

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Report of the Thirteenth Policy Board Meeting

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

6-7 November 2014

Arusha, Tanzania

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Summary of decisions

Session I: Opening and Approval of Agenda

1. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved the agenda for the Thirteenth Policy Board.

Session II: Overview of Progress and Results

2. The Policy Board took note of the update of the Funding Framework of the UN-REDD Programme Fund and of the UN-REDD Programme 2014 Semi-Annual Progress Update.

Session III: Funding Allocation Requests

3. The Policy Board approved the revised Work Plan and Budget for Year 4 (2015) (additional activities) of the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA) and allocation of US\$ 6,955,000 as per the submission form.
4. The Policy Board requested the Secretariat provide guidance to countries on the opportunities to include relevant civil society and/or indigenous peoples organization(s) in the development of Targeted Support proposals when appropriate and in a voluntary manner, primarily on issues of participation, consultation, safeguards, land tenure and benefit sharing, and requests the Secretariat to report on the number of approved Targeted Support proposals with inclusion of relevant civil society and/or indigenous peoples organizations.
5. The Policy Board approved Honduras' funding request of US\$ 3,609,645 for its National Programme, as per the budget of the submission form, including the proposed budget allocation. The recommendations of the Policy Board, independent technical reviews, and the Secretariat should be included in the National Programme document prior to the finalization and taken into consideration as necessary during implementation.
6. The Board approved Uganda's funding request of US\$ 1,798,670 for its National Programme, as per the budget of the submission form, including the proposed budget allocation, taking into account the recommendations from the Policy Board, independent technical reviews, and the Secretariat in the preparation of the National Programme.

Session IV: Strategic and Policy Issues

7. The Policy Board:
 - i) Took note of the draft strategic framework proposed for 2016-2020 (UNREDD/PB13/2014/IV/4).

ii) Requested the Secretariat circulate a revised draft strategic framework 2016-2020 for comments, including an outline of management arrangements and governance options, by 28 February 2015. The new draft should reflect inputs from the Board provided at its 13th meeting, as well as any additional inputs submitted to the Secretariat by 30 November 2014.

iii) Requested the Secretariat propose to the Board by 15 March 2015 a consultation process for finalizing governance arrangement options to support the revised strategic framework 2016-2020.

iv) Requested the Secretariat submit the revised strategic framework 2016-2020 for consideration by the Board at PB14.

Session V: Country Experiences: From readiness to implementation

No decisions made.

Session VI: SNA Update

No decisions made.

Session VII: Closure of Meeting

8. The Policy Board took note of the proposal to hold its next meeting, the Fourteenth Policy Board meeting, in May 2015. The Secretariat will liaise with the FCPF and communicate the confirmed meeting dates and venue.

Introduction

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) held its Thirteenth Policy Board (PB13) meeting on 6-7 November 2014 in Arusha, Tanzania, following the Eighteenth Participants Committee (PC) and Seventh Participants Assembly of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in the same location.

The meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General of the Forestry Administration at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia; and Mr. Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant Director-General of the Forestry Department at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The meeting was attended by 77 participants (see Annex I). All documents and presentations are available on the UN-REDD Programme [website](#) and [workspace](#).

Session 1: Opening and Approval of Agenda

Welcoming remarks were made by the Secretariat, Co-chairs and UN Resident Coordinator of Tanzania, before a keynote speech being delivered by a Tanzanian Minister of State. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board (PB) then reviewed and approved the agenda for the PB13 meeting (**see PB13 Decision 1**). A new pledge of NOK 75 million (m) was made by Norway - subject to approval by the country's Parliament – while US\$ 500 000 was pledged by Spain.

1a. Welcome and introduction by co-chairs

Mario Boccucci, Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, welcomed all participants and introduced Dr. Sam Ang Chea and Mr. Eduardo Rojas-Briales as the PB13 Co-chairs.

Dr. Sam Ang Chea began by reflecting on the auspicious timing of the PB13 meeting. At the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in September, governments, the private sector, multilaterals, indigenous peoples and civil society made ambitious commitments that together have the potential to halve deforestation by 2020 and end it by 2030, he recalled – bringing forests to the forefront of the fight against climate change. The aim must now be to ensure this commitment is followed through, he underlined, starting from PB13, where the role of forests as a mitigation tool and capacities to deliver REDD+ can be reinforced. Cambodia is pleased to see the focus of the Programme's draft strategic framework 2016-2020 being on helping countries respect REDD+ guidelines under the Warsaw Framework, he added, while sharing his country's vision for a more streamlined and efficient multi-agency approach.

In his welcoming remarks, Eduardo Rojas-Briales also emphasised the important timing of the meeting, which follows comprehensive consultations with a broad range of stakeholders from nearly 50 REDD+ countries as part of the process towards building the Programme's new strategy. Describing PB13 as a platform for dialogue on the new strategy, Mr. Briales noted how this would pave the way for the Programme to deliver needs-based readiness support in its next five year phase. The Co-chair thanked

the Programme's donors for their continued commitment, which he hoped could increase to meet the level of ambition set by the Declaration on Forests issued at the Climate Summit.

Finally, Mr. Briales drew participants' attention to the Universal Exposition EXPO 2015 taking place in October 2015, whose theme is Feeding the Planet and where the increased role of forests in food security would be highlighted. The World Forests Congress will be taking place in Africa for the first time next September, he also noted.

1b. Welcome remarks by the UN Resident Coordinator in Tanzania, Álvaro Rodriguez

Together with 56 partner countries, the UN-REDD Programme has made good progress in readiness for REDD+, Mr. Rodriguez noted in his welcoming remarks. The Programme seeks to provide world class expertise and strives to be nimble and responsive, he stressed. Meanwhile, South-South exchange of knowledge is critical for building capacity at country level and harnessing the social, economic and environmental benefits of REDD+, he noted. The UN Resident Coordinator then reflected on the particular challenges faced in this context by Tanzania, which include indigenous communities' high dependency on forests, illegal timber extraction, the clearance of forests for agriculture and a population boom. Yet Tanzania is responding to this challenge. Following work towards a national REDD+ strategy and action plan being approved for Tanzania in the country's Parliament last year, nine pilot projects have been set up to test key REDD+ policy areas, while Phase II is expected to get underway in the country as soon as funding is secured, Mr. Rodriguez noted. The UN Resident Coordinator also reflected on how successful implementation of REDD+ readiness is also due to the unique cooperation of UN agencies, the multi-sectoral approach of Programme and its engagement with stakeholders. While this can present challenges in terms of coordination and probably means the Programme moves forward at a slower pace, it also moves forward on a stronger basis, he stressed.

1c. Keynote speech by Dr Binilith Satano Mahenge, Minister of State in the Vice President's Office for Environment

Heralding the official opening of the meeting, the Minister of State expressed his pride in PB13 taking place in Tanzania. Dr Mahenge described climate change as the greatest challenge of our time, noting how its harmful effects are influencing Tanzania's indigenous peoples, communities, ecosystems, infrastructure and wildlife - as seen during the PB field trip. Some 55% of the country is covered by forested woodland and more than half is located in protected areas, meaning 76m tonnes of carbon are sequestered in this way each year. Yet 372 000 ha of woodland is still cut down annually, almost entirely for fuel wood used as energy. REDD+ can thus enable stakeholders involved to secure multiple benefits in this context and will be extremely important in tackling climate change, the Minister noted. The Warsaw Framework is of prime importance for this and paves the way forward for implementing REDD+, he affirmed.

1d. Review and approval of the agenda

Mr. Briales introduced the observers present. These were Guinea, Burundi, the outgoing Civil Society representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Transparency International and Price Waterhouse Cooper. The Co-chair then invited all participants to introduce themselves briefly.

Norway subsequently intervened to announce a new pledge of NOK 75m – equivalent to approximately US\$ 11m, subject to approval by the country's Parliament. The donor recognised the vast progress made by the Programme, especially regarding safeguards and in advancing work on tenure. The pledge is aimed at recognising the need for countries to better deliver on the Warsaw Framework and considered the growing number of countries wishing to join the National Programme. In light of this, Norway's pledge is contingent on the new funds i) being entirely dedicated to National Programmes, ii) being aimed at supporting countries that have shown a strong political commitment to REDD+, including through their engagement in existing funding mechanisms, iii) help bring about a regional balance in the selection of new countries for National Programmes. Spain then announced a pledge of € 500 000, stressing that the Programme can create conditions for a better environment in the long term and countries should be its leaders.

The agenda was then adopted by PB with no objections. Finally, Mr. Briales outlined some operational aspects of the meeting, including a reminder to new Policy Board members to sign the disclosure of interest form.

Session 2: Overview of progress and results

An update was provided on new National Programmes, major events taking place under or linked to REDD+, as well as new working methods or areas. An update on the financial status of the Programme fund was provided, while the new-look Semi Annual Update was presented to the Board, which took note of both documents ([see PB13 Decision 2](#)). Findings from the 'Protecting Climate Finance: An Anti-Corruption Assessment of the UN-REDD Programme' study were presented. Accounts were furthermore provided of the 18th FCPF Participants Committee meeting and Information and Knowledge Sharing sessions from previous days.

2a. Overview of progress and results

The Programme's Head of Secretariat, Mario Bocucci, took stock of progress made since the Twelfth PB meeting by recalling the decisions taken there, including the approval of Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire and Mongolia's National Programmes and a follow-up to the external evaluation of the Programme.

Mr. Bocucci also laid the grounds for the discussion on strategic and policy issues by referring to the extensive consultations that had taken place on the new strategy during three workshops in Panama City, Nairobi and Bangkok.

The Head of the Secretariat noted that Liberia, Togo and Fiji have joined the Programme, taking the number of UN-REDD Programme partner countries to 56. Paraguay's National Programme was extended until January 2016 following an independent mid-term review and some adjustments made, he reminded. Colombia's National Programme is now underway following the signing of its National Programme document, while Bangladesh and Mongolia have addressed comments received from PB on its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

In a sign that the Programme is working with all ministries relevant to REDD+, the first REDD+ Academy session was organised with branches of government other than those for the environment or forestry,

Mr. Boccucci told the Board. An update on the REDD Assessment of Data, Analysis and Reporting (RADAR) tool for supporting planning and enhancing implementation of National Programmes was presented, with country snapshots already online.

Updating PB members on September's Climate Summit, Mr. Boccucci outlined pledges made by each stakeholder grouping at the meeting and highlighted government buy-in to the private sector goal of eliminating deforestation from commodity supply chains by 2020.

Meanwhile, regarding follow up to the recent external evaluation of the Programme, the Head of the Secretariat emphasised that implementation of the evaluation's recommendations are being addressed through the 2016-2020 Strategy development process. He also highlighted several examples of how recommendations are being taken forward concurrently, noting how deforestation drivers are increasingly embedded into National Programmes as a focus area and are feeding into national strategies.

A presentation was then made by Claire Anne Martin - the Research and Capacity Building Coordinator at Transparency International - on the main findings of a series of reports on protecting climate funds from corruption, including the UN-REDD Programme. The [assessment](#) covered transparency, integrity and accountability. The Programme was found to score highly on anti-corruption rules and observer participation, average on policy transparency, but below average on sanctions put in place to guard against fraud.

2b. Consolidated Annual Progress Report 2012 of the UN-REDD Programme Fund and update on the financial status

A snapshot of the financial status of the UN-REDD Programme Fund was provided in a presentation by Pierre Pascal Bardoux-Chesneau - Portfolio Manager at the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) - based on the Programme's Funding Framework document ([UN-REDD/PB13/2014/2b](#)).

Total deposits were presented as totalling US\$ 224.8m. Norway remains the Programme's largest contributor - having committed US\$ 230m - followed by Denmark, Spain, the EU and Japan, while US\$ 1.3m is still pending disbursement from the EU. A link was shown to exist between contributions and programming cycles - seen as demonstrating not only that contributors were able to follow the capacity of the Board to allocate, but also that the Board was able to readily programme donor contributions.

Average delivery reached 60% in December 2013, while current trends suggest a majority of ongoing projects funded prior to 2014 are expected to reach 100% delivery in the next two years. A detailed delivery analysis was also provided for individual UN REDD countries. Following requests for a National Programme from Honduras and Uganda, US\$ 12m remains available for programming, with data available on the Fund's [GATEWAY](#) web page.

Feedback from the Policy Board

A call came for the Programme to aim for a higher delivery rate, to which the MPTF responded that the current rate of 60% was arguably already satisfactory, given that National Programmes are still ongoing.

2c. Semi-Annual Update of the UN-REDD Programme

An update on progress made during the first half of 2014 was provided by Thais Linhares-Juvenal, Senior Officer at the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

The latest Semi-Annual Update covers progress updates and financial information and includes annexes on the Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme (SNA) and National Programmes, the Secretariat explained. The layout of the report was shown, highlighting a new section on delays and challenges for each National Programme. The Semi-Annual Update was presented as being lighter than previous editions as it is only intended as a progress update, leaving the more comprehensive results-based reporting exercise to be delivered through the UN-REDD Programme Annual Consolidated Report as demonstrated in the 2013 Annual Report. For the first time, the Update provides a consolidated view of support through the Programme's delivery modalities, linking the SNA and National Programmes and the role both modalities play in supporting countries individually and at regional and global levels. Ms Linhares-Juvenal drew attention to how the Update is intended to present the main activities and milestones achieved in the first half of 2014 and progress towards targets.

Feedback from the Policy Board

Several aspects of the design and content of the Semi Annual Update were praised by the Board. The need for reporting to focus on outcomes was nonetheless stressed, with suggestions given as to how and in which report this is done in future.

The clarity of financial information, graphics included in the report and delivery rate for projects was commended, especially with regards to the SNA programme. The inclusion of delays and challenges faced by countries was also welcomed, with Board members suggesting this could form the basis for a more thorough analysis of bottlenecks in future. A call came for insights on how the bottlenecks are being addressed to be included in future reports, so as to assist countries with what can be very technical issues.

Yet the Board also responded to the presentation by noting how the report was still focused on outputs rather than outcomes, with the latter seen as being highly important. The Secretariat observed how the more substantive reporting based on results and following the monitoring framework is delivered in the Annual Report, but that activities and milestones reported in the semi-annual cycle are still measured against their contribution towards achieving the targets. Recognising the reporting burden for the Secretariat and countries, result-based reporting was seen by the Board as eventually being more suited for the Annual Report. The number of activities being carried out was seen as being impressive, but a focus on priorities and consideration for how to report on these to the international community was also urged. For future reports, it was suggested that reporting also take place against milestones and outcomes in the context of the Warsaw Framework and that proposals on lighter ways to report progress semi-annually are presented to the Board.

Following a question from the floor regarding the training on reference emission levels, the UN agencies clarified that this mainly covered governmental staff, researchers and civil society members. A request was then made for information on activities related to community-based monitoring to be included in future reports.

2d. Update on progress of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) since the 14th Participants Committee meeting

Stephanie Tam, Carbon Finance Specialist at the FCPF, updated the Board on the FCPF's 18th Participants Committee and 17th Participants Assembly meetings, as well as the Facility's annual report for 2014.

Highlights from the last year include how 45 out of the 47 countries covered by the Facility now have R-PPs and are working towards a common approach on topics such as safeguards. A methodological framework for the Carbon Fund was also approved, with 11 countries having been selected to take part, allowing the FCPF to move towards putting large scale REDD+ projects into practice.

In the interest of the stability of country programmes, an extension of the FCPF's Carbon Fund beyond 2020 was discussed at the meeting and received strong support. Yet an extension of the Readiness Fund was not supported to the same extent, due the Fund including objectives that should be achieved before that date. Fund disbursement has meanwhile increased exponentially, participants heard.

Looking forward, the next milestone for countries will be submission of their readiness packages, expected to begin in 2015. An evaluation of the FCPF will also be carried out next year on both FCPF funds.

2e. Report back from the information and knowledge sharing sessions

Thais Linhares-Juvenal, Senior Officer at the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, reported back on all of the information and knowledge sharing sessions that had taken place on 5 November. Her readout is available on the Programme's Workspace in *Information Session Documents* under the *Thirteen Policy Board Meeting* folder.

i. Information Session on National REDD+ Strategies

General conclusions from regional workshops on national REDD+ strategies taking place in Ecuador and Kenya were presented by Patricia Serrano - the REDD+ Legal Adviser for Ecuador - and Deuteronomy Kasaro, Zambia's National REDD+ Coordinator at the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. Conclusions from a further national workshop on Cambodia's preparation to comply with the Warsaw Framework were presented by Chhun Delux, Deputy Chief of the Forest Carbon Credits and Climate Change Office at Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.

Grace Balawag from Tebtebba, Coordinator for the Global Partnership of Indigenous Peoples on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development, reported back on the engagement of indigenous peoples in the design of the Philippine's REDD+ strategy. Results from a survey of 30 countries were presented by UNDP, showing that countries are progressing well towards their national strategies and are satisfied with the UN-REDD support, with common but also different degree of maturity, needs and challenges across regions. The three country representatives stressed the need to take a cross-sectoral approach when addressing drivers of deforestation, the need to assess and embed REDD+ strategies into existing policies, legal and institutional framework, and the importance of engaging with other countries to build a community of practice and boost South-South exchanges. Countries also highlighted that institutional and political leadership is instrumental, and that the transition between the formulation of the national strategy and the implementation of policies, measures and activities should be anticipated and secured.

ii. Information Session on Reference Emission Levels and Forest Reference Levels (REL/FRL)

This session, moderated by Maria Sanz-Sanchez, Senior Forestry Officer at the FAO, sought to share experiences on Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) setting in light of the latest Warsaw Framework guidance and the likely new direction of the Programme's strategy. Presentations were made by Philippe Crete, Forestry Officer at the FAO, Ana Karla Perea Blazquez of the Mexican Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources; Zambia's REDD+ Coordinator Deuteronomy Kasaro and Evarist Nashanda, Principal Forest Officer at the Tanzanian Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

FAO introduced a new publication examining ten country experiences in FREL/FRLs design entitled 'Emerging approaches to Forest Reference Emission Levels and/or Forest Reference Levels for REDD+: Trends and Challenges'.

Representatives from the three countries presented their experiences in developing FREL/FRLs, highlighting the importance of building on existing information and reflecting on available technical and methodological options. The three countries explained how they are experimenting with sub-national FREL/FRLs and how the data collected by their national forest monitoring system will provide the basis for their historical time series. Zambia noted that the country sees advantages in setting sub-national reference levels, for instance for assigning decentralized responsibilities and ensuring more targeted safeguards assessment. Tanzania meanwhile highlighted the challenge of FREL/FRLs, given that data and finance to support its development can be lacking. Mexico provided a comprehensive view of its national process for developing forest reference levels and its final decision to build on its existing national datasets for developing both a sub-national and a national forest reference level to access different finance sources.

iii. Information Session on Tenure and REDD

This session was introduced by Tiina Vahanen, Deputy-Director at the FAO and Amanda Bradley, Tenure Specialist at the agency. An oral intervention was made by William Sutherland of the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), while country experiences were presented by Dr. Clement Chilima, Deputy Director of Forestry in charge of National Forestry Research for Malawi and Dr. Shahzad Jehangir, Deputy Inspector on General Forests at the Climate Change Division of the Government of Pakistan.

Tenure is too political an issue for a UN-REDD Programme blueprint to be put in place and the topic must instead be addressed at national level, the Board heard during this session. However, the FAO publication 'Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT)' was presented as being a guiding framework for doing so.

Tenure is also often dealt with by ministries other than the one where REDD+ focal points work. Yet clear and secure tenure is a key element for the effective management of forests and for controlling deforestation drivers, Ms Bradley underlined. It also provides a sense of ownership in the maintenance of forest resources.

Full clarity on carbon rights is not a pre-requisite to having rules on tenure, UN agencies noted. Instead,

local tenure rights and exclusion rights need to be clarified before REDD can work successfully, Mr Sutherland argued. Indeed, research carried out by CIFOR covering jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional projects ranked tenure as being the prime challenge for implementing REDD.

One Board member saw the success of their country's strategy as being intrinsically linked to clear tenure rights being in place. Indeed, thirteen countries have already expressed an interest in working on tenure in REDD, the Board heard. A clear call also came from the floor for tenure to be addressed in the Programme's 2016-2020 strategy.

Meanwhile, a survey carried out during the session found that over half of PB participants rated addressing tenure issues as extremely important and an overwhelming majority believe that tenure issues must be addressed at the very start of the REDD+ process.

iv. Information Session on the SNA Work Plan & Budget Revision 2015

The Secretariat provided the Board with information on the proposed revision of US\$ 6,995 000 to be made to the SNA budget for 2015. The funds will allow for targeted support to be delivered, helping establish FRELS/FRLs, National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) and National REDD+ Strategies Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems (SIS), as well as address tenure and understand drivers of deforestation. The proposed allocation of the new funding would respect priorities identified through previous targeted support requests and be in alignment with the Warsaw Framework.

It was noted that the proposal was contingent upon availability of new funding to the UN-REDD Programme as the available funds for programming in the MPTF are envisaged to be allocated to new National Programmes.

A call also came from the floor for the Secretariat to incentivize joint government-CSO targeted support requests, which the Secretariat signalled depended on a decision by the Board. Clarification was furthermore provided on funding for community led activities and the finance in place for this, with the Programme providing an update on the delivery of Community-Based REDD+ in six pilot countries.

Session 3: Funding Allocation Requests

A budget revision to the SNA Work Plan and Budget for 2015 and two new National Programmes - Honduras and Uganda were approved by the Board (See PB13 Decisions 3, 4, 5 and 6).

3a. SNA Work Plan and Budget addendum 2015

Ms. Thais Linhares-Juvenal introduced a revision to the SNA 2015 budget of US\$ 6,955,000. All due steps were taken prior to the revision being submitted for approval, she noted, including PB members being contacted during the summer and invited to propose priorities for the revision to consider.

The Secretariat demonstrated that demand for targeted support is increasing, especially for activities related to the four pillars of the Warsaw Framework. The entire revision would therefore be allocated to provision of targeted support on National REDD+ Strategies, NFMS, FREL/FRL, Safeguards and Safeguard

Information Systems (SIS). The new funds will also allow for support to addressing tenure issues and tackling drivers of deforestation.

The SNA Monitoring Framework has furthermore been updated so as to reflect the additional funding approved within the two previous revisions to the 2011-2015 Work Plan and budget, as well as this proposed one, Ms. Juvenal informed. The SNA Monitoring Framework now includes the new outputs created within the 2014 and 2015 work plans and reflect the more ambitious support on the parameters on baselines, targets, indicators, means of verification, risks and assumptions.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board welcomed the proposal for the 2015 budget to be increased and for this to be aligned with the Warsaw Framework. The flexible nature of targeted support was commended, as was its availability for addressing gaps and ensuring completeness of national REDD+ efforts, in composition with funding from other sources. The Programme must continue to work towards ensuring targeted support can be seen to support transparent and inclusive governance, the Board added. While supporting the budget revision, the Board expressed concern at the increase of funds to the SNA Programme, seen as meaning more support for UN agencies rather than directly to countries. However, clarification was provided by the Secretariat on the criteria for deploying targeted support, which is delivered directly to countries upon country request. Ms. Juvenal also provided data showing how the proportion of National Programmes in the overall allocation of funds within the UN-REDD Programme is increasing.

Indigenous peoples and Civil Society Board members and observers requested further guidance on possibilities for presenting joint civil society-government targeted support requests, including a goal of 10% of targeted support requests to include indigenous peoples in 2015. The Secretariat noted the proposal but informed that such guidance needed to be agreed by the Board while alerting to the risks of establishing quantitative indicators or goals. Nigeria offered to facilitate an informal consultation on the margins of the meeting. A small contact group formed by representatives of all Policy Board constituencies met on the margins of the meeting and presented a draft decision approved by the Board (**See PB13 decision 4**).

3b. National Programmes for approval

Mr. Nelson Ulloa, the REDD+ Coordinator for Honduras, introduced a presentation on his country's proposed National Programme. He explained that Honduras wants to protect a good area of forest while also generating sustainable employment. Forests cover 48% of Honduran territory yet the FAO estimates that 46-76 000 hectares (ha) are lost each year. The country has therefore prepared a R-PP document totalling US\$ 8,659,600. This was devised involving analyses and roundtables being carried out under a participatory process involving indigenous peoples and afro Hondurans in particular. A dedicated office for indigenous peoples has been boosted, responsible for assigning funds for consultation activities. Taking into consideration the existing FCPF grant, the Honduran government has assigned the same management unit to oversee and support both the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF, with the aim of enhancing cohesion and complementarity among the two initiatives. The total amount of UN-REDD financial support requested is US\$ 3,609,645.

Following the presentation by Honduras, the Secretariat summarized the quality assurance process, confirming the submission of all required documents, including the signed minutes of the validation meeting. In addition, this had been subject to three independent reviews, including two from the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) roster with a view to building on and enhancing the FCPF process. All Programme criteria were found to have been met, while recommendations were included in the Submission form. The Secretariat recommended that the Policy Board approves the fund allocation request by Honduras.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board asked how REDD+ was being integrated into sustainable development strategy, how coordination among various national authorities takes place and whether the country had considered allocating funding for multi-stakeholder platforms to be held at local and provincial level. The Board also asked how local communities that are not indigenous peoples had been taken into account during the strategy process.

Three events have already been organised addressing the engagement of indigenous peoples and forest communities, with logistical and administration support coming from the Programme, Mr. Ulloa responded. Following a query from the Board on how addressing the different drivers of deforestation would be coordinated, the country replied that an agricultural sub-committee has been set up and that this is linked to the office that advises the President on climate change.

The Board welcome the strong level of political will shown by the Honduran proposal and inquired further on the coordination mechanisms in relation to the FCPF grant.

The secretariat added to responses made by Honduras by indicating that an Institutional Context Analyses had been undertaken during the scoping stage in order to better understand the institutional context and political economy. In turn, this was aimed at helping identify key entry points and triggers for engaging non-REDD stakeholders.

Uganda

Xavier Mugumya, the National REDD+ Focal Point for Uganda, introduced his country's proposed National Programme. The overall budget for carrying out Uganda's R-PP is US\$ 10.7m, with US\$ 5m mobilised from other sources. A number of key work streams were presented as requiring specific support – which the UN-REDD Programme can provide – while significant capacity gaps remain in the country regarding expertise and technology. The Programme therefore worked with the country to identify four work streams, including support towards the development of its national strategy through policy measures and multi-sectoral dialogues. A National Forest Monitoring System will be set up while work with stakeholders on data analyses will allow for the strategy to be carried out at a sub-national level.

Following the presentation by Uganda, the Secretariat provided an overview of the quality assurance process, also noting that the Programme's engagement with Uganda had already started with targeted support focusing on multiple benefits. Assuring the Board that all due documents had been submitted, the Secretariat informed the Board that, following concerns raised at PB12, a coordinated mission

between UNREDD and the FCPF had also taken place in order to address concerns regarding absorptive capacity and coordination of efforts. This was said to have resulted in the design of a smaller scale National Programme, as seen in the submission form. Furthermore, the Secretariat confirmed that all concerns and questions raised following Uganda's informal presentation at PB12 had been addressed. The fund allocation request was subsequently recommended for approval by the PB.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board commended the Ugandan proposal as a good example of a country-demand led process that also did well to ensure complementary activities between the FCPF, bilateral funds and the UN-REDD Programme. It also praised the commitment shown by Uganda investing considerable resources into its R-PP and welcomed what was seen as a sober fund allocation request.

The way in which activities to be delivered by Uganda were made comprehensive and clear was acknowledged by the Board, noting a concerted attempt made to ensure that activities carried out by different donors would complement each other. Referring to Uganda's participation in the East Africa Illegal Timber logging and Trade Regional Programme, the Board inquired how the governance structure of that programme would be aligned with and fit into the governance structure of the REDD+ process as described in the presentation. Uganda confirmed that East African Community climate policies, including those on illegal timber logging, had been taken into account in its climate policies. The Secretariat reported that an analysis is underway to see how the subject relates to Uganda's national REDD+ strategy, as any overlapping of work with other existing Ugandan institutions should be avoided.

A CSO representative requested that stakeholder consultations, including those taking place with civil society, be delivered at local and provincial levels and be as far-reaching as possible. Complementing Uganda's response, the Secretariat noted that a balance had to be struck between managing the country's absorptive capacity and ensuring resources are available for its ambitious plans. This had been carefully assessed during the scoping of the National Programme. If needed, additional resources could yet be allocated to the National Programme, pending their availability and approval by the Board.

A CSO representative meanwhile requested that a discussion on civil society engagement be set up, whether formal or informal, to which the Secretariat declared itself to be available for.

Session 4: Strategic and Policy Issues

The Secretariat began by providing an overview of the process towards designing the draft strategic framework for the Programme for 2016-2020. Ricardo Ulate, leader of Costa Rica's Widening Informed Stakeholder Engagement for REDD+ (WISE) project, Nigeria's National REDD+ Coordinator Salisu Dahiru and Grace Balawag, the indigenous peoples' representative for the Asia-Pacific region, also detailed their experiences of the consultation workshops that took place in Panama City, Nairobi and Bangkok feeding into the document prior to the PB meeting.

A broad and comprehensive discussion took place that saw a good amount of convergence on what the 2016-2020 strategy should aim to achieve, as well as initial discussions on how this should be done. An agreement was reached on the process for moving forwards towards finalising the new strategy ([see PB13 decision 7](#)).

Programme Strategy 2016-2020

Mike Speirs, Senior Adviser to the UN-REDD Programme, presented the process used for designing the draft strategic framework, explaining how conclusions and recommendations from an external evaluation carried out on the Programme fed into the draft strategic framework. These included recommendations to examine the overall purpose and strategic objectives of the Programme, to strengthen country ownership and to develop a theory of change. The document also draws on three regional consultation workshops, a discussion paper, interviews with PB members and an online survey conducted by the Meridian Institute, Mr Speirs told the Board.

Mario Boccucci provided a breakdown of the draft strategic framework sections, with an emphasis on how the document sought to reflect the inputs provided by PB members. The vision for the draft strategic framework is that emissions are reduced while acting as a catalyst for sustainable development, it was underlined. The document was presented as focusing on 'what' the draft strategic framework should aim to achieve, while laying the ground for a discussion on the 'how'.

Observations from the three regional workshops

During the three regional workshops, broad support was expressed for the 2016-2020 strategy to be aligned with UNFCCC demands, as the draft strategic framework proposes. South-South cooperation was seen as holding much potential in the coming years, while ways of dealing with REDD as a cross-sectoral issue and avoiding gaps in funding were seen as important areas to consider.

Mr. Ulate reported back from the Latin American and Caribbean region, noting how the draft strategic framework stood to help countries not only achieve UNFCCC objectives but also broader national ones, making it more politically viable. This is the case despite challenges and national circumstances being different from country to country, they noted. However, it was pointed out that technical and financial resources were needed to achieve these objectives and not just methodological frameworks. In this regard, strengthening South-South cooperation for bringing new partner countries up to speed and UN-REDD Programme support for setting up Greenhouse Gas inventories was seen as being highly important. Meanwhile, clarification was requested on why the document did not make reference to the Programme's six current work areas.

Reporting for the Asia-Pacific region, Ms. Balawag welcomed the prospect of the Programme being aligned with UNFCCC decisions on REDD+ in future. The Programme should also ensure that proper coordination takes place across different sectors when REDD is addressed, she added, while the role of the UN agencies and their relationship to other mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility and FCPF should be clarified. The Board heard how participants at the Asia-Pacific workshop also want the new strategy to be demand-driven and country-specific, based on country assessments. Support on non-carbon benefits should be covered under the new strategy and the role of indigenous peoples and CSO should be explicitly described, it was underlined.

Mr. Dahiru noted that the outcomes from the Africa workshop largely concurred with those from Asia-Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean region. Support was expressed for the Programme to align itself with the UNFCCC guidelines, while national ownership, regional cooperation and the relationship

between countries and agencies present there needs to be enhanced, the workshop participants had concluded. National ownership was stressed as being particularly important for Africa, where existing capacity needs to be strengthened and where awareness of REDD may be low. Development of a REDD process takes time, the workshop had noted, but people who depend on forests are not willing to wait for payments - meaning the new strategy would need to include better prospects for continuing activities in the meantime.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board congratulated the Programme on the participatory process carried out that fed into the document, which it sees as being of prime importance. Long term planning is also seen as being key, with greater ambition called for in the new strategy's vision. The Board also welcomed the Warsaw Framework being the basis for the draft strategic framework, while praising the emphasis on countries being in the driving seat. Clarification was requested on what "accompany" referred to under objective II, as this appears to only denote technical support.

While recognizing the efforts of the UN agencies to address performance issues, some of these were seen as still needing to be addressed, especially regarding accountability. Tenure was seen as being critically important worthy of being a key focus in National Programmes and, together with legal preparedness, was proposed to be considered as a priority issue. The results framework and common disbursement interface proposed was well received. Yet clarification was called for on what level institutional arrangements had been agreed with each agency, while milestones for these changes were requested.

A greater role for agriculture in the draft strategic framework was called for, with FAO perhaps in a unique position to contribute in this regard. Following the Secretariat's presentation, optimism was expressed regarding how coordination between the FCPF, the UN-REDD Programme and agencies at country level would help ensure the Programme works more efficiently. The topic of governance - especially in terms of transparency and efficiency - was seen as needing more work. Regarding strategic partnerships, deeper thinking was called for on what the added value of the UN-REDD Programme is. Meanwhile, the Board did not feel it would be possible to suggest how to complement activities with the Green Climate Fund at this stage.

In terms of the 2016-2020 strategy content, a civil society representative regretted what they saw as a lack of balance in the REDD+ process, with lots of capacity building seen as being included on technical issues, but little on those common to many countries such as deforestation drivers. A greater emphasis on South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing was called for. Another civil society representative called for changes in the document's language to reflect how country ownership did not just include governments but also a wide range of stakeholders. Meanwhile, an observer noted how the role of the private sector was as of yet unclear, underlining that the UN has the responsibility and ability to convene contributions on this.

Also in terms of the strategy's content, intermediate investments needed between now and the time of results-based payments being made were identified as a concern by the Board.

Several Board members also requested that the thinking on the new institutional arrangements for the UN agencies to be clarified. A senior agency representative, speaking on behalf of the three agencies,

assured the Board that the agencies are committed to the revolutionary changes demanded of them and that this was being addressed at the highest level. Some inter-agency legal and operational issues particularly regarding the transfer of funds and projects' oversight were reported as needing time to be adequately resolved, but that work is already in progress to address them. Mechanisms must be in place for holding the agencies accountable for overall delivery, the Board underlined.

Decisions made related to REDD at the COP16 and COP17 global climate talks have not thus far been included in the draft strategic framework, the Board noted. Land tenure issues and readiness finance were also seen as issues requiring further attention, with the former needing to be based on national policies to a greater extent for example. The Board also called for a greater emphasis on phase II to be included, covering the implementation of activities and not just their design.

(Discussion continued on Friday, 7 November following Session 5 on Country Experiences, as per the PB13 meeting agenda)

At the start of this second part to the discussion on strategic issues, and in response to the PB comments received in the first part of the session, additional individual statements were made by a senior representative from each of the UN agencies, affirming their commitment to reforming and improving the inter-agency operational arrangements, in order to better serve REDD partner countries, before the floor being opened for a reaction from the Board.

Edoardo Zandri, chief of the Territorial Ecosystems Unit at UNEP, assured that UNEP is in full agreement with the draft strategic framework for 2016-2020 and that it is ready to carry out the required internal management "revolution" so as to best support countries in the next phase of UN-REDD. Steps have already been taken in this direction, including the internal decision that any new legal instrument signed with partner countries for all new National Programmes would have to include one single administrative interface for the provision of country support. The proposed management "revolution" – including a timeline for implementation - should be included in the next draft of the strategy document, and circulated ideally well before PB14, for final presentation at PB14..

Tiina Vahanan – Deputy-Director of Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division at FAO - meanwhile pledged to identify options for one single administrative interface while taking into account individual country circumstances. FAO is committed to assigning one person from the UNREDD team for coordinating all UN-REDD support to one country and to better coordinate support with the FCPF too. In response to calls for agriculture and tenure to be addressed to a greater extent in the new strategy and draw on FAO's expertise she indicated the agency's readiness to support country efforts, including to cooperate and coordinate at the national level between the different authorities in charge of agriculture, forestry and land-use issues.

Nik Sekhran, Principal Technical Adviser at UNDP emphasised the agency's support for country-led REDD processes and pledged to ensure UN-REDD Programme national implementation takes place through one channel. This is seen as particularly important for countries moving into scaled-up readiness and REDD+ implementation and will start from Viet Nam's Phase 2 programme, they assured. The transaction burden of receiving UN-REDD Programme support must also be decreased, they agreed, while payment distribution must be equitable and not disenfranchise any communities.

The Board welcomed the prospect of a management revolution and recognised this would take time, but also guarded against there being many more meetings to finalise the 2016-2020 strategy.

The Board furthermore called for governance of the Programme to be addressed in the next draft strategic framework, noting that while decision-making was clear, this was not always the case regarding who in the Programme is responsible for follow up.

A call was made for the disbursement of funds for the readiness phase of REDD+ to be accelerated, as this was seen as a bottleneck in several countries. A single government contact point for dealing with REDD+ should be in place, but this was not seen as being easy to implement in all countries.

Regarding the language used in the document, the Board called for full participation of stakeholders to be defined more clearly.

The Co-chair called on the strategic framework not to become a negotiated text – a point echoed by donors, which urged for decisions to be made in plenary wherever possible. The Board supported this but civil society organisations stressed that if contact groups were to be set up to work on a new draft strategy, these should be held for each region.

The Secretariat summarized all comments provided by the Board and proposed a process for finalizing the 2016-2020 strategy which was agreed by the Board ([See PB13 Decision 7](#)).

Session 5: Country Experiences: From readiness to implementation

Ecuador and Zambia presented their experiences of moving towards results-based payments, covering their approach taken, milestones passed, challenges and lessons learned. The Board received clarification on how a single body for dealing with REDD+ would work and what a cross-sectoral approach to REDD issues means in practice.

Patricia Serrano, the REDD+ Legal Adviser for Ecuador, told the Board that her country began its readiness phase in 2010 while developing a national forest inventory so as to work towards elements of the Cancún Agreements such as NFMF, RELs and (SIS). A FRL is now being developed to present to the Convention. The country's National Programme was approved by PB in 2011, with a focus on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and stakeholder engagement. Ecuador's Ministry of Environment has since held a key role in the country's REDD Programme, conducting analyses of policies for mitigating deforestation for example. Its REDD+ strategy is seen as a demonstration of strong political will that will in turn help the country to access REDD finance.

Zambia's REDD+ Coordinator Deuteronomy Kasaro introduced his country's draft strategy which has been finalised and includes one single body for coordinating REDD+ at national level. The need to delegate responsibilities to sub-national level while at the same time managing expectations on results-based payments and the time needed to see them put in place was seen as being highly important. In terms of challenges, the country recognised the need to avoid being overambitious, yet all four elements of REDD+ had to be dealt with at the same time. The country's experience shows that - even with a robust strategy - unless you take actions to implement what you plan, you will not get results-

based payments, the Board heard. This is why Zambia had engaged with the private sector, promoted partnerships and increased investments, participants were told.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board welcomed both presentations and praised the two countries for the thorough thinking and technical quality of their presentations, which touched on some of the issues emerging from the draft strategic framework discussion as well. In particular, the fact that readiness is not a finite process was highlighted and the Board welcomed the way in which both countries were able to articulate this. The Board furthermore asked countries to reflect on where the single body for dealing with REDD+ would be best located and how it can best carry out its role. Zambia replied that the finance ministry will house this body and be the focal point of the country's vision for implementing REDD+. Zambia also underlined how it had not embarked on REDD outside of existing government aims, making it politically palatable. The country's representative outlined how it was necessary to constantly prepare for REDD+, such as by creating a centralised Geographic Information System unit. Regarding other institutional arrangements, a Climate Secretariat was reported as having been set up, including a committee of ministers and permanent secretariat there to do the everyday work.

Ecuador responded to the same question by explaining that its national strategy would provide a clearer idea of how coordination between ministries would be organised. In the meantime, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for ensuring climate commitments in a range of areas and not just carbon savings. The country has also not discounted the option of carrying out REDD+ in separate stages.

In response to a question on how REDD was being integrated into other policies, Zambia noted that it is not necessary to label other policies as coming under REDD, or to have a specific reference to REDD, but rather that the policies must be aligned with REDD conceptually. Initiatives aimed at provide an alternative to the use of charcoal for domestic energy needs were presented as being an example of where REDD+ was not being mentioned explicitly.

Asked whether any legal obstacles were in the way of REDD+ readiness advancing, Ecuador replied that on the contrary, nature was now recognised as having legal rights following the passing of a new Constitution in 2008. The legal reforms that this has spurred has provided the country with an opportunity to address REDD issues, with only one Constitution article on state management of environmental services proving difficult.

The Board described the chicken and egg situation regarding attracting private funding, due to the lack of predictability governments can give regarding REDD – a point echoed by Ecuador. Underlining the importance of having robust national strategies, the Boards also stressed how policy failures have been a key driver of deforestation until now – with mines found on what was once forested land in Africa for example.

For countries wishing to participate in the Programme in future, Expression of Interest letters are due to be received by the Secretariat before 12 January.

Session 6: SNA Update

Three countries presented their requests for country needs assessments recently approved by the Secretariat and to be implemented in the forthcoming months. The Board was also updated on how the Programme is gearing up to support engagement with the private sector, which becomes increasingly important moving towards results-based payments.

6a. Country Needs Assessment

Mexico, Peru and Malawi presented their experiences of Country and Regional Needs Assessments and the ways in which the support strengthened their capacity to prepare for REDD+.

In Malawi, Country Needs Assessment is expected to allow the country to design an inclusive and participatory process for developing its long-term REDD strategy, as well as reinforce government capacity, said Dr. Clement Chilima, Deputy Director of Forestry in charge of National Forestry Research. The assessment is seen as holding the potential to secure national ownership of the country's REDD process - Malawi intends to build a REDD+ Programme that will benefit the country and not vice versa. It sees REDD+ as a robust way of managing its forestry sector, while securing carbon finance would be a bonus. With the US government having been the only forestry-related donor in the country, the Programme is seen as offering a fresh perspective. The country now plans to set specific emission-reduction goals by 2030.

In Peru, institutional capacity is being improved at regional level and will benefit from the CNA, said Kenneth Peralta, Peru's REDD+ Coordinator. A Forests and Climate Change Strategy is currently being finalised by the country's Environment Ministry and will also be under the responsibility of the Agriculture Ministry. Underlining the cross-sectoral approach being taken on REDD, the Economy and Culture Ministries will also be covered by the Strategy, as well as indigenous groups. Financial support from donors - including the UN-REDD Programme – was seen as having ensured that forest investments were boosted in the country. Targeted support was also described by Peru as being necessary for plugging funding gaps, although clarification on disbursement dates was seen as being needed.

Mexico's Country Needs Assessment was meanwhile undertaken in the context of the Mesoamerican integration and development project, said Karla Blasquez-Perea, the REDD+ Focal Point for Mexico. The mechanism enabled it to engage in regional dialogue and coordination, the sharing of best practices and use of monitoring systems related to climate change. The regional assessment – proposed along with Honduras, Colombia and others -is seen as being able to ensure that roles and functions related to REDD+ in the region be connected.

6b. Private Sector Engagement

A new approach is being taken by the UN-REDD Programme in engaging the private sector, the Board heard in a presentation by Tim Christophersen, Senior Programme Officer on Forests and Climate Change at UNEP. Based on stakeholder consultations, the UN-REDD Programme will re-focus its private

sector activities on supporting countries to develop National REDD+ strategies with actions, policies and measures that shape private sector operating models so that they deliver sustainable REDD+ results.

This country-tailored approach will focus on two work streams. The first stream will focus on 'Capturing Knowledge' by creating a national convening mechanism for multi-stakeholder dialogue and planning to allow governments develop a suite of options that deliver transformative change from business-as-usual to REDD+ results. This will build on existing mechanisms and stakeholder platforms where possible.

The second work stream on 'Facilitating Change' will aim to assist governments so that actions, policies and measures achieve REDD+ results from the private sector.

The new strategic direction on private sector engagement will be incorporated into the 2016-2020 UN-REDD Programme Strategy. The work will build on the comparative advantages of the UN system, including on the networks and technical capacity of the UNEP Finance Initiative and the UNDP Green Commodities Programme.

Feedback from the Policy Board

The Board praised the new direction taken by the Programme on this subject, but questioned to what extent this had been demand-driven and the added value of the UN in this field compared to other actors.

In response, it was noted how several countries (Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Panama, Peru) had requested help from the Programme, for example to establish Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes and for exploring how the private sector could plug funding gaps and even provide REDD+ finance for the implementation of activities. The added value of the UN is meanwhile seen as it being a safe space for what can be very sensitive discussions, such as those taking place in one country on possible results-based actions from sustainable palm oil production. Other organisations hosting such discussions may come from the private sector themselves and have a vested emphasis, the Board heard, whereas the UN is neutral and exists to support governments.

Session 7: Closure of meeting

7a. Next Policy Board meeting

The Secretariat informed the Policy Board of the likelihood of the next Policy Board meeting being held in Washington D.C during the week of 18 May 2015. The FCPF would hold its 19th Participants Committee meeting during the same week. The Secretariat will liaise with the FCPF and communicate the finalized meeting dates and location in due course. (**See PB13 Decision 8**).

7b. Decisions and conclusions

Draft decisions from Sessions 1 to 7 were presented by the Co-chairs and confirmed by the Policy Board.

Annex I: List of participants

	First Name	Last Name	
1	Leandro	Fernandez	Argentina
2	Haradhan	Banik	Bangladesh
3	Md. Yunus	Ali	Bangladesh
4	Chea	Sam Ang	Cambodia
5	Chhun	Delux	Cambodia
6	Mahamat	Hassane Idriss	Chad
7	Ricardo	Ulate	Costa Rica
8	Manan Lucien	Dja	Cote d'Ivoire
9	Patricia	Serrano	Ecuador
10	Nelson	Ulloa	Honduras
11	Alfred	Gichu	Kenya
12	Alinafe	Chibwana	Malawi
13	Clement	Chilima	Malawi
14	Ana Karla	Perea Blazquez	Mexico
15	Salisu	Dahiru	Nigeria
16	Shahzad	Jehangir	Pakistan
17	Kenneth	Peralta	Peru
18	Henriette	Tsoh-Ikouna	Republic of Congo
19	Arnaud Gatien	Kiesse Kibinza	Republic of Congo
20	Juma	Mgoo	Tanzania
21	Evarist	Nashanda	Tanzania
22	Margaret	Athieno Mwebesa	Uganda
23	Xavier	Mugumya	Uganda
24	Deuteronomy	Kasaro	Zambia
25	Robert	Chimambo	CSO - Africa
26	Tek	Vannara	CSO - Asia Pacific
27	Chris	Meyer	CSO - Northern countries
28	Gustavo	Sanchez Valle	CSO - LAC
29	Joseph	Mutangah	UNPFII
30	Grace	Balawag	IP - Asia-Pacific
31	Dolores De Jesus	Cabnal Coc	IP - LAC
32	Lekumok	Kironyi	IP - Africa (Designated)
33	Christopher	Price	European Commission
34	Thomas	Sembres	European Commission
35	Morten	Nordskag	Norway
36	Tore	Langhelle	Norway
37	Berit	Tvete	Norway Embassy in Tanzania
38	Monica	Corrales	Spain
39	Gary	Decker	Consultant
40	Timothy	Mealey	Consultant

41	Victor	Illescas	LAC CSO One-time observer (OTO)
42	Claire Ann	Martin	Transparency International OTO
43	Nicholas	Moss	Price Waterhouse Cooper OTO
44	Aboubacar	Oularé	Guinea OTO
45	Felix	Ngendabanyikwa	Burundi OTO
46	Patrick	Wylie	IUCN OTO
47	Stephanie	Tam	FCPF
48	Pierre Pascal	Bardoux-Chesneau	MPTF Office
49	Eduardo	Rojas-Briales	FAO
50	Tiina	Vahanen	FAO
51	Maria	Sanz Sanchez	FAO
52	Philippe	Crete	FAO
53	Amanda	Bradley	FAO
54	Edward	Kilawe	FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa
55	Fredrick	Kivaria	FAO Tanzania
56	Sergio	Inocente	FAO Uganda
57	Alvaro	Rodriguez	UN Country Office, Tanzania
58	Abbas	Kitogo	UNDP Tanzania
59	Tim	Clairs	UNDP
60	Nik	Sekhran	UNDP
61	Charles	McNeill	UNDP
62	Fabien	Monteils	UNDP
63	Anne	Martinussen	UNDP
64	Emelyne	Cheney	UNEP
65	Thais	Narciso	UNEP
66	Tim	Christophersen	UNEP
67	Edoardo	Zandri	UNEP
68	Mirey	Atallah	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
69	Mario	Boccucci	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
70	Jennifer	Ferguson-Mitchell	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
71	Mwanaisha	Hassan	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
72	Reem	Ismail Saadeh	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
73	Mark	Grassi	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
74	Frances	Lim	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
75	Thais	Linhares-Juvenal	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
76	Sharon	McAuslan	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
77	Michael	Speirs	UN-REDD Programme Secretariat