REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

1. Cover Page

Country: **Global**

Programme Title: **UN-REDD Programme – International Support Functions**
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Joint Programme Outcome(s): **Increased international confidence and understanding about the feasibility and options for including a REDD mechanism in a Post-Kyoto regime. Specifically, by the end of 2009 the following outcomes will be achieved:**

Outcome 1: improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches
Outcome 2: increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda
Outcome 3: improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers
Outcome 4: Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies

Programme Duration: 18 months Anticipated start/end dates: 1 January 2009/ 30 June 2010 Fund Management Option(s): Pass-Through Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP (if/as applicable)	Total estimated budget*: 6,938,590 US$ Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: 6,938,590 US$ 2. Unfunded budget: _____ * Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

Sources of funded budget:
- Donor: UN-REDD Fund 6,673,590 US$
- Distribution of Funds
        FAO   1,928 million
        UNDP 1.891 million
        UNEP 2.854 million

Parallel Funding
- Donor: NORAD   265,000 US$
- Distribution of Funds
        FAO   265,000 US$

Total 6.938.590 million US$

Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
Name of Representative: Peter Holmgren Director, Environment Climate Change and Bioenergy Division *Signature* *Name of Organization:* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations *Date & Seal*	*Not Applicable*
Name of Representative: Veerle Vandeweerd Director, Environment and Energy Group *Signature* *Name of Organization:* United Nations Development Programme *Date & Seal*	*Not applicable*
Name of Representative: Tim Kasten Deputy Director, Division of Environmental Policy *Signature* *Name of Organization:* United Nations Environment Programme *Date& Seal*	*Not applicable*

2. Executive Summary

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the conversion of forests is now contributing close to 20 per cent of the overall greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere. Forest degradation also makes a significant contribution to emissions from forest ecosystems. Therefore there is an immediate need to make significant progress in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) first addressed the problem of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in developing countries at their Conference of the Parties (COP11) in December 2005. Progress has been made since then and the need to meet the challenge is now reflected in the Bali Action Plan and the COP13 Decision 2/CP.13.

The challenge is to establish a functioning international REDD finance mechanism that can be included in an agreed post-2012 global climate change framework. The immediate goal is to assess whether carefully designed payment structures and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure actual, lasting, achievable, reliable and measurable emission reductions while maintaining and improving the other ecosystem services forests provide.

FAO, UNDP and UNEP have taken up this challenge and in response to the COP13 decision, requests from countries, and encouragement from donors, they have developed a collaborative REDD programme (UN-REDD Programme). The UN-REDD Programme will consist of two sets of activities:

    (i)   country actions which will assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms;

    (ii)   international support functions which will support the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.

A Framework Document provides details of the programme, activities and management (http://www.undp.org/mdtf/UN-REDD/docs/Annex-A-Framework-Document.pdf).

This Joint Programme Document details the planned activities and budgets for the implementation and establishment of the international support functions. Separate Joint Programme Documents will be prepared for the country actions.

Norway has come forward to help the three participating UN organization in taking up the challenge. It has committed to provide 35 million US dollars for quick start actions leading to UNFCCC's COP meeting in December 2009 in Copenhagen. The UN-REDD Programme has established a multi-donor trust fund in July 2008 that allows donors to pool resources and provides funding to activities towards this programme.

The Joint Programme is focused on international support functions at a cost of about 6.94 million US dollars that attempt to support the country actions and provide the international community with confidence and understanding of the technical and social aspects of a post 2012 REDD mechanism.. The programme design draws from the respective strengths of the partner agencies in line with One-UN objectives and provides technical and scientific support as well as knowledge management. Specifically the international support functions aims to achieve the following outcomes by the end of 2009:

    Outcome 1: improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches (led by FAO)
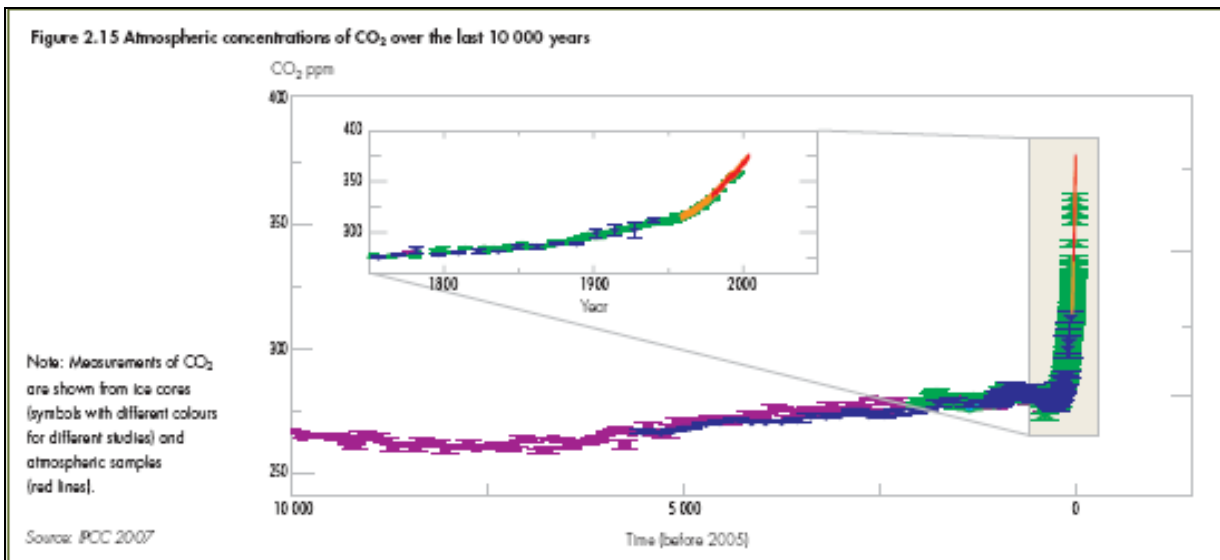
    Outcome 2: increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda (led by UNEP)

    Outcome 3: improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers (led by UNDP and UNEP)

    Outcome 4: Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies (co-led by the three agencies)

3. Situation Analysis

The ever growing human population and accelerated economic growth is continuously increasing demand on limited resources. Population growth, economic activities and consumption patterns, have placed increased pressure on the environment and are leading to environmental degradation that threatens all aspects of human wellbeing. Non-sustainable use of natural resources, including land, water, forests and fisheries is threatening sustainability of individual livelihoods as well as local, national and international economies. Most significantly, the last few decades have witnessed an unprecedented global climate disruption caused by greenhouse gas emissions from predominantly anthropogenic sources. It will affect some regions more than the others. In most of the regions, the agricultural sector will be adversely affected and therefore the rural poor.

Figure 2.15 Atmospheric concentrations of CO_2 over the last 10 000 years

Note: Measurements of CO_2 are shown from ice cores (symbols with different colours for different studies) and atmospheric samples (red lines).

Source: IPCC 2007

(Source: Geo-4, UNEP)

Land use has always been dynamic but, over the last 300 years, the rate of change has accelerated to an extent not experienced before. Between 1990 and 2005, the global forest area shrank at an annual rate of about 0.2 percent (an average of 13 million hectares/year). Losses were greatest in Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Direct emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) has risen 40% from 1970 and 2004. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that the forestry sector, mainly through deforestation, accounts for about 17% of global greenhouse emissions, making it the second largest source after the energy sector. In many developing countries, deforestation, forest degradation, forest fires and slash and burn practices make up the majority of carbon dioxide emissions.

1990 = 100

Extent of forest
Carbon in living biomass

Source: FAO 2006a

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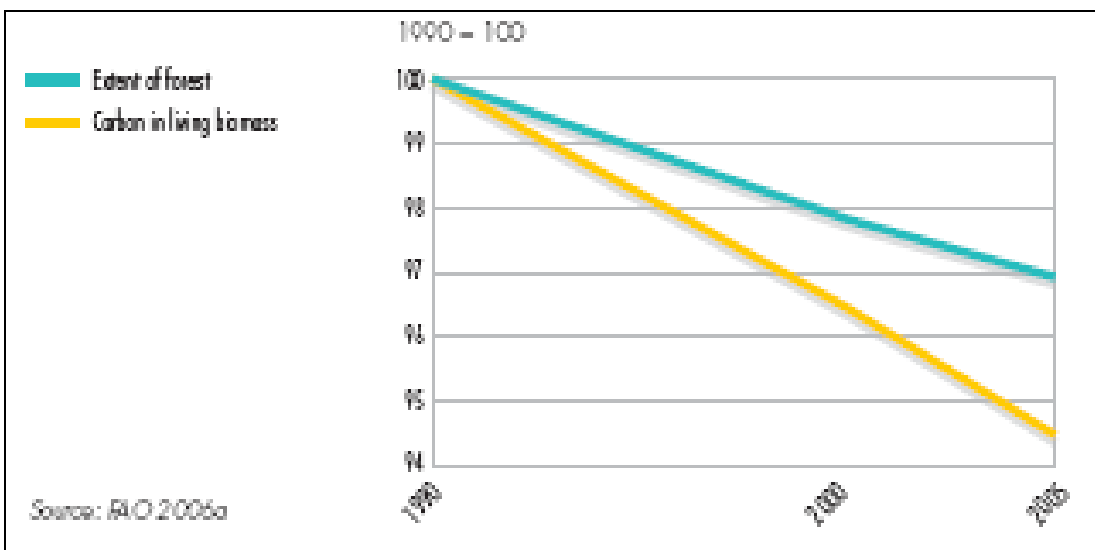
Deforestation and forest degradation also have severe adverse impacts on forest biodiversity, the availability of wood and non-wood forest products, soil and water resources and local livelihoods and often remove an important safety net for the rural poor. In fact, land has been recognized to be a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Almost half the jobs worldwide depend on forests, agriculture and fisheries. Three of every four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas—2.1 billion living on less than $2 a day and 880 million on less than $1 a day—and most depend on land and the ecosystem services that it supports for their livelihoods. Therefore improving land-use is essential to make progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty.

The significant contribution of land use change in global warming and its impact on rural poor has placed the land use at the center of the development agenda and debate. Support for efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has been expressed at the highest political levels (G8, UN General Assembly) and has been included in the Bali Action Plan of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Bali Action Plan, adopted by UNFCCC at the thirteenth session of its Conference of the Parties (COP-13) held in Bali in December 2007, mandates Parties to negotiate a post 2012 instrument, including possible financial incentives for forest-based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries. COP-13 also adopted a decision on "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action". This decision encourages Parties to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts to address the drivers of deforestation. It also encourages all Parties in a position to do so, to support capacity-building, provide technical assistance, facilitate the transfer of technology and address the institutional needs of developing countries to estimate and reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Furthermore, it lays out a process under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Affairs (SBSTA) to address the methodological issues related to REDD emissions reporting.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

Background/context:

The UN-REDD Programme grew out of requests from the respective UN agency governing bodies and rainforest countries to address issues related to forests and climate change, including through cooperation and coordination with others.

As set out in the Lessons Learned section below, there are many challenges and a myriad of REDD complexities that need to be tackled if countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation are likely to be successful and if UNFCCC COP negotiators are to feel comfortable about including REDD in a post-2012 regime. The rationale for the UN Collaborative Programme on REDD is to assist forested developing countries and the international community to gain confidence in and experience with various risk management formulae and payment structures. The aim is to generate the requisite transfer flow of resources to significantly reduce global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The immediate goal is to assess whether carefully structured and coordinated payment structures, methodologies and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure *actual*, *lasting*, *achievable*, *reliable* and *measurable* emission reductions while maintaining and improving the other ecosystem services forests provide.

It is recognized that REDD is a huge undertaking and time is extremely limited. The challenge is not likely to be met by any one initiative. The critical factor is to ensure all approaches are complementary, do not burden forested developing countries with duplicative demands, and can contribute to the final UNFCCC negotiations on a post-2012 framework.

Lessons Learned

Causes of deforestation

The underlying causes of deforestation vary from country to country and even within a country and are often complex in nature. Box below shows the results of an FAO study that highlights general regional differences. While the primary cause of deforestation in Latin America was a conversion of forests to large scale permanent agriculture, in Africa deforestation was mainly caused by conversion of forests to small scale permanent agriculture and in Asia there was a mix of direct causes. The underlying causes are often even more intractable, ranging from governance structures, land tenure systems and law enforcement, to market and cultural values of forests, to the rights of indigenous and local communities and benefit sharing mechanisms, to

poverty and food production policies. As a result, solutions need to be tailor-made to the environmental and socio-economic conditions of each country and their institutional capacity.

Box 1: Causes of Deforestation in Developing Countries, by region

1980-2000

Legend:
- Expansion of shifting cultivation into undisturbed forests
- Intensification of agriculture in shifting cultivation areas
- Direct conversion of forest area to small-scale permanent agriculture
- Direct conversion of forest area to large-scale permanent agriculture
- Gains in forest area and canopy cover
- Other
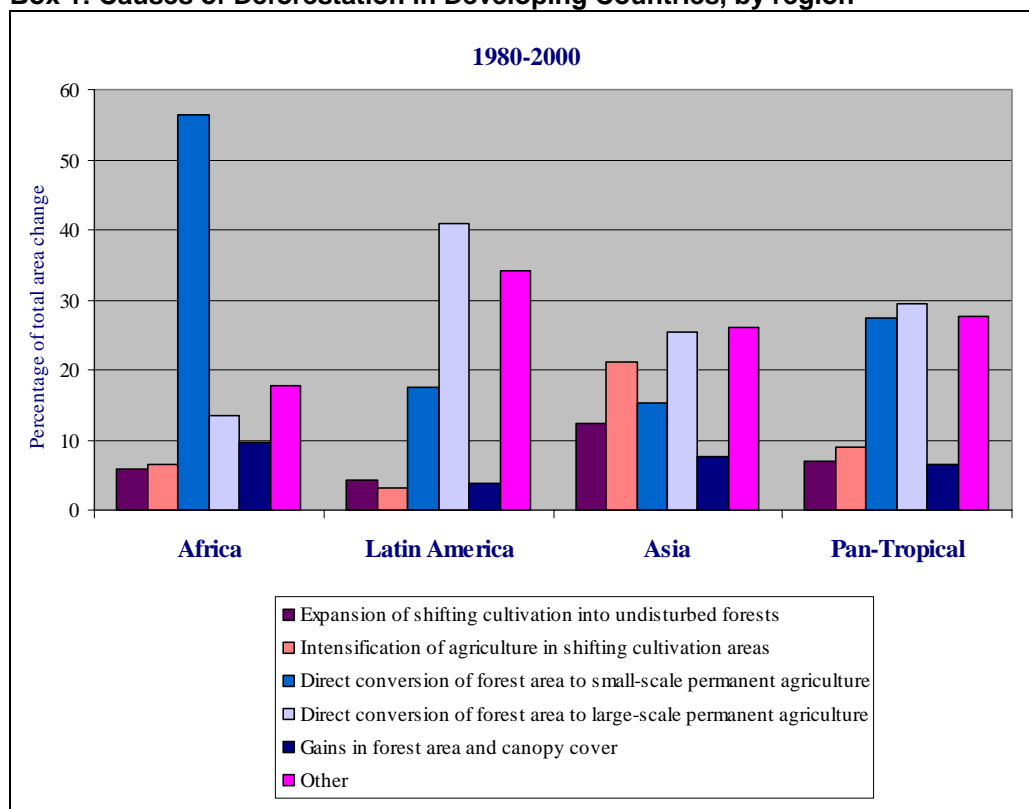
Risks related to delivering REDD benefits

Concerted efforts have been made by developing countries with support of the international community for the past couple of decades or longer to reduce unplanned deforestation, stem forest degradation and implement sustainable forest management. Despite some success stories, the challenges have proven to be considerable. Delivering emission reductions adds a significant layer of complexity and risk (see Box 2).

Box 2: Forest Emission Reduction "Delivery Risks"

Actual	• Reference scenario	• Verifiable
Lasting	• Non-permanence	• Leakage
Achievable	• Deforestation drivers • Opportunity costs • Socio-economic equity	• Policy effectiveness • Institutional/regulatory change • Corruption
Reliable	• Willing buyers • Market fungibility	• Compatibility with UNFCCC negotiations
Measurable	• Data uncertainty • Land cover classification	• Land cover change • Carbon stock/flux monitoring

If there are doubts about the ability to deliver *actual*, *lasting*, *achievable*, *reliable* and *measurable* emission reductions, REDD investors will remain risk adverse. They will seek to transfer the risks by making carbon payments to REDD countries *ex-post*, or "on-delivery". The logic is that this creates a stronger incentive for REDD countries to successfully implement their REDD programmes and achieve emission reductions. However, it is not clear whether the incentive of payment-on-delivery will be sufficient to achieving lasting change in forest-use practices, or whether it will create perverse outcomes.

Technical and Institutional Capacity

The technical and methodological issues that need to be addressed in order to deliver emission reductions have been identified under a SBSTA process since 2005. Some of the issues are currently being addressed, but others will require new approaches and new alliances. Insufficient technical capacity and resources (*i.a.* for

establishing national reference scenarios against which to assess REDD emissions reductions; for monitoring and assessment of changes in forest carbon, and for developing and implementing REDD strategies and field activities) is a barrier to REDD in many countries. Many developing countries may need assistance to set up systems to assess carbon emissions and removals on forest land, using methodologies recognized by IPCC (IPCC Good Practice Guidance) so that future results could be demonstrable, transparent, verifiable, and estimated consistently over time.

Co-Benefits

Fears have been raised that REDD payment systems could amplify many of the concerns leveled against payment for ecosystem services (PES) in general:

- REDD will lock-up forests by decoupling conservation from development
- Asymmetric power distribution will enable powerful REDD consortia to deprive communities of their legitimate land-development aspirations
- Hard-fought gains in forest management practices will be wasted
- Commercial REDD may erode culturally rooted not-for-profit conservation values

Yet on the other hand, REDD programmes have the potential to achieve significant sustainable development benefits for millions of people worldwide and to sustain essential ecosystem services. Forests also provide a wide range of cultural services and traditional values. An estimated 60 million indigenous people are completely dependent on forests, while 350 million people are highly dependent, and 1.2 billion have some dependence on forests for their livelihoods. REDD activities could enhance biodiversity, enhance soil and water conditions, help ensure sustained supplies of timber and non-timber forest products and help sustain or improve livelihoods and food security for local communities. Further, a premium may be negotiable for emission reductions that generate additional benefits. However, it is also possible that REDD benefits in some circumstances may have to be traded off against other social, economic or environmental benefits.

The linkages between deforestation, development and poverty are complex and context-specific. Weak governance and institutional capacity in some countries, as well as inadequate mechanisms for effective participation of local communities in land use decisions, could seriously compromise the delivery of both local and global benefits and the long-term sustainability of REDD investments. If REDD programmes are not carefully designed, they could marginalize the landless and those with informal usufructual rights and communal use-rights.

The proposed joint programme

This joint programme is designed to support country actions and increase the confidence and knowledge of the international community in the feasibility and options of REDD methodologies and mechanisms.

UNDP, UNEP and FAO can provide critical assurances necessary to establish a REDD regime. As neutral bodies, the organizations would work as "honest brokers" to support country-led development programmes and to facilitate the informed involvement of stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent local communities. They will also use their convening power to bring together experts and scientists to develop the global monitoring, assessment, verification and financial components. They recognize the importance of working together and also with other REDD actors such as the World Bank, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and potential REDD investors.

The application of UNDP, UNEP and FAO rights-based and participatory approaches will also help ensure the rights of indigenous and forest-dwelling people are protected and the active involvement of local communities and relevant institutions in the design and implementation of REDD plans.

Using existing modalities for Joint Programmes will enable rapid initiation of programme implementation and channeling of funds for REDD efforts.

The UN organizations' in-country presence represents a crucial support structure for countries, and the organizations' governing bodies, expert networks and convening capacity provide invaluable mechanisms for information exchange, for access to technical and scientific expertise, and for capacity strengthening. A partnership of the three organizations is consistent with the "One UN" approach advocated by UN members.

One UN Approach

A partnership of the three organizations is consistent with the "One UN" approach advocated by UN members. Building on existing initiatives and networks and using existing modalities for Joint Programmes will enable rapid initiation of programme implementation and channeling of funds for REDD efforts. It will also encourage coordinated and collaborative UN support to countries, thus maximizing efficiencies and effectiveness of the organizations' collective input.

The programme will be guided by the five inter-related principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG):

- Human-rights-based approach to programming, with particular reference to the UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues
- Gender equality
- Environmental sustainability
- Results-based management
- Capacity development

In addition, each UN Organization will:

- Build on its comparative strengths
- Facilitate partnerships, drawing on expertise from a range of national and international organizations acting as executing agencies to ensure well coordinated and timely action
- Actively contribute to coordination and mainstreaming in-country, while avoiding duplication of effort with other REDD initiatives

A number of additional principles will guide the activities of the UN REDD collaboration and the way in which its country-level interventions will be designed:

- First, in line with the Paris Declaration, the Fund seeks to support programmes anchored in national priorities
- Second, the Fund seeks to ensure the sustainability of its investments.
- Third, the Fund seeks to apply the highest standards in quality of programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation within a management framework oriented towards results and accountability.
- Fourth, the Fund seeks to consolidate inter-agency planning and management systems at the country level.
- Fifth, the Fund seeks to minimize the transaction costs associated with administering the Fund.

Programme Strategies

Consistent with the principles of the Collaborative Programme, the three UN agencies – coordinating with other partners – can support the international community in a variety of ways. Such efforts will be designed to support confidence and understanding in the delivery of REDD and to ensure consistency in approaches and economies of scale in the development of science, knowledge, management and monitoring and reporting. This section introduces key international support functions to be addressed by the partner agencies.

Technical and Scientific Support:
Enabling integrated and equitable approaches to REDD, through developing methodologies, safeguards, standards & tools.

Monitoring systems: Establishing appropriate monitoring systems at the national level is a key REDD preparation action, not only as a basis for accounting for carbon and other greenhouse gas (GHG) stocks and fluxes, but also for generating knowledge and feedback to the policy processes tasked to realize verifiable emission reductions within a broader sustainable rural development context. While the IPCC provides standards for carbon monitoring, the REDD monitoring systems may address a much broader set of parameters and at the same time generate affordable and timely knowledge for national level decision-making and accounting. As potential synergies between monitoring for REDD purposes and monitoring for other purposes such as forest and land management are very high, the REDD monitoring systems should be approached in a broader context and take advantage of existing monitoring systems to the extent possible.

Accounting Methods and Verification of Reduced Emissions: Accounting for reduced deforestation/forest degradation, including baseline setting and regular reporting of progress, requires analyses of existing

information, an established monitoring system that generates new information, institutional capacity, as well as a stakeholder process to verify findings and ensure transparency.

Guidelines, methods and tools for reducing deforestation and forest degradation: International support functions, which would reinforce efforts in the countries, would include the development of new technical guidelines and tools for REDD, adaptation of existing general guidelines and tools for region or biome specific use, and translation into languages, as needed.

Co-benefit and Trade-Off Tools: Knowledge of the additional benefits/trade-offs associated with REDD activities are necessary for minimizing social, economic and ecological risks and informing countries' work on REDD strategies.

Capacity building in negotiation: Ensuring that negotiators and observers (especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs) representing local communities and indigenous peoples) from developing countries are fully abreast of the latest developments, and effectively participate in the negotiations, in advancing the REDD agenda is a key building block of the Bali Roadmap.

Knowledge Management:

Knowledge Sharing Between Countries: The main component of the UN REDD approach is country-driven joint programmes. To be effective, and realize the advantages of scale of the programme at the national level, it is essential to have an active exchange of technical information, knowledge, expertise and experiences related to efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and in implementing REDD strategies. This will be facilitated as part of the international support functions of the programme.

It is anticipated that this component would involve many partners, including those involved in other REDD programmes (including the World Bank's FCPF which will also have a knowledge management component), as well as development organizations, technical and scientific bodies, NGOs and others working to promote sustainable forest management.

REDD Awareness: REDD is still a new concept in most circles including the international community and financial institutions. Greater awareness and communications on multiple aspects of REDD must be promoted. UN agencies have a variety of networks and methods to get issues noticed at the international level.

Data availability and interpretation: Data and information will be needed both to monitor changes in forest carbon and also to assess the progress in implementing REDD strategies and the impacts of these actions. Support functions at global level are required to achieve reliable and cost-effective monitoring at national level.

Cutting edge science and policy networks: The UN has scientific and technical expertise in monitoring and assessment, in the range of aspects for sustainable forest management, including forest conservation, which is strongly supported by a wide network of scientific, technical and development institutions and collaborating centres. The convening power and mandate of the UN enables the mobilization of independent scientific expertise and to facilitate the interface between science and policy.

UNEP, FAO and UNDP have strong organizational relations with multilateral networks of experts on climate change, ecosystems services and biodiversity such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), the International Union of Forest Research Organization, the CGIAR system, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Additionally, all three agencies are partners of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, which enables them to bring together a variety of intergovernmental organizations to promote consistency of approaches and country needs.

Sustainability of results: The unique partnership of the three UN organizations and global mandate (Bali Action Plan, adopted by UNFCCC at COP-13 in 2007) indicates that the support for REDD may not only continue but grow after this pilot initiative. In addition, the activities envisaged under this initiative match with normative activities of the three UN organizations and this ensures their continued support for the planned activities.

5. Results Framework

The results framework builds on the UN-REDD Programme framework document of 20 June 2008. (http://www.undp.org/mdtf/UN-REDD/docs/Annex-A-Framework-Document.pdf). The overall goal of the UN

Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) is to support developing countries in securing benefits from Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation within the broader context of sustainable development. This objective of these joint Programmes is to increase international confidence and understanding of the feasibility and options for including REDD in a post-2012 regime.

At the international level, the UN REDD programme has identified four strategic outcomes:

> **Outcome 1**: By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches (led by FAO)

> **Outcome 2**: By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda (led by UNEP)

> **Outcome 3**: By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers (led by UNDP and UNEP)

> **Outcome 4**: Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies (co-led by the three agencies)

Table 1 provides the breakdown of the results framework. The activities are detailed in the workplan (see section 10) and are not duplicated here. For ease of reference, the below matrix indicate how the outputs in the results framework are linked to the functions listed in the UN-REDD framework document of 20 June:

International Support Functions as outputs in this Project Document	Corresponding International Support Functions in UN-REDD Programme Framework Document
1. By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches	
1.1 International expert consultation process in place	Technical and Scientific Support: - Monitoring Systems - Accounting Methods and Verification of Reduced Emissions
1.2 MARV training program developed and applied at regional levels	
1.3 Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed	
1.4 Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties	Knowledge Management: - Data availability and interpretation
1.5 Verification of tools and methodologies	Knowledge Management: - Cutting edge science and policy networks
2. By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda	
2.1 IP representative groups informed and engaged	Knowledge Management: - REDD Awareness
2.2 Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD	Technical and Scientific Support - Capacity building in negotiation
2.3 REDD communicated to stakeholders	Knowledge Management: - REDD Awareness
3. By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers	
3.1 Framework for making REDD work for the poor developed	Technical and Scientific Support: - Guidelines, methods and tools for reducing deforestation and forest degradation - Co-benefit and Trade-off tools
3.2 Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed	

4. Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies	
4.1 Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established	Applies to all above, and to the preparations of country programmes
4.2 National programmes supported	
4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared	

Table 1: Results Framework

UN-REDD Programme - International Support Functions, Pilot phase									
Outcome1. By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches									
JP Outputs	Partici-pating UN organi-zation-specific Outputs	Partici-pating UN organi-zation	Participating UN organization corporate. priority	Imple-menting Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			
						Category	Y1	Y2	Total
1.1 International expert consultation process in place		FAO	Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.	UNEP	International expert meeting on MARD held to develop a roadmap of MARV activities toward Copenhagen Follow-up international expert workshops to review roadmap progress Regional MARV workshops in each of the 3 UN-REDD Programme regions for roadmap implementation Establish a peer network for the exchange of MARV information Hold technical MARV side-events at relevant internation for a Work with international stakeholders, including IPCC, to establish principles, guidelines and indicators for MARV	Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
						Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Workshops	109,445	53,906	163,350
						Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
						Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
		UNEP	Significantly enhancing its capacity to deliver on the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building; Further embracing its role as the environment programme of the United Nations; Ensuring its interventions are founded on sound science; Fully implementing results-based management.	FAO		Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
						Contracts	9,950	4,901	14,850
						Workshops	53,064	26,136	79,200
						Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	132,660	65,340	*198,000*

Output		Agency	Role description	Collaborating	Activities	Budget	Y1	Y2	Total
		FAO	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNDP and UNEP**		Staff/Cons	66,330	32,670	99,000
						Contracts	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Workshops	26,532	13,068	39,600
						Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	112,761	55,539	*168,300*
1.2 MARV training program developed and applied at regional levels		**UNDP**	Supporting countries in formulating, implementing and monitoring MDG-based national development strategies centered on inclusive growth and gender equality to ensure equitable, broad-based human development Helping countries strengthen their - electoral and legislative systems, improve access to justice and public administration, and develop a greater capacity to deliver Sharing innovative approaches to crisis prevention, early warning and conflict resolution. Strengthen national capacity to manage the environment in a sustainable manner while ensuring adequate protection of the poor.	**FAO and UNEP**	Develop training on existing methodologies and data (IPCC, GOFC-GOLD) Develop tools for capacity building such as manuals/ standards Link to existing training and guidance on forest GHG inventories under the National Communications Support Program Provide regional and sub-regional training in the use of IPCC GPG Provide regional and sub-regional training in the use of remote sensing	Staff/Cons	59,697	29,403	89,100
						Contracts	0	0	0
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	66,330	32,670	*99,000*
		UNEP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**FAO and UNDP**		Staff/Cons	36,482	17,969	54,450
						Contracts	29,849	14,702	44,550
						Workshops	116,078	57,173	173,250
						Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	198,990	98,010	*297,000*
1.3 Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed		**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNEP**	Provide guidance on interpreting historical trends in deforestation/ degradation Set standards for harmonized data for field sampling, including acceptable levels of accuracy and quantification of uncertainty Develop methodologies degradation Develop models and scenarios to identify the consequences of different monitoring approaches	Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
						Contracts	0	0	0
						Workshops	33,165	16,335	49,500
						Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	165,825	81,675	*247,500*
		UNEP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**FAO**		Staff/Cons	43,115	21,236	64,350
						Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	9,950	4,901	14,850
						Total	43,115	21,236	64,350

1.4 Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties		**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**		Build alliances with international providers to secure supply of time series of remote sensing data to national monitoring programmes (30) Commission coordinated standardized preprocessing of remote sensing data, according to requirements of national monitoring systems Broker the direct and free access to processed data using information exchange standards and tools (Geonetwork, UN Spatial Data Infrastructure) Provide software tools for standardized interpretation of data	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
						Contracts	39,798	19,602	59,400
						Workshops	19,899	9,801	29,700
						Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
						Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
1.5 Verification of tools and methodologies		**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**		Engage stakeholder organizations to test and evaluate proposed tools and methodologies under varying socio-economic and ecological conditions	Staff/Cons	0	0	0
						Contracts	165,122	81,328	246,450
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	165,122	81,328	*246,450*

2. By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda

2.1 IP representative groups informed and engaged		**UNDP**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.2**		Develop Indigenous People consultation process Regional consultations with IP representatives in 3 regions Integrate IP issues into the implementation of national REDD programmes Develop primers and guidance for IP representatives Provide forums for IP issues to be raised and integrated into the negotiation process	Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
						Contracts	23,216	11,435	34,650
						Workshops	29,849	14,702	44,550
						Travel	23,216	11,435	34,650
						Misc	3,317	1,634	4,950
						Total	132,660	65,340	***198,000***

2.2 Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD		**UNEP**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**		Develop training programme, building on existing initiatives Undertake preparatory subregional/regional workshops for negotiators and decision-makers from developing countries on REDD and the Bali Roadmap Develop primers and guidance material Review potential negotiation outcomes and assess potential impacts for non-Annex I Parties Assist non-Annex I Parties articulate policies	Staff/Cons	175,775	86,576	262,350
						Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Workshops	112,761	55,539	168,300
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	26,532	13,068	39,600
						Total	328,334	161,717	***490,050***
2.3 REDD communicated to stakeholders		**UNEP**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**			Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
						Contracts	66,330	32,670	99,000
						Workshops	66,330	32,670	99,000
						Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
						Misc	66,330	32,670,	99,000
						Total	331,650	163,350	***495,000***

3. By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers									
3.1 Framework for making REDD work for the poor developed		**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNDP**	Application of UNDP's generic framework of pro-poor indicators to the issue of REDD	Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
						Contracts	0	0	0
						Workshops	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	66,330	32,670	*99,000*
		UNDP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.2**	**FAO**	Background analysis and study development: • Review issues related to conflict resolution and access to justice • Consider decentralisation and institutional reform issues • Analyse policy implications • Establish links to other related programmes	Staff/Cons	26,532	13,068	39,600
						Contracts	238,788	117,612	356,400
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	0	0	0
						Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
					Review of international efforts to address land tenure issues through institutional reform and community engagement Review of links to food security and biofuel issues				
3.2 Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed		**UNEP**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**		Consultative international workshop and drafting of proceedings	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
						Contracts	33,165	16,335	49,500
						Workshops	53,064	26,136	79,200
					Develop framework for solving potential conflicts between multiple policies affecting forest and carbon resources, as well as key stakeholder groups	Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
						Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
					Develop co-benefit overlays consistent with MARV frameworks				
					Develop methodologies and trade-off toolkit/standards to help countries take into consideration non-carbon ecosystem services				
					Regional training in application of tools and safeguards				

4. Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies								
4.1 Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established	**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNDP and UNEP**	Coordinate the UN-REDD Programme internally and with other relevant initiatives, donors and partners Develop and maintain UN-REDD Programme workspace Technical review and quality assurance of the UN-REDD Programme outputs Participation in UN-REDD workshops and events Manage UN-REDD Programme data and make accessible Apply enterprise risk management	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
					Contracts	26,532	13,068	39,600
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	66,330	32,670	99,000
					Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
					Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
	UNDP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.2**	**FAO and UNEP**		Staff/Cons	198,990	98,010	297,000
					Contracts	59,697	29,403	89,100
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	53,064	26,136	79,200
					Misc	0	0	0
					Total	311,751	153,549	*465,300*
	UNEP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**FAO and UNDP**		Staff/Cons	172,458	84,942	257,400
					Contracts	0	0	0
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	59,697	29,403	89,100
					Misc	0	0	0
					Total	232,155	114,345	*346,500*
4.2 National programmes supported	**FAO**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNDP and UNEP**	Undertake scoping missions in pilot countries to initiate formulation of national programmes Analysis of country programme progress and results Formulate national programmes	Staff/Cons	33,165	16,335	49,500
					Contracts	0	0	0
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
					Misc	0	0	0
					Total	66,330	32,670	*99,000*
	UNDP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.2**	**FAO and UNEP**		Staff/Cons	175,775	86,576	262,350
					Contracts	0	0	0
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	119,394	58,806	178,200
					Misc	0	0	0
					Total	295,169	145,382	*440,550*
	UNEP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**FAO and UNDP**		Staff/Cons	33,165	16,335	49,500
					Contracts	0	0	0
					Workshops	0	0	0
					Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
					Misc	0	0	0
					Total	66,330	32,670	*99,000*

4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared		**UNDP**	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.2**	**UNEP**	Develop and maintain UN-REDD Programme website Extract lessons and publish results	Staff/Cons	19,899	9,801	29,700
						Contracts	59,697	29,403	89,100
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	33,165	16,335	49,500
						Total	112,761	55,539	**168,300**
		UNEP	**Same as mentioned above against output 1.1**	**UNDP**	Support active information sharing between pilot countries and stakeholders Develop content for website, educational material	Staff/Cons	74,290	36,590	110,880
						Contracts	81,586	40,184	121,770
						Workshops	0	0	0
						Travel	0	0	0
						Misc	9,950	4,901	14,850
						Total	165,825	81,675	**247,500**

						Staff/Cons	722,997	356,103	1,079,100
						Contracts	251,351	123,800	375,150
						Workshops	195,674	96,377	292,050
						Travel	182,408	89,843	272,250
						Misc	19,899	9,801	29,700
				Programme Cost		Total	1,372,328	675,923	2,048,250
				Indirect Support Cost			96,933	47,743	144,676
		FAO	**Total**				1,469,260	723,666	2,192,926
						Staff/Cons	533,957	262,994	796,950
						Contracts	381,398	187,853	569,250
						Workshops	29,849	14,702	44,550
						Travel	202,307	99,644	301,950
						Misc	36,482	17,969	54,450
				Programme Cost		Total	1,183,991	583,160	1,767,150
				Indirect Support Cost			82,879	40,821	123,701
		UNDP	**Total**				1,266,870	623,981	1,890,851
		UNEP	Programme Cost			Staff/Cons	873,566	430,264	1,303,830
						Contracts	147,916	72,854	220,770
						Workshops	474,260	233,591	707,850
						Travel	145,926	71,874	217,800
						Misc	145,926	71,874	217,800

				Total	1,787,594	880,457	2,668,050
			Indirect Support Cost		125,132	61,632	186,764
			Total		1,912,725	942,088	2,854,814
				Staff/Cons	2,130,520	1,049,360	3,179,880
				Contracts	780,664	384,506	1,165,170
				Workshops	699,782	344,669	1,044,450
				Travel	530,640	261,360	792,000
				Misc	202,307	99,644	301,950
			Programme Cost	Total	**4,343,912**	2,139,539	6,483,450
			Indirect Support Cost		304,944	150,196	455,140
	Grand Total		**Total**		4,648,855	2,289,735	6,938,590

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Participating UN Organizations will convene a Coordination Group consisting of the representatives of the three UN agencies: FAO, UNDP, and UNEP. The Coordination Group will have as a main function to ensure active, participatory and well-coordinated engagement by the agencies to implement the goals and objectives of the global joint programme, as well as to provide support to the UN-REDD Programme Technical Secretariat consistent with the strategic directions and decisions provided by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. Specifically, the Coordination Group will provide the following roles:

- In collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme Technical Secretariat, revise from time to time the UN-REDD Programme Framework Document as set out in the MOU.

- Facilitate implementation of the activities assigned to the Participating UN Organizations under the Joint Programme(s) as well as to facilitate the substantive and financial reporting of same.

- Ensure operational coordination of the Technical Secretariat, including harmonization of the Technical Secretariat workplan with the workplans and strategies of the Participating UN Organizations.

- Providing quality assurance and oversight of the Technical Secretariat including joint UN Organization oversight of Technical Secretariat staff. Endorse the selection of the staff of the Technical Secretariat by the respective UN Organizations

The **Participating UN Organizations** will coordinate their respective support according to their areas of comparative advantage. Section 10 indicates lead agency, outcome and outputs of the international support function that assist countries in their national activities like building monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification approach that may later upscale the process beyond quick starts.

Participating UN organizations, in this case FAO, UNDP and UNEP, assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds received from the Administrative Agent.

The UN-REDD Fund Policy Board will receive regular updates, through the Technical Secretariat and the Coordination Group, on the status of delivery of outcomes by the participating agencies.

The UNDP MDTF Office is the Administrative Agent of this joint programme. Upon approval of the joint programme by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the MDTF Office will:

a. Transfer the approved amounts to the Participating UN Organizations;Disbursement of funds to the Participating UN Organization, in accordance with the instructions of the UN-REDD Policy Board;

b. Receive, administer and manage additional contributions from donors;

c. Consolidate financial reports received from the Participating UN Organizations and compile the financial report with the narrative report received from the joint programme team. Participating UN Organizations are responsible for preparing and submitting the reports based on the UNDG standard narrative reports and financial reports to the Administrative Agent in accordance with the reporting schedule noted in the MOU.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

This joint programme will utilize the pass-through fund management option of the UNDG. Participating UN organizations, in this case FAO, UNDP and UNEP, assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds received from the Administrative Agent. National

governments, Development Banks and NGOs can receive funding through a participating UN organization and act as executing agencies.

The UNDP MDTF Office is the Administrative Agent of this joint programme. Upon approval of the joint programme by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the MDTF Office will:

    a. Transfer the approved amounts to the Participating UN Organizations;Disbursement of funds to the Participating UN Organization, in accordance with the instructions of the UN-REDD Policy Board;

    b. Receive, administer and manage additional contributions from donors who wish to contribute to this joint programme using the pass through mechanism, if it falls outside the UN-REDD Programme Fund;

    c. Consolidate financial reports received from the Participating UN Organizations and compile the financial report with the narrative report received from the joint programme team. Participating UN Organizations are responsible for preparing and submitting the reports based on the UNDG standard narrative reports and financial reports to the Administrative Agent in accordance with the reporting schedule noted in the MOU.

The Participating UN Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Each participating UN organization shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. The separate ledger account shall be administered by each Participating UN Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the Participating UN Organization.

Each Participating UN Organization will prepare a separate budget, consistent with its procedures, and covering the mutually agreed parts of the programme that it will be managing. The Harmonized UNDG budget categories will be used

Accounting

    a. **Administrative Agent (AA):** Funds received pursuant to the funding agreement signed with the donor(s) will be recorded by the AA in the UN-REDD Fund Account. The AA does not record funds channeled to other Participating UN Organizations as income.

    b. **Participating UN Organizations:** Each UN organization participating in the UN-REDD programme will account for the funds distributed by the AA in respect of its components in the UN-REDD programme in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

Administrative Fee and Service Delivery Costs

    a. **Administrative Agent:** The AA shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by donor(s), for its costs of performing the AA's functions.

    b. **Participating UN Organizations:** Each Participating UN Organization in the joint programme will recover (7%) indirect costs for general oversight, management, and quality control, in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the AA. Specialized service delivery costs for programme and project implementation may be recovered directly, in accordance with the respective agencies' policy. Direct costs may vary between UN organizations participating in the joint programme, based on their applicable regulations and rules.

Balance of Funds

a. **Participating UN Organizations:** Any funds remaining after the financial closure of the programme will be returned to the AA.

b. **Administrative Agent:** Any unprogrammed funds remaining in the joint programme account after the financial closure of the Joint Programme will be returned to the UN REDD Programme Fund.

Audit

The Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules. The Internal Audit Services (IAS) of each Participation UN Organization will prepare a summary of the internal audit reports on activities related to the fund at intervals agreed upon between the IAS of the Participating Organizations and the Administrative Agent. The IAS of each Participating UN Organization will share its summary with relevant officals, who will then share with the UN-REDD Policy Board.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring

Monitoring of international support functions occurs throughout the project implementation. Table 2 below presents the Joint Programming Monitoring Framework.

Table 2. Joint Programming Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

International Support Functions		Indicators	Means of Verification	Collection Method	Responsibilities (Lead Agency)	Risk and Assumptions
Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs					
1. By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches					FAO	
	1.1 International expert consultation process in place	Expert Consultations	Working Papers, Meeting evaluations, UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	FAO	Agreement on a MARV among partners and with UNFCCC is easily achieved
	1.2 MARV training program developed and applied at regional levels	Training Programs, Workshops	Working Papers, Training evaluations, UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNEP	Training programme modules are developed in time
	1.3 Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed	Technical Reviews, Guidelines, Expert Consultations	Working Papers, Peer-reviews, UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	FAO	Technical Reviews and Assessment of available tools is done is time
	1.4 Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties	Collaborative arrangements, Remote Sensing Data transfer	Working Papers, Agreements, UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	FAO	Non-Annex countries have capacity to use the Remote Sensing data
2. By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda					UNEP	
	2.1 IP representative groups informed and engaged	Groups, Workshops	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNDP	Groups are organized in time
	2.2 Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD	Workshops	Communication material and working papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNEP	Negotiators and Decision makers are identified /nominated and they remain

						same during the project period
	2.3 REDD communicated to stakeholders	Conducted awareness raising campaigns	Campaigns, working papers, articles - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNEP	Stakeholders are identified in time
3. By end of 2009, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers					UNDP and UNEP	
	3.1 Framework for making REDD work for the poor developed	Framework, Expert Consultations	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNDP	The framework is developed in time
	3.2 Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed	Tools for Co-benefits	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNEP	Tools to capture co-benefits are developed in time
4. Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies					FAO, UNDP and UNEP	
	4.1 Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established	Coordination Mechanism	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	Coordination mechanism is already in place
	4.2 National programmes supported	National Programmes	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNDP	National programme are identified and supported in time
	4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared	Knowledge Reference	Working Papers - UN-REDD website	Updating UN-REDD website	UNEP	Knowledge framework is well developed in time

Annual/Regular Review

The international support functions will be reviewed regularly and annually by the Participating UN Organizations as well as by the UN-REDD Policy Board.

Evaluation

UN REDD Technical Secretariat, working in collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme Coordination Group, will establish an Evaluation Plan which ensures that all programmes supported by the UN REDD are properly evaluated. The Coordination Group will undertake a final evaluation which will assess the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention, and measure the development impact of the results achieved, on the basis of the initial analysis and indicators described at the time of programme formulation.

Reporting

Decisions by the UN REDD Policy Board will be shared with all stakeholders in order to ensure the full coordination and coherence of UN REDD efforts. The UN REDD Secretariat will develop a dedicated web site to ensure appropriate transparency and accountability. In line with the UN's commitment towards public disclosure of its operational activities, summaries of project information, periodic progress reports and monthly updates on project commitments and disbursements, procurement requests and contract awards will be posted on the web site. Participating UN Organizations will be encouraged to publish expressions of interest, requests for proposals and invitations to bid on the public web site.

In addition to a single narrative report, each participating UN organization, in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and operational policy guidance, will prepare financial reports, and submit these to the MDTF office in accordance with the MOU, and utilizing the UNDG Harmonized reporting formats

The Administrative Agent shall provide the Donor and the UN-REDD Policy Board, through the Technical Secretariat, with the following statement and reports, based on submission provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting procedures applicable to it, as set forth in the Framework Document:

(a) Annual consolidated narrative progress reports, based on annual consolidated narrative progress reports received from participating UN Organizations, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;

(b) Annual consolidated financial reports, based on annual financial statements and reports received from participating UN Organizations, as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to them from the UN-REDD Fund Account, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;

(c) Final consolidated narrative report, based on final consolidated narrative reports received from participating UN Organizations, after the completion of the activities in the approved Programme Documents, to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Programme. The final consolidated narrative report will contain a summary of the results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the programme.

(d) Final consolidated financial report, based on certified final financial statements and final financial reports received from participating UN Organizations, after the completion of the activities in the approved Programme and including the final year of the activities in the approved Programme Document, to be provided no later seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Programme.

In addition, the UNDP, the Administrative Agent shall provide the Donor, UN-REDD Policy Board, and Participating UN Organizations with the following statement and reports, based on its activities as Administrative Agent.

  (a)   Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) reports, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and

  (b)   Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of funds") to be provided no later seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the fund.

9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the collaborative programme "UN-REDD", coming into effect on 20 June 2008 and ending on 20 June 2012, as a part of their respective development cooperation as more fully described in the UN-REDD Framework document.

FAO, UNDP and UNEP have agreed to adopt coordinated approach to collaboration with donors who wish to support the implementation of UN-REDD. They have agreed to establish a common development fund and establish a coordination mechanism (UN-REDD Policy Board) to provide overall leadership and strategic direction to UN-REDD implementation and to facilitate the effective and efficient collaboration between the participating UN organizations, the World Bank, and other partners and stakeholders. In addition, they have agreed to establish a UN-REDD Technical Secretariat as described in the Framework document to serve the UN-REDD Policy Board.

UNDP, on behalf of the participating UN Organizations, has signed an agreement with Norway as a donor to UN-REDD on 8 July 2008. Norway has committed to provide US 35 million dollars for quick start actions, leading to UNFCCC COP meeting in December 2009 in Copenhagen, as specified in the Annex 1 of the Framework Document of 20 June 2008.

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
FAO	UN-REDD Framework Document; MOU among FAO, UNDP and UNEP; and UNDP Agreement with Norway (Donor)
UNDP	UN-REDD Framework Document; MOU among FAO, UNDP and UNEP; and UNDP Agreement with Norway (Donor)
UNEP	UN-REDD Framework Document; MOU among FAO, UNDP and UNEP; and UNDP Agreement with Norway (Donor)

The Participating UN Organizations agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to UN-REDD are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN Organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

10. Work plans and budgets

The work plan and budget (attached as Appendix 1) of this Programme has been developed jointly by the three participating UN organizations. It details the activities to be carried out within the UN-REDD programme and the implementing partners, timeframes and planned inputs from the participating UN organizations as well as expected outcomes and outputs. A revised work plan and budget will be produced subsequent to the decisions of the annual/regular reviews. Each work-plan will be approved by the UN-REDD Policy Board.

UN-REDD Programme - International Support Functions- WORK PLAN -Pilot phase

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	UN Org.	Category	Y1	Y2	Total
**Outcome1. By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches**												
1.1 International expert consultation process in place	International expert meeting on MARD held to develop a roadmap of MARV activities	FAO	X						FAO	Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
		UNEP	X							Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
	Follow-up international expert workshops to review roadmap progress	FAO		X	X	X	X	X		Workshops	109,445	53,906	163,350
		UNEP		X	X	X	X	X		Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
	Regional MARV workshops in 3 UN-REDD Prog. regions for roadmap implementation	FAO		X	X	X				Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
		UNEP		X	X	X				**Total**	**265,320**	**130,680**	***396,000***
	Establish a peer network for the exchange of MARV information	FAO		X	X	X			UNEP	Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
		UNEP		X	X	X				Contracts	9,950	4,901	14,850
	Hold technical MARV side-events at relevant international fora	FAO		X	X	X	X	X		Workshops	53,064	26,136	79,200
		UNEP		X	X	X	X	X		Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
	Work with international stakeholders to establish MARV principles, guidelines and indicators for MARV	FAO		X	X	X	X	X		Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP		X	X	X	X	X		**Total**	**132,660**	**65,340**	***198,000***
1.2 MARV training program developed and applied at regional levels	Develop training on existing methodologies and data (IPCC, GOFC-GOLD)	FAO	X	X	X				FAO	Staff/Cons	66,330	32,670	99,000
		UNDP	X	X	X					Contracts	6,633	3,267	9,900
		UNEP	X	X	X					Workshops	26,532	13,068	39,600
	Develop tools for capacity building such as manuals/standards	FAO	X	X	X	X				Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
		UNDP	X	X	X	X				Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP	X	X	X	X				Total	112,761	55,539	***168,300***
	Link to existing training and guidance on forest GHG inventories under the National Communications Support Program	FAO		X	X				UNDP	Staff/Cons	59,697	29,403	89,100
		UNDP		X	X					Contracts	0	0	0
		UNEP		X	X					Workshops	0	0	0
	Provide regional and sub-regional training in the use of IPCC GPG	FAO		X	X	X	X			Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
		UNDP		X	X	X	X			Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP		X	X	X	X			Total	66,330	32,670	***99,000***
	Provide regional and sub-regional training in the use of remote sensing	FAO		X	X	X	X		UNEP	Staff/Cons	36,482	17,969	54,450
		UNDP		X	X	X	X			Contracts	29,849	14,702	44,550
		UNEP		X	X	X	X			Workshops	116,078	57,173	173,250
										Travel	16,583	8,168	24,750
										Misc	0	0	0
										Total	198,990	98,010	***297,000***

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	UN Org.	Category	Y1	Y2	Total
1.3 Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed	Provide guidance on interpreting historical trends in deforestation/degradation	FAO		X	X				FAO	Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
		UNEP		X	X					Contracts	0	0	0
	Set standards for harmonized data for field sampling, including acceptable levels of accuracy and quantification of uncertainty	FAO		X	X	X	X			Workshops	33,165	16,335	49,500
		UNEP		X	X	X	X			Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
	Develop methodologies for degradation	FAO		X	X	X	X	X		Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP		X	X	X	X	X		**Total**	**165,825**	**81,675**	***247,500***
	Develop models and scenarios to identify the consequences of different monitoring approaches	FAO		X	X	X			UNEP	Staff/Cons	43,115	21,236	64,350
		UNEP		X	X	X				Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
										Workshops	0	0	0
										Travel	0	0	0
										Misc	9,950	4,901	14,850
										Total	**66,330**	**32,670**	***99,000***
1.4 Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties	Build alliances with international providers to secure supply of time series of remote sensing data to national monitoring programmes (30)	FAO	X	X	X	X	X	X	FAO	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
										Contracts	39798	19602	59400
										Workshops	19,899	9,801	29,700
	Commission coordinated standardized preprocessing of remote sensing data, according to requirements of national monitoring systems		X	X	X	X	X	X		Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
										Misc	6633	3267	9900
										Total	**265,320**	**130,680**	***396,000***
	Broker the direct and free access to processed data using information exchange standards and tools (Geonetwork, UN Spatial Data Infrastructure)		X	X	X	X	X	X					
	Provide software tools for standardized interpretation of data		X	X	X	X	X						
1.5 Verification of tools and methodologies	Engage stakeholder organizations to test and evaluate proposed tools and methodologies under varying socio-economic and ecological conditions	FAO							FAO	Staff/Cons	0	0	0
										Contracts	165,122	81,328	246,450
										Workshops	0	0	0
										Travel	0	0	0
										Misc	0	0	0
					X	X	X			**Total**	165,122	81,328	246,450

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	UN Org.	Category	Y1	Y2	Total
2. By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda													
2.1 IP representative groups informed and engaged	Develop Indigenous People consultation process	**UNDP**	*X*	*X*	*X*				**UNDP**	Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
										Contracts	23,216	11,435	34,650
	Regional consultations with IP representatives in 3 regions		*X*		*X*		*X*			Workshops	29,849	14,702	44,550
										Travel	23,216	11,435	34,650
	Integrate IP issues into the implementation of national REDD programmes				*X*	*X*				Misc	3,317	1,634	4,950
										Total	**132,660**	**65,340**	*198,000*
	Develop primers and guidance for IP representatives						*X*	*X*					
	Provide forums for IP issues to be raised and integrated into negation process			*X*		*X*							
2.2 Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD	Develop training programme, building on existing initiatives	**UNEP**		*X*					**UNEP**	Staff/Cons	175,775	86,576	262,350
										Contracts	13,266	6,534	19,800
	Sub-regional/regional workshops for negotiators and decision-makers from developing countries and the Bali Roadmap					*X*	*X*	*X*		Workshops	112,761	55,539	168,300
										Travel	0	0	0
										Misc	26,532	13,068	39,600
	Develop primers and guidance material			*X*	*X*	*X*				**Total**	**328,334**	**161,717**	*490,050*
	Review potential negotiation outcomes and assess potential impacts for non-Annex Parties					*X*	*X*	*X*					
2.3 REDD communicated to stakeholders	Support to international dialogue on REDD Readiness	**UNEP**		*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	**UNEP**	Staff/Cons	119,394	58,806	178,200
										Contracts	66,330	32,670	99,000
	Execute targeted campaigns involving NGOs, media etc to enhance general understanding of REDD				*X*	*X*				Workshops	66,330	32,670	99,000
										Travel	13,266	6,534	19,800
	Awareness raising regional workshops (at least 3) and relevant events					*X*	*X*	*X*		Misc	66,330	32,670,	99,000
										Total	331,650	163,350	495,000

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	TIME FRAME						UN Org.	Resource and time frame* (US $)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Category	Y1	Y2	Total
3. By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers													
3.1 Framework for making REDD work for the poor developed	Application of UNDP's generic framework of pro-poor indicators to the issue of REDD	FAO		X	X	X			**FAO**				
		UNDP		X	X	X				Staff/Cons	53,064	26,136	79,200
	Background analysis and study development: • Review issues related to conflict resolution and access to justice • Consider decentralization and institutional reform issues • Analyze policy implications • Establish links to other related programmes	FAO	X	X						Contracts	0	0	0
										Workshops	6,633	3,267	9,900
										Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
		UNDP	X	X						Misc	0	0	0
										Total	66,330	32,670	*99,000*
	Review of international efforts to address land tenure issues through institutional reform and community engagement	FAO				X	X		**UNDP**	Staff/Cons	26,532	13,068	39,600
										Contracts	238,788	117,612	356,400
		UNDP				X	X			Workshops	0	0	0
										Travel	0	0	0
	Review of links to food security and biofuel issues	FAO			X	X	X			Misc	0	0	0
		UNDP			X	X	X			Total	265,320	130,680	*396,000*
3.2 Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed	Consultative international workshop and drafting of proceedings	UNEP			X	X			**UNEP**	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
										Contracts	33,165	16,335	49,500
	Develop framework for solving potential conflicts between multiple policies affecting forest and carbon resources, as well as key stakeholder groups			X	X					Workshops	53,064	26,136	79,200
										Travel	6,633	3,267	9,900
										Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
	Develop co-benefit overlays consistent with MARV frameworks				X	X	X			**Total**	265,320	130,680	396,000
	Develop methodologies and trade-off toolkit/standards to help countries take into consideration non-carbon ecosystem services			X	X								
	Regional training in application of tools and safeguards				X	X	X						

30

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	TIME FRAME						UN Org.	Resource and time frame* (US $)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Category	Y1	Y2	Total
4. Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies													
	Coordinate the UN-REDD Programme internally and with other relevant initiatives, donors and partners	FAO	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	FAO	Staff/Cons	165,825	81,675	247,500
		UNDP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Contracts	26,532	13,068	39,600
		UNEP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Workshops	0	0	0
	Develop and maintain UN-REDD Programme workspace	FAO	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Travel	66,330	32,670	99,000
		UNDP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Misc	6,633	3,267	9,900
		UNEP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		**Total**	**265,320**	**130,680**	***396,000***
4.1 Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established	Technical review and quality assurance of the UN-REDD Programme outputs	FAO	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	UNDP	Staff/Cons	198,990	98,010	297,000
		UNDP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Contracts	59,697	29,403	89,100
		UNEP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Workshops	0	0	0
	Participation in UN-REDD workshops and events	FAO	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Travel	53,064	26,136	79,200
		UNDP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		**Total**	**311,751**	**153,549**	***465,300***
	Manage UN-REDD Programme data and make accessible	FAO	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	UNEP	Staff/Cons	172,458	84,942	257,400
		UNDP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Contracts	0	0	0
		UNEP	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Workshops	0	0	0
	Apply enterprise risk management	FAO		*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Travel	59,697	29,403	89,100
		UNDP		*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP		*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		**Total**	**232,155**	114,345	***346,500***
4.2 National programmes supported	Undertake scoping missions in pilot countries to initiate formulation of national programmes	FAO	*X*	*X*					FAO	Staff/Cons	33,165	16,335	49,500
										Contracts	0	0	0
		UNDP	*X*	*X*						Workshops	0	0	0
										Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
		UNEP	*X*	*X*						Misc	0	0	0
										Total	**66,330**	**32,670**	***99,000***
	Analysis of country programme progress and results					*X*	*X*	*X*	UNDP	Staff/Cons	175,775	86,576	262,350
		FAO								Contracts	0	0	0
						X	*X*	*X*		Workshops	0	0	0
		UNDP								Travel	119,394	58,806	178,200
						X	*X*	*X*		Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP								**Total**	**295,169**	**145,382**	***440,550***
	Formulate national programmes			*X*	*X*	*X*			UNEP	Staff/Cons	33,165	16,335	49,500
		FAO								Contracts	0	0	0
				X	*X*	*X*				Workshops	0	0	0
		UNDP								Travel	33,165	16,335	49,500
				X	*X*	*X*				Misc	0	0	0
		UNEP								Total	66,330	32,670	***99,000***

JP Outputs	Indicative activities	UN Org.	TIME FRAME						UN Org.	Resource and time frame* (US $)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Category	Y1	Y2	Total
4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared		FAO	X	X	X	X	X	X		Staff/Cons	19,899	9,801	29,700
	Develop and maintain UN-REDD Programme website	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X		Contracts	59,697	29,403	89,100
		UNEP	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Workshops	0	0	0
		FAO								Travel	0	0	0
		UNDP								Misc	33,165	16,335	49,500
	Extract lessons and publish results	UNEP								**Total**	**112,761**	**55,539**	***168,300***
		FAO					X	X		Staff/Cons	74,290	36,590	110,880
	Support active information sharing between pilot countries and stakeholders	UNDP					X	X		Contracts	81,586	40,184	121,770
		UNEP					X	X	UNEP	Workshops	0	0	0
		FAO		X	X	X	X	X		Travel	0	0	0
		UNDP		X	X	X	X	X		Misc	9,950	4,901	14,850
	Develop content for website, educational material	UNEP		X	X	X	X	X		**Total**	**165,825**	**81,675**	***247,500***

Summary of Costs (US $)

FAO	Programme Cost **			1,372,,328	675,922	2,048,250
	Indirect Support Cost**	FAO		96,933	47,743	144,676
UNDP	Programme Cost			1183991	583160	1767150
	Indirect Support Cost	UNDP		82879	40821	123701
UNEP	Programme Cost			1787594	880457	2668050
	Indirect Support Cost	UNEP		125132	61632	186764
Total	Programme Cost			4,343,912	2,139,538	6,483,450
	Indirect Support Cost			304,944	150,196	455,140
		Total		4,659,384	2,294,920	6,938,590