pilots, set credible reference levels. In addition it needs to strengthen its community forestry management capacity to effectively manage its forests and woodlands under REDD+. In addition the REDD+ should clarify benefit sharing mechanisms and continue the testing of safeguards.

Link to the [Country Needs Assessment Report](#) available here (main report):

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Annex 1. READINESS ELEMENTS – Response Matrix

Component 1. National REDD+ Governance

Sub component: Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework

- a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.
- b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (especially in the forest and land use sectors)
- c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.
- d) Effective coordination mechanism across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels
- e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.
- f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights

Sub Component: Benefit Sharing

- a) Design/ test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+
- b) Institutional Framework for benefit sharing system
- c) National capacity to observe fiduciary standards for disbursement and reception of funds.
- d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including payments for ecosystem services and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation

Sub Component: Consultation and participation process (indigenous peoples, OSC, private sector and other stakeholders)

- a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations
- b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+
- c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)

Component 2: REDD+ Strategy or Development of the Action Plan of the REDD+ Strategy and Options

Sub Component: Readiness elements

a) Use of experiences in natural resources management, forestry, agriculture at local, regional and national levels to inform REDD+ strategy design /implementation.

b) Assessment of drivers of land use change, including drivers from outside the forest sector at national and regional levels.

c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies.

d) Analyses of REDD+ +scenarios and their possible impact on GDP, Forest % GDP, Agriculture % GDP.

e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and national level to inform policy and decision making.

f) Identification, or assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of the REDD+ strategy and policies and programs in other sectors (e.g. transport, agriculture, energy, mining, tourism), and ways to address them.

g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.

h) Identify specific reforms in legislation and policies that can be addressed in the short term.

i) Identification of priority areas for pilots and testing of REDD+ strategy options.

j) Testing of specific REDD+ Strategy Options.

Sub Component Multiple benefits of forests and REDD+

a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and social benefits.

b) Identification and selection of Natural Resource (NR) accounting methods and other NR valuation systems.

c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystem and others for REDD+ pilot programs.

d) Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits of forests in areas such as land use and spatial planning within national programs and REDD+ strategies.

Component 3: Social and environmental safeguards and Information on safeguards

a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options.

b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation framework
d) Biodiversity risks and impacts identification, assessment and monitoring during REDD+ Strategy phases
Component 4: Forest reference emissions level and/or forest reference levels
a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.
b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change
c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modelling tools
Component 5: Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards
Sub component National forest monitoring systems and/or capacities
a) Capacity and/or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)
b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches
Sub Component: Design of a monitoring system (change of area, precision, verification and reporting)
a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables
b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities.
c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).
d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).
e) A Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.
f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.
g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.

h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.
Sub component: Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards
a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.
b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.
c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.
d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.
e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples , forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.
Component 6: Transition to a development framework with REDD+ (green economy)
a) Development of national roadmaps to identify what kinds of investments and strategies are needed to integrate REDD+ in development frameworks.
b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision-making to allow the integration of economic, biophysical and social information, by using multi-criteria decision making tools.
c) Capacity to develop integrated visions and reach out to other sectors such as planning and finance to prioritize investment and public spending to promote more sustainable development options.
d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.
e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agroforestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).

Annex 2. Colombia Readiness Elements and estimated funding requirement.

COMPONENTt	SUB-COMPONENT	READINESS ELEMENT	ESTIMATED FUND (US\$)
1: National REDD Governance	1.1. Institutional capacity, coordination mechanism, and legal framework	a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.	US\$ 40,000
		e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.	400,000
		f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights	400,000
	1.2. Benefit Sharing	d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation	200,000
	1.3. Consultation and Participation process (IPs, Civil society, private sectors and other stakeholders)	a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations	500,000
		b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+	400,000
		c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)	300,000
		Legal Framework Formulation specific for the ENREDD+ implementation	100,000
2: REDD+ strategy or action plan	2. 1. REDD+ Strategy Development and Options	a) Use of experiences in natural resources management, forestry, agriculture at local, regional and national levels to inform REDD+ strategy design /implementation.	300,000
		b) Assessment of drivers of land use change, including drivers from outside the forest sector at national and regional levels.	500,000
		c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies.	500,000
		e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and National Level to inform Policy and decision making.	500,000
		g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.	300,000
		j) Testing of specific REDD+ Strategy Options.	500,000
	2.2 Multiple Benefits of forest and REDD+.	a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and socials benefits.	300,000
		c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystem and others for REDD pilot programs.	500,000
3. Social and Environmental Safeguards	3.1. Information on safeguards	a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options.	500,000
		b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)	300,000

		c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation framework	300,000
4. Forest reference emission level and/or forest reference levels	4.1. Reference Emission Level / Reference Level	a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.	800,000
		b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change	1,000,000
		c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.	200,000
5. Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards	5.1. National monitoring framework and/or capacities	b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches	200,000
	5.2 Design of monitoring system (forest area change, accuracy, verification and reporting)	a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables	500,000
		d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).	500,000
		g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.	500,000
		h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.	200,000
	5.3 Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards.	a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.	200,000
		b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.	200,000
e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.		200,000	
	6.1 Transition to a development framework with REDD+ (green economy)	e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).	200,000
Total			US\$ 11,540,000

Annex 3. Colombia - Matrices and Questionnaire Results, by Component.

Legend:

- Very urgent (in the next six months)
- Moderately urgent (during the next year)
- No urgent (during the next year and a half)
- Not required support
- Urgency not determined

Component 1. National REDD Governance

Sub Component: Institutional capacity, coordination mechanism, and legal framework		
Readiness elements	Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos del MADS	Mesa REDD
a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design /implementation.	Very urgent Financial support (Financiación de una Consultoría sobre Arreglos Institucionales para REDD+) Technical support (Consultoría sobre arreglos institucionales para REDD+, Guidelines) Beneficiaries	Not urgent Financial support (Constitution, operation and participation in defined participation platforms for ex. working groups, committees, expert panels etc. (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Workshop) Beneficiaries
b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Workshop, Direct funding,) Beneficiaries (GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (To create Technical Capacity and reach financial autonomy) (Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI Community Territorial authorities)
c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop) Beneficiaries	Urgency not determined Financial support (Design and consult for the Forestry Law and PES) (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
d) Effective coordination mechanism across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI Universities and Research Institutions)	Very urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)
e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries

f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assign carbon rights	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
Sub Component: Benefit Sharing		
a) Design/ Test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, , Workshop) Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
b) Institutional Framework for benefit sharing system BSS	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
c) National capacity to observe fiduciary standards for disbursement and reception of funds.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, , Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries	No
d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, , Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Evaluation and identification Consulting, Design and operation of mechanism for information systematization) (Workshop, Direct funding, Beneficiaries)
Sub Component: Consultation and Participation process (IPs, Civil society, private sectors and other stakeholders)		
a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	No
b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Capacitación y puesta en práctica) (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Direct funding) Beneficiaries

Developing a normative framework specific to the implementation of the ENREDD +	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop- Beneficiaries (GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
Strengthening the capacity of Afro-Colombian and peasant regional organizations in REDD in depth for an effective participation in decision making processes		Very urgent Financial support Beneficiaries (FC)
Strengthening local land planning authorities in REDD issues to ensure subnational approach implementation in line with the R-PP		Moderately urgent Financial support Technical support Beneficiaries (GI)

Component 2: REDD+ strategy or action plan

Sub Component: REDD+ Strategy Development and Options		
Readiness elements	Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos del MADS	Mesa REDD
a) Use of experiences in natural resources management, forestry, agriculture at local, regional and national levels to inform REDD+ strategy design /implementation.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
b) Assessment of drivers of land use change, including drivers from outside the forest sector at national and regional levels.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
c) Systems to simulate and monitor impacts at national regional and local levels for REDD+ policies.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support needed Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universities and Research Institutions)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)
d) Analyses of REDD +scenarios and their possible impact on GDP, Forest% GDP, Agriculture% GDP.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Very urgent Financial support (Costr benefit analysis for REDD+, abatement curves in key sectors responsible of land use change) (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed (Guidelines, , Direct funding) Beneficiaries
e) Cost assessments (opportunity, implementation, institutional and transaction costs) of REDD+ action at local, regional and National Level to inform Policy	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)

and decision making.	(GI)	
f) Identification, or assessment of major inconsistencies or conflicts between the objectives of the REDD+ strategy and policies and programs in other sectors (e.g. transport, agriculture, energy, mining, tourism), and ways to address them.	Very urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Guidelines) Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
g) Assessment of how existing laws, policies, programs and practices incentivize deforestation and forest degradation.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
h) Identify specific reforms in legislation and policies that can be addressed in the short term.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support, Beneficiaries (GI)	No
i) Identification of priority areas for pilots and testing of REDD+ strategy options.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI, Universities and Research Institutions)	No
j) Testing of specific REDD+ Strategy Options.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	Very urgent Financial support (Support to existent initiatives) (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed, Workshop, Direct funding, Beneficiaries
Sub Component: Multiple Benefits of forest and REDD+.		
a) Information systems on ecosystem based multiple benefits of forests, REDD+ and social benefits.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI, Universities and Research Institutions)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)
b) Identification and selection of Natural Resource (NR) accounting methods and other NR valuation systems.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)- Administrative support Beneficiaries(GI, Universities and Research Institutions)	Moderately urgent Financial support(Operation of the IFN, design and operation of Environmental National Accounts) (Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)
c) Identification, assessment and prioritization of environmental services per region, ecosystem and others for REDD pilot programs.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative Beneficiaries(GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries

d) Assessment to incorporate multiple benefits of forests in areas such as land use and spatial planning within national programs and REDD strategies.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries(FC)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Forest Sector organization (land tenure, guidelines others) (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries(FC, CS, GI)
Strengthening of communities capacities for land management and planning	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
Define a framework for the Prior Consultation		Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Beneficiaries

Component 3: Social and Environmental Safeguards

Sub Component: Information on safeguards		
Readiness elements	Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos del MADS	Mesa REDD
a) Identification and understanding of key social, political, economic and environmental risks of REDD+ strategy options.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Technical support (Direct funding) Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universities – Research Institutions)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
b) Frameworks to monitor and manage the risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation (e.g. policies, governance, multiple benefits, participation)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
c) Assessment of key gender based risks and potential benefits, and opportunities of REDD+ strategy options, implementation framework	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding, Other) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI, Universities – Research Institutions)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
d) Biodiversity risks and Impacts identification, assessment and monitoring during REDD+ Strategy phases	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries	
Capacities Strengthening, Design and implementation of information mechanism , participation mechanism for REDD+ risk management		Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise , Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Beneficiaries

Component 4: Forest reference emission level and/or forest reference levels

Sub Component: Reference Emission Level / Reference Level		
Readiness elements	Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos del MADS	Mesa REDD
a) Data and knowledge on priority deforestation and forest degradation processes and drivers, associated GHG emissions, and methods for assessing their future developments.	Urgency not determined Financial support (Specific expertise, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
b) A methodology for estimating historic emissions and to estimate emission scenarios based on expected trends on the drivers of change	Urgency not determined Financial support (Specific expertise, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (CS, GI)	
c) Expertise in spatial and temporal analysis and modeling tools.	Urgency not determined Financial support (Specific expertise, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (GI)	

Component 5: Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards

Sub Component: National monitoring framework and/or capacities		
Readiness elements	Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos del MADS	Mesa REDD
a) Capacity and/or compliance with national and international reporting systems (e.g. UNFCCC national communications, FAO FRA)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
b) Capacity and systems for estimating terrestrial carbon, its dynamics, related human-induced changes, leakage, reversals and monitoring approaches	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative Support Beneficiaries(GI)	
Sub Component: Design of monitoring system (forest area change, accuracy, verification and reporting)		
a) Agreement on definitions, monitoring goals, reference units and monitoring variables	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
b) Legally defined institutional arrangements with clarified competencies and technical capabilities.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support needed Beneficiaries (GI)	

c) Capacity development plan to cover the priority data and information needs (e.g. cover change, carbon flows, multiple benefits, opportunity costs and environmental risks).	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
d) Capacity to review, consolidate and integrate the existing data and information (forest inventory, permanent sample plots, REDD+ demonstration activities).	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
e) Capacity, systems and procedures to estimate carbon stocks according to chosen IPCC Tier levels and Carbon Pools and to monitor the changes.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
f) System and capacity for statistical analysis and interpretation of data in a transparent manner, including the estimation of error.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	
g) Use of an Independent System to verify data and its interpretation.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support	
h) Institutions or platforms ensuring public accessibility to data and information for transparency and the required capacity to run and maintain it.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universities – Research Institutions)	
Sub Component: Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards		
a) A system for monitoring how safeguards are being addressed during the implementation of REDD+ activities based on a practical methodology and tools.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	
b) Identification of the scope and roles for stakeholders and government agencies in the design and implementation of safeguards.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universities – Research Institutions)	
c) Identification of the capacity needed in design and implementation of safeguards.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universidades - Institutos de Investigación)	
d) Coordination of the information system for safeguards with monitoring for other needs.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries (CS, GI Universities – Research Institutions)	

e) Identification of mechanisms for establishing independent monitoring and reviews that allows the effective and appropriate participation of civil society, indigenous peoples, forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders.	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative support Beneficiaries	
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Component 6: Transition to a development framework with REDD+.

Sub Component: Transition to a development framework with REDD+ (green economy)		
Readiness elements	Humboldt	
a) Development of national roadmaps to identify what kinds of investments and strategies are needed to integrate REDD+ in development frameworks.	Not urgent Financial support (Specific expertise) Administrative support Beneficiaries(GI)	Very urgent Financial support (Guidelines, , Direct funding) Technical support needed (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
b) Protocols for integrated land use planning and decision-making to allow the integration of economic, biophysical and social information, by using multi-criteria decision making tools	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Administrative Beneficiaries(GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
c) Capacity to develop integrated visions and reach out to other sectors such as planning and finance to prioritize investment and public spending to promote more sustainable development options.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
d) Strengthening policies so that they are pro-poor. Capacity to develop better indicators to guide investments; such as 'GDP of the Poor'.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
e) Case studies and comparison with probable impacts of 'business as usual' investment practices and trajectories and those with green economy options in pilot districts (such as agro forestry, more efficient processing of timber, REDD+ projects, payments for environmental services).	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support Beneficiaries (GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Beneficiaries
Land environmental planning control and implementation		Urgency not determined Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding) Technical support needed (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding)

Annex 4. Colombia - Additional needs Identified.

COMPONENT	ADDITIONAL NEEDS
National REDD Governance	Creation of wider, more systematic and culturally appropriate training opportunities, such as a course/diploma on REDD+ for the public sector and civil society, a course/diploma on REDD+ for Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon eco-region and a course/diploma on REDD+ for Afro-descendent communities of the Pacific eco-region.
	Carry out a national REDD+ experts meeting to discuss and define the REDD+ strategic vision in the country and how to relate it to the national development vision.
	Hire professionals at the level of regional autonomous departments and corporations to lead the incorporation of the REDD+ approach in different regions.
	Financially guarantee meeting spaces for dialogue with communities.
	Financial support for designing texts and for the publication and dissemination of a basic document on preventing fraud related to supposed REDD+ initiatives, aimed at indigenous, black and peasant communities.
	Legal advisory services for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on issues of regulation of early activities, monitoring cases of possible fraud to communities (in the short term), carbon property rights and benefits distribution (medium-long term)
	Financial support for hiring a Social Specialist and a Communications Specialist to strengthen the national REDD+ team in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.
	Support for the inter-institutional discussion to take forwards the process of initiating the National Climate Change System.
REDD+ strategy or action plan	Carry out economic studies on the impact of REDD+ on regional economies.
Social and Environmental Safeguards	Financially guarantee the departmental and regional workshops of the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessments (SESA).
Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards	Develop a participative MRV approach that supports the Deforestation, Carbon and Safeguards Monitoring System (e.g. initiate a web tool for loading information captured by other means such as mobile phones, supporting the collection of information on traditional forest uses as part of the National Forest Inventory)
	Support in the coordination of different levels of monitoring, from national to local levels. Complementary finance.

Annex 5. Ecuador - Funding allocation for the National Programme.

COMPONENT ACTIVITY	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (US\$)
Component: Reference Level	
National Forest Assessment	US\$ 601,450
Historic Map of deforestation, degradation, and activities related to GHG removals	260,000
Reference level	168,690
Total	1,030,140
Component: Monitoring System	
National Monitoring System for forestry sector	527,156
Total	527,156
Component: Organize and Consult	
Dissemination of information on REDD with key stakeholders identified	263,578
Strategy implementation of the civil society involvement	579,872
System for monitoring the effectiveness of the involvement of stakeholders and good governance	210,863
Total	1,054,313
Component: Strategy REDD+	
Socio economical assessment of the implementation of REDD + mechanism	158,147
Design of policies and measures for effective implementation of REDD	263,578
Module for tracking and monitoring of REDD initiatives developed in the national registration system	63,259
Information system and monitoring of multiple benefits	84,345
Defining the strategy for upgrading multiple benefits	179,233
Benefit-sharing mechanism validated and implemented	158,147
Total	906,709
TOTAL	3,518,318
Indirect Costs	220,000
Expenses	US\$ 262,000

Annex 6. Ecuador - Matrix and questionnaire results.

Sub Component: Institutional capacity , coordination mechanism, and legal framework					
Readiness elements	AMPAM	CEDENMA	Environment Ministry	Conservation International (Ecuador)	FAO (Kc)
a) Assessment of Institutional reforms and new institutional arrangements needed for REDD+ design/implementation.	Very urgent Administrative support (Guidelines)	Very urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines) Technical support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Very urgent Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Administrative support (Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries(GI)	
b) Effective Institutions with technical capacity and administrative authority to manage the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for REDD+ (esp. forest and land use sectors)	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Urgency not determined Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines) Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Very urgent Financial support Technical support (Specific expertise)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Administrative support (Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries(GI)	
c) Identification of institutional strengthening requirements, for example to improve law enforcement capacities, MRV, among others.	Urgency not determined Administrative support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (GI)	Urgency not determined Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support Administrative support (Guidelines) Technical support (Guidelines, Workshop)	Moderately urgent Administrative support (Guidelines, Workshop)	Very urgent
d) Effective coordination mechanism across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels	Very urgent Administrative support	Very urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)- Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support, Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)	Moderately urgent Beneficiaries (GI)	
e) Effective coordination mechanisms with, civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and Implementation.	Moderately urgent Financial support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Estimated amount: 300K per year Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Administrative support en Advice (Specific expertise, Workshop)

f) Legal evaluation on how to integrate carbon rights, under the actual legislation, including coordination and consultation on how to assess carbon rights	No urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (GI)	Very urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)-Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Administrative support Technical support Beneficiaries (IP's, CS)	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries(GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support (Specific expertise) Technical support in advice (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding)
Develop an ongoing training module for the indigenous sector on REDD + with the support of the academic sector and IPs organizations.	Very urgent Financial support (Workshop) Beneficiaries(IP's)				
For REDD Pilot Areas in Indigenous territories, support on the issue of regularization of land tenure.	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Beneficiaries (IP's)				
Indigenous organizational strengthening associated with management of natural resources in indigenous territories associated with the subject matter of deforestation and degradation	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Beneficiaries (IP's)				
Transition Dialogue: A political analysis, social, technical, and economic transition on the Constitution and raised in detail in the National Plan for Good Living to a new development model based on the "Buen Vivir" and respect for nature		Very urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, others) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop, others)			

that makes to exploit natural resources for a massive economic and energy sources and looking for alternatives, such as REDD + mechanism to generate a real change in the causes of deforestation					
Sub Component: Benefit Sharing					
a) Design/ Test Implementation of a transparent and accountable system to channel REDD+ benefits and income from REDD+	No urgent Administrative support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (CS)	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Moderately urgent Financial support Technical support (Specific expertise)	Moderately urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	
b) Institutional Framework for benefit sharing system BSS	No urgent Administrative support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (CS)	Urgency not determined Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)-Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)	Very urgent Technical support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS)	Moderately urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	
c) National capacity to observe fiduciary standards for disbursement and reception of funds.	No urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (GI)	Urgency not determined Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	No urgent	Not required support	
d) Identification, assessment and use of prior experiences, including PES and REDD+ demonstration activities	Moderately urgent Administrative support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Not required support	Moderately urgent Technical support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS)	Not required support	Moderately urgent Financial support (Guidelines, Workshop, Direct funding), Technical support (Specific

to inform REDD+ strategy design/implementation					expertise, Guidelines, Direct funding) Beneficiaries(IP's, CS, GI)
Sub Component: Consultation and Participation process (IPs, Civil society, private sectors and other stakeholders)					
a) Formal procedures for stakeholder consultations	Very urgent Financial support (free and informed prior consultation with indigenous nationalities) Beneficiaries(IP's)	Very urgent Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)-Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Very urgent Technical support (Specific expertise) Beneficiaries (PI, CS)	Not required support	
b) Capacity development and information dissemination to IPs, forest dependent communities and others, to ensure their informed participation in the management of REDD+	Very urgent Administrative support (Direct funding) Beneficiaries (IP's)	Urgency not determined Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop)-Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Urgency not determined Administrative support Technical support (Specific expertise)	Very urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Estimated amount:500K/ year Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Very urgent Financial support (Specific expertise, Workshop, Direct funding), Technical support en Advice (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Direct funding) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)
c) Formally recognized and applied mechanisms for conflict resolution under REDD+. (carbon rights, IP land tenure, others)	No urgent Administrative support (Workshop) Beneficiaries (GI)	Urgency not determined Administrative support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Technical support (Specific expertise, Workshop) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	Urgency not determined Technical support (Specific expertise)	No urgent Financial support (Direct funding) Technical support (Specific expertise, Guidelines, Workshop) Beneficiaries (IP's, CS, GI)	

Annex 7. Ecuador - Additional Needs Identified.

AREA	ADDITIONAL NEEDS IDENTIFIED
National Governance	<p>Support for institutional strengthening and institutional coordination in the Environment Ministry (MAE) and SENPLADES with other key Ministries.</p> <p>Formalization of the multidisciplinary support team to facilitate the initiation of the REDD+ process in Ecuador</p> <p>Support for the management of funding sources and project and programme monitoring (UN-REDD, GIZ, KFW, others)</p>
Planning and the strategic vision of REDD+	<p>Studies on the macroeconomic impact of different deforestation reduction scenarios (A, B, C) at district and circuit levels.</p> <p>Study developed with the accompaniment of SENPLADES on multi-criteria analysis (biodiversity, water sources, spiritual and cultural values, etc.)</p> <p>Study of the benefit distribution mechanism already in place and possible new alternatives for REDD+.</p> <p>Catalyze the Universities technical support on strategic issues for REDD+ (research, science, bio-knowledge) with the participation of SENPLADES, the Ministry of Environment and SENESCYT, has been identified</p>
REDD+ strategic planning	<p>Consider the contribution of the implementation of the REDD Programme to the Live Well Plan, under the constitutional principles of Ecuador and the prioritization of areas with potential for REDD focused on mining, transportation, and oil project planning for the next 25 years</p> <p>Prioritize areas with REDD+ potential aligned with energy security policy in Ecuador, identifying economic mitigation potential (river basin management)</p> <p>Identify links and opportunities for complementation between REDD+ and policies and strategies for sustainable tourism, agroforestry and genetic resources</p> <p>Legal review of the Constitution of Ecuador and the scope of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy</p>
Inter-institutional coordination	<p>Harmonization of standards: REDD+SES, UN-REDD, FCPF, Cancun Safeguards</p> <p>Capacity creation amongst civil society, GAD ¹³ and Environment Ministry regional offices</p> <p>Forest governance models that incorporate REDD with clarity at GAD level</p> <p>Collective rights of indigenous peoples must be taken into account through the strengthening of the citizen participation and planning committees and others</p> <p>Guidelines for GADs associated with REDD+</p>
indigenous sector and civil	<p>Development of a permanent, sustainable training module for the indigenous sector on REDD+, based in the Loja National University and the COICA (as an example of a strategic partnership), designed jointly with the Ecuadorian Amazon Indigenous sector and COICA with the</p>

¹³ Gobiernos Autonomos Descentralizados GAD- Decentralized autonomous governments.

society	<p>support of the university (indigenous languages) Support on the issue of regularization of land ownership for REDD Pilot Areas in indigenous territories. Indigenous organizational strengthening (representativeness) for the management of natural resources in holistic indigenous territories.</p>
Capacity development	<p>Develop capacities of government and NGO staff and civil in general for specific issues, through universities (scholarships for indigenous sector). Institutional reports of universities. Create research programmes in universities that generate technical information that supports decision making of key REDD issues, MRV systems and forest management in close coordination with the Environment Ministry Conform REDD+ information systems, including for greenhouse gas monitoring systems together with universities with information dissemination and systematization alternatives (mixed, public-private)</p>
Others	<p>Dissemination of issues where progress on REDD has already been achieved Creation of spaces for coordination with institutions, technical and financial cooperation. Spaces for coordination with civil society Spaces for coordination with the indigenous sector (nationalities, peoples) REDD+ working groups (decision making and information coordination) for REDD+ decision makers.</p>

Annex 8. Institutions and people consulted

Cambodia

- Omaliss Keo – Deputy Director, Department of Wildlife & Biodiversity, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forestry Administration
- Vathana Khun – Chief, Taskforce Secretariat for REDD
- Chivin Leng – Chief, Watershed Management & Forest Cover Assessment Office (MRV Focal Point)
- Khim Ley – Assistant Country Director, UNDP Cambodia
- Paris Chuop – Assistant FAO Representative, Cambodia
- Phil Cowling – UNDP Consultant to Cambodia on REDD+
- Hassan Moinuddin – Coordinator, Greater Mekong Subregion, ADB Funded Core Environmental Programme
- Hiroshi Nakata – Technical Advisor to the Director General, Forestry Administration
- Tom Evans – Deputy Director & Senior Technical Advisor, WCS Cambodia Program
- Ms Suwanna Gauntlett -, CEO, Wildlife Alliance, Cambodia
- Ms Amanda Bradley – Program Director, Pact Cambodia, Community Forestry Partnership Program
- Ms Angela Hogg – Private Enterprise Officer, USAID Cambodia
- Ms Janet Lawson – Agricultural Development Officer
- Ms Praivan Limpaboon – Country Director, Civil Society Program, The Asia Foundation

Colombia

- Martin Perez - MADS
- Aura Rubayu - MADS-FAAN
- Elizabeth Valenzuela - MADS
- Rubén Dario - MADS
- Ángela Caro - Patrimonio Natural
- Natalia Gonzales - Mesa REDD
- Mayra Johanna - ILSA
- Juan Canlomira
- Andrés Morales - SDAS-DNP
- Eder Gonzales - Min. Interior DAIRM
- Natalia Gutierrez - IDEAM SEA
- Susana Pelaez - IAVH
- Gustavo Galido - Ideam REDD
- Claudia Pioarte - IDEAM
- Edersson Cabrera - IDEAM
- Ruben Acosta - PNN-DTAM
- Julio Cesar Estrada - OPIAC
- Ginny Alba - OPIAC
- Jairo Ducuara - OPIAC
- Maria del Pilar Vega - OPIAC
- Jorge Villegas - OPIAC
- Hernando Muñoz - OPIAC
- Driana Yauripoma - OPIAC
- Jose Suarez - PCN
- Juan Pinilla - B/Solano
- Joffdon Quinto - Riovero
- Javier Sabogal - WWF
- Ivonne Chicedo Quibató

Democratic Republic of Congo

- Leon Kanu Mbizi – National REDD+ Coordinator, DRC
- Vincent Kasulu – Director, Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Fabien Monteils – UN-REDD Advisor, UNDP Office, DRC

- Gilbert Atanda – Programme Manager, FAO Funded National Forest Inventory Project
- Dr. Clement Vangu-Lutete –Programme Manager, FIP, DRC
- Cleo Mashini Mwatha – REDD+ Coordination Office, DRC
- Bruno Hugel – Technical Adviser, National REDD+ Programme
- Raoul Kamanda – Communications Officer, National REDD+ Programme
- D. Katshunga – REDD+ Coordination Office, DRC
- Michel Mokondji – Ministry of Agriculture
- Flory Botamba – WWF DRC Country Office
- Alain P Ngulungu – GTRC (NGO)
- Adrian Kakula - REDD+ Coordination Office, DRC
- FelicienMulenda –Ministry of Finance, CTR, DRC
- Benjamin Mandjo – REDD+ and FIP, DRC
- Marie T. Okenge - REDD+ Coordination Office, DRC
- J.R. Bowela – IGED / CRDN (NGO)
- Joseph Kaseya – FEC (Private Sector)
- Credo Mboma – GTCR (NGO)
- KeddyBosulu – REPALEF (NGO)

Ecuador

- Nicolay Aguirre - Universidad de Loja
- Ampam Karakras - CONFENIAE
- Andrea Marín - Coordinadora Programa Conservación de Bosques y REDD+
- Henning Weise - Programa Conservación de Bosques y REDD+
- Max Lascano - Programa Socio Bosque
- Felipe Sotomayor - GIZ
- Damián Villacres - GIZ
- Rhena Hoffmann - GIZ
- Montserrat Alban - Conservación Internacional
- Free De Koning - Conservación Internacional
- Juan Reategui - COICA
- Jessica Gifford - Fundación Pachamama
- María Belén Paéz - Fundación Pachamama
- Teresa Mosquera - Secretaría de Pueblos, Movimientos Sociales y Participación Ciudadana
- Eduardo Noboa - Ministerio Coordinador de Sectores Estratégicos
- Fernando Pachano - Oficina del CoordinadorResidente
- Kelvin Cueva - FAO UN-REDD
- Gabriel Jaramillo - UNDP Ecuador

Papua New Guinea

- Joe Pokana – MRV Technical Working Group Leader, Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)
- Eunice Dus- REDD+ Technical Working Group (OCCD)
- Gwen Sissou – REDD+ (Mitigation) Technical Working Group Coordinator
- Amos Goodwill – Acting Managing Director, PNG Forestry Authority
- Gewa Gamoga –REDD+ & Climate Change Manager, PNG Forestry Authority
- Dambis Kaip – Manager Policy & Aid Coordination Branch, PNG Forestry Authority
- David McLachlan-Karr – UNDP Resident Representative
- Maria Cadahia – UNDP – REDD+ Officer
- Gwen Maru – Head, Energy and Environment, UNDP
- Clement Bourse –Attache, Rural Development, EU Delegation
- Yoshiki Takahama – First Secretary, Embassy of Japan
- Hiromitsu Iwamoto – Project Formulation Advisor – JICA
- Noriyuki Ito – Assistant Resident Representative, JICA

- Kiyoshi Suzuki – Forest Inventory / Project Coordinator, JICA
- Caroline -AUSAID Mission, PNG
- Ian Orrell – Executive Director, PNG Palm Oil Council
- Gabriel Samol, CEO Timber Association
- Thomas Paka – Executive Director, PNG Eco-Forestry Forum
- Bensolo Ken – Forestry and REDD Officer, WCS, PGN Programme
- Paul Barker – Institute of National Affairs, PNG

Tanzania

- Everist Nashanda – UNDREDD Coordinator, Tanzania Forest Service
- Rahima Njaidi – NGO MJUMITA
- Otieno F.E. – NAFORMA
- Rumisha Mala – Tanzania Forest Service
- Raymond Killenga – Eastern Arc Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)
- Lauri Tamminen – NAFORMA / FAO
- Amina Akede - Tanzania Forest Service
- Joseph Kigula - Tanzania Forest Service
- Emmanuel Massawe – Law and Environmental Association of Tanzania (LEAT)
- Simon George Mbaya – MAFC
- Miza Suleiman Khamis – DFNRNR
- Firmat Banzi – MAFC
- Mary Swai – NGO TATEDO
- Maria Kapiwa - Tanzania Forest Service
- Pius Yanda – Institute of Resource Assessment / University of Dar es Salaam
- Elikana John - Tanzania Forest Service
- KahanaLukumbusya – LTS Consulting
- Nurdin Chamuya - Tanzania Forest Service (NAFORMA COORDINATOR)
- Ralf Ernst – UN-REDD Coordinator, UNDP
- Mr Julius Ningu – Director of Environment, Office of the Vice-President, United Republic of Tanzania
- Inger Naess – Counsellor, Environment and Climate Change, Embassy of Norway
- MerjaMakela – Counsellor, Natural Resources, Embassy of Finland