



**United Nations Development Programme
Asia-Pacific Regional Centre: Regional Project**

Expected Regional Programme Outcome(s): Institutional capacities enhanced to manage, adapt and monitor climate change

Expected Output(s): (Those that will result from the project)

1. Asia-Pacific regional platform for REDD+ readiness support partnership and south-south cooperation
2. National REDD+ strategy in Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Mongolia

Executing Entity: UNDP/APRC

Implementing Agencies: UNDP/APRC

Brief Description

As an additional output to the Regional Climate Change Ecosystems and Energy Programme (RCCEEP), this project aims to address the unbalanced REDD+ readiness support in the region by providing harmonized assistance to countries across Asia-Pacific in order to help realize regional-scale REDD+ readiness in a strategic and cost-effective way. The project will take a two-pronged approach to pursue this objective. At the regional scale, it will aim to ensure harmonization of REDD+ readiness efforts across the region by establishing a regional platform to promote coordination and collaboration among development partners in providing REDD+ related assistance and south-south cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region. Such an approach may subsequently be expanded and replicated in other regions. At the national level, the project will provide special assistance to those under-supported countries facing significant capacity and resource constraints in reaching REDD+ readiness, namely Mongolia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| Programme Period: | 17 months | Total Recourses Required: | \$352,649.40 |
| Key Result Area: | 4.1 Mainstreaming Environment and Energy | Total Allocated Resources: | \$352,649.40 |
| Atlas Award ID: | | - Regular: | |
| Start Date: | 01 September 2010 | - Others: Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund | \$352,649.40 |
| End Date: | 31 January 2012 | Unfunded budget: | \$0 |
| PAC Meeting Date: | | In-Kind Contributions (parallel funding): | \$335,000.00 |
| Management Arrangement: | DEX | | |

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

Agreed by (donor):



1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Forests are critical to climate regulation in two ways. Deforestation and forest degradation release the carbon that is stored in trees into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide and other gases. It is estimated that this contributes about 17% of all anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. But also, forests absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, thus helping to reduce net emissions. Thus, when forests are damaged or destroyed, greenhouse gas emissions increase, and the capacity to absorb those gases is reduced.

Under the UNFCCC, "REDD Plus (REDD+) proposes to develop financial incentives to conserve forests. Forest owners or managers would receive credits for carbon that has not been emitted. These credits would be tradable in international carbon markets or through other mechanisms that effectively convert the credit to cash. While the concept is quite straight-forward, preparing to implement REDD+ is quite complex, requiring improvements in various technical capacities (such as the capacity to measure emissions accurately), and improvements to forest governance, to ensure that the incentives benefit those who are affected by, or who must bear the cost of measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. In practice, these are mostly the poor, forest and forest-margin dwelling communities. Developing such capacities is referred to as developing "REDD+ Readiness".

One of the most promising outcomes of the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP15) was the general agreement among countries to proceed with the REDD+ agenda. Subsequently, on May 27th, 2010, at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference, 58 countries came together to establish a Global Partnership on REDD+. The core objective of the Partnership is to contribute to the global battle against climate change by serving as an interim platform for the Partners to scale up REDD+ actions and finance, and to that end to take immediate action, including improving the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives and financial instruments, to facilitate among other things knowledge transfer, capacity enhancement, mitigation actions and technology development and transfer.

The developed country partners have so far pledged in excess of \$4 billion to support REDD+ readiness activities and initial performance payments for actual emission reductions. Japan was invited to serve as one of the two initial co-chairs of the Partnership, and will organize the next Partnership Ministerial-level meeting, in Nagoya in October.

The continued momentum towards a global REDD+ agreement, led by the new Global Partnership, will see an increase in the number of REDD+ readiness activities being undertaken with development partner support, in many countries. Such trends present both opportunities and challenges to ensure that REDD+ investments are made cost-effectively and in a coordinated fashion. Without addressing the challenges, un-orchestrated efforts would result in a wasteful

approach, with donors potentially duplicating, or even inadvertently undermining each other's efforts.

Furthermore, there would inevitably be gaps in support of specific activities in some countries, resulting in limited REDD+ readiness regionally. Indeed, this tendency is already evident. The UN-REDD Programme, through the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, has undertaken an analysis of the status of REDD+ readiness in all REDD+ recipient countries in the region. In this study, key information was gathered from official data sources, document reviews, web sources, consultation and questionnaire to assess 34¹ countries in Asia and the Pacific against the following set of criteria:

- 1) REDD+ conditions - whether a country has in place, and if in place, the status of national REDD readiness management structure, REDD policy/strategy, national forest emissions scenario, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and benefit distribution mechanisms based on conservation performance;
- 2) Basic enabling conditions -whether a country is able to demonstrate specific good governance and human right practices that are required in REDD+ based on its status with key international conventions and declarations including ILO Convention 169, UN Convention against Corruption, and UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People;
- 3) Potential REDD+ benefits - whether a country can generate significant REDD+ benefits based on forestry, ecosystem and socio-economic data including forest coverage, rate of change in forest, forest carbon volume, ecosystem vitality rating, and status of land tenure and indigenous peoples representation; and
- 4) REDD+ relevant investment level by development partners including multilaterals, bilateral, NGOs, foundations and research institutions.

As a result, while almost all countries of mainland and insular Southeast Asia, and most countries in South Asia have made significant progress towards REDD+ readiness, progress lags far behind throughout most of the Pacific and in Northeast Asia as shown in the following chart.

¹ These are countries where UNDP has country representation under its Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific.

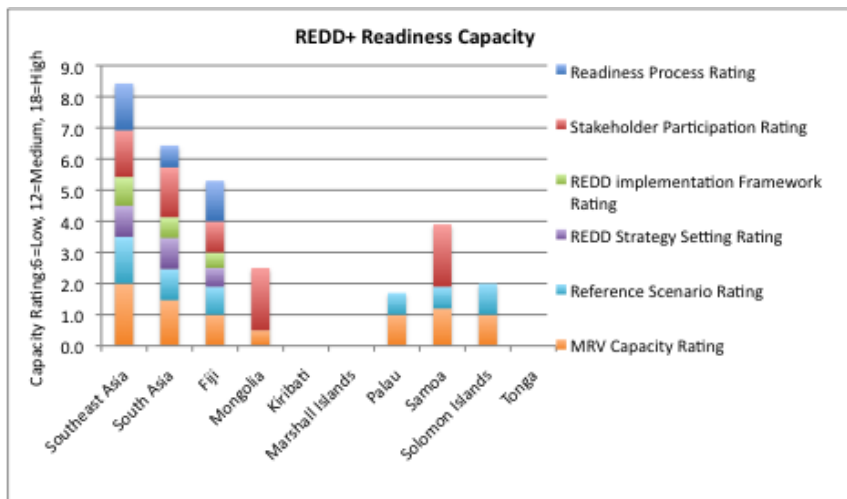


Figure 1 part of REDD+ Readiness Capacity Assessment Results

Whilst the results are currently undergoing further verification to ensure their accuracy and reliability, it is clear that not only do countries in Northeast Asia and the Pacific, specifically Mongolia, Fiji², Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga currently possess limited REDD+

readiness capacity, but they often face significant challenges in terms of securing adequate resources to initiate REDD+ readiness process despite their relatively high REDD+ potential.

Lessons and experiences emerging from the UN-REDD Programme, a collaborative programme among three UN Agencies, UNDP, FAO, and UNEP, mean that REDD+ readiness processes can be streamlined, and countries which lag behind in their REDD+ readiness can rapidly catch up through effective analyses of barriers, efficient knowledge management, and provision of south-south cooperation services. However, currently, funds available in the UN-REDD Multi-donor Trust Fund are insufficient to support such activities.

The UN-REDD Programme has engaged in a process of developing an effective partnership with Japan. For example, the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam has coordinated and integrated workplans with JICA/JOFCA to develop an interim Reference Emissions Level (REL) for the country. In March, 2010, a UN-REDD mission to Japan met with senior officials of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA to discuss further development of the partnership. Also, Japan is becoming one of the key players of the discussion of REDD+ mechanism and related support for developing countries. Discussions on REDD+ are generally considered to have progressed more than most topics on the UNFCCC climate change negotiation. Japan is currently service as a co-chair with PNG for the Interim REDD+ Partnership (58 member countries) which was established in May 2010 to lead the international REDD initiatives towards COP16 in Cancun and beyond. UN-REDD, together with Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank, were requested to play the secretariat role

² The study results indicate that Fiji has relatively higher REDD+ readiness as compared to the other Pacific countries as a result of active support from GTZ. With further and more strategic support, Fiji is expected to act as a sub-regional champion to share knowledge and lessons with the other Pacific countries to guide the Pacific toward REDD+ readiness.

of the partnership. While Japan is increasing their bilateral support for developing countries regarding REDD related issues, both the government of Japan and UN-REDD are keen to collaborate globally to increase the effectiveness of their activities. This proposal represents part of that further development.

2. STRATEGY

The initial findings from the regional analysis of the status of REDD+ readiness and relevant initiatives by development partners have confirmed the unbalanced REDD+ readiness support in the region and therefore the need for improved coordination and collaboration among development partners in delivering REDD+ readiness assistance across Asia-Pacific.

To address this issue, the project proposes to provide harmonized assistance to countries across Asia-Pacific in order to help realize **regional-scale REDD+ readiness in a strategic and cost-effective way**.

The project will take a two-pronged approach to pursue its goal. At the regional scale, it will aim to ensure harmonization of REDD+ readiness efforts across the region by establishing a regional platform to promote coordination and collaboration among development partners in providing REDD+ related assistance and south-south cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region. Such an approach may subsequently be expanded and replicated in other regions. The platform will largely benefit all REDD+ eligible countries in the region by having access to streamlined REDD+ related assistance and increased opportunities for cross-fertilization and progressive capacity development. Furthermore, development partners will also be able to ensure that they provide highly cost-effective and impact oriented assistance within the region.

At the national level, the project will provide special assistance to those under-supported countries facing significant capacity and resource constraints in reaching REDD+ readiness, namely Mongolia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga (target countries). The project activities will be designed to: i) identify constraints hindering progress towards REDD+ readiness in these countries; ii) collect, and process lessons from other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, so as to design effective and cost-efficient solutions to the identified constraints; and iii) establish a mechanism to support implementation of the solutions in each of the countries.

These target countries will benefit from the project in a number of ways, including by having increased national revenues and improved forest governance to sustainably exploit their forest resources. But, most importantly, the ultimate beneficiaries will be the poorest communities whose livelihoods are highly dependent of forest resources. REDD+ can only work if real and sustainable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved. Such reductions need the active participation of all stakeholders, particularly poor rural communities, who are most dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods. Furthermore, since the financial resources

for REDD+ will come from Annex I countries (economically developed), there will be strong political and moral pressures on countries to demonstrate that the poorest communities are, in fact, benefitting in a fair and equitable fashion. Thus, benefits to poor communities will come from dramatically increased incomes, since REDD+ is a financial mechanism, which monetizes the carbon stored in forests in order to create an incentive for protecting and sustainably managing their forest assets. Other benefits to those communities will include increased participation in decision-making, since effective and sustainable interventions are not possible without their agreement and participation, greater recognition of their rights to land and carbon and enhanced forest productivity and ecosystem functions, as REDD+ requires not only effective carbon accounting and crediting systems but also accountable and transparent governance systems with an appropriate implementation framework to derive social and ecological benefits to appropriate beneficiaries to ensure long-term impacts of REDD+.

REDD+ has serious implications for women as in many countries especially in the Asia Pacific region, women play an important role in preserving forests. The importance of allowing equal access for both men and women in decision making processes as well as equal sharing of benefits obtained through REDD+ initiatives will be ensured through the project.

The project aims to deliver two key results to improve the overall REDD+ readiness status in the Asia-Pacific region.

First, the project will increase coordination and collaboration in REDD+ readiness work across Asia-Pacific. Regional roundtable meeting(s) on REDD+ Readiness will be held to review the current status of REDD+ readiness in the region, to promote greater coordination and equity in donor support to all countries in the region, and to identify opportunities for exchange of lessons and south-south cooperation, including regional cooperation on monitoring of forest changes and other technical issues. In this process, the project will work in close coordination and consultation with the Government of Japan, which currently holds a co-chairship of the Global Partnership on REDD+, to leverage its leadership and resources to propose the establishment of a regional platform for partnership on REDD+ readiness support and south-south cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The regional platform will be an instrument to efficiently increase the REDD+ readiness capacities of over 30 REDD+ potential countries in Asia-Pacific through coordinated information sharing, knowledge management and technical assistance.

Second, the project will increase the overall REDD+ readiness capacity in the eight target countries through initiation of the national REDD+ readiness process, in accordance with the "Six Components of REDD+ Readiness", which the UN-REDD programme together with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has identified to describe a highly multi-faceted process of building REDD+ readiness, addressing many inter-related issues in a structural fashion. The "Six Components" are: 1) Management of Readiness; 2) Stakeholder Engagement; 3) Implementation Framework; 4) REDD+ Strategy Setting; 5) Reference Scenario; and 6) National Monitoring System.

REDD+ readiness will integrate gender concerns in policy design, in promoting equitable access, and addressing land tenure issues. There will also be special attention paid to capacity building of women.

In each country, the project will help develop a national REDD+ strategy, identifying specific approaches, strategies, outlines of activities, roles and responsibilities of key actors and associated costs along with their sources, based on identified national REDD+ priorities. The strategy will be based on the following activity outputs:

- i. A roadmap for reaching REDD+ readiness - each target country will initiate their national REDD+ readiness process by preparing a REDD+ readiness roadmap which identifies constraints to be overcome, current and planned activities contributing to REDD+ readiness, gaps in current activities and proposals for measures to fill those gaps, and institutional responsibility for addressing the gaps;
- ii. A broad-based and multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism- a broad-based multi-stakeholder REDD+ readiness coordination mechanism for each target country to build broad ownership and support for the REDD+ readiness process;
- iii. Strategy for legal and institutional framework alignment to REDD+ - legal analyses for each target country covering, *inter alia*, ownership of land, forest, and carbon, and identifying weaknesses in the existing legal and institutional framework that needs to be addressed;
- iv. Outline of transparent and equitable REDD+ benefit sharing systems - preliminary analysis of a REDD+ complaint benefit distribution system for each of the target countries; and
- v. Outline of approaches to establishing national reference levels and systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of REDD+ impacts- careful analyses of current forest inventory, remote sensing and other monitoring capacities and historical data to identify data, capacity and resource gaps that need to be addressed. A sub-regional approach in building specific scientific capacities (i.e. Reference levels and MRV) might be identified as an appropriate option in order to address severe resource constraints that those countries face, and therefore to ease financial burden on individual countries.

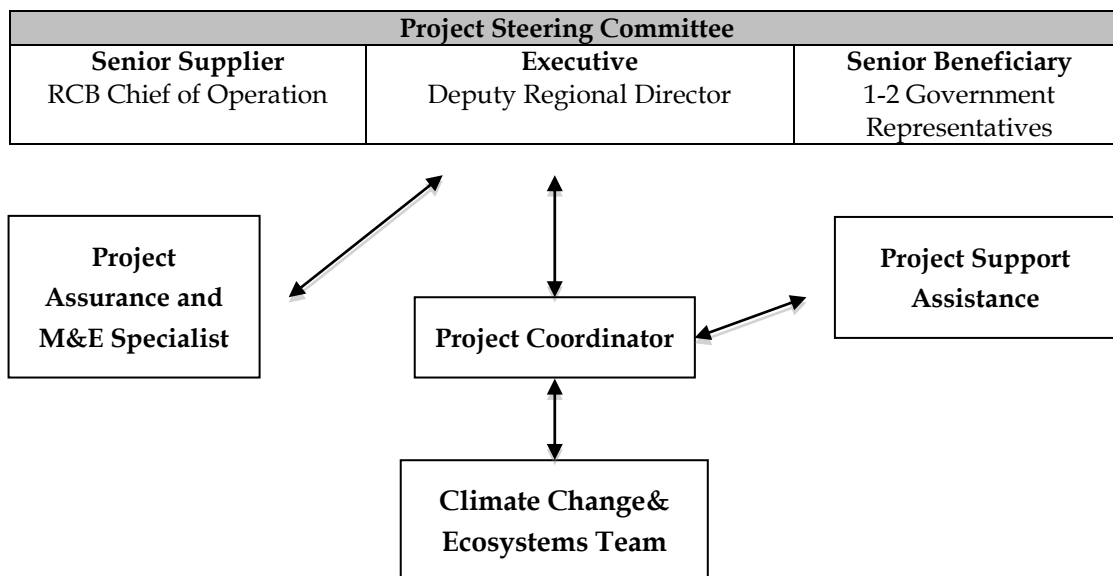
To produce these activity outputs, it will require active involvement of various stakeholders, particularly key government agencies including those responsible for forestry, planning and finance affairs to play leadership roles in the national REDD+ process in each country. Therefore, the above-described process is expected to develop REDD+ related institutional capacities of up to three government agencies in each of the target countries as a result.

Finally, it is important to note that the project does not intend to complete the national REDD+ readiness process during the project life, but it is rather to help initiate the process as described by the “Six Components of REDD+ Readiness”. Therefore, the project will also seek ways in which the initiated process will be able to continue beyond the life of the project to successfully realize REDD+ readiness by identifying financing options and opportunities in each country.

3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented over a period of 15 months, commencing in August 2010 and ending in December 2011. This project is proposed as an add-on output under the existing RCCEEP. Therefore the management arrangements that were approved for the RCCEEP as outlined in the Project Document (LPACed October 2007) will apply (figure below) and final accountability for project activities will lie with the Climate Change and Ecosystems components of the RCCEEP.

The project will be directly executed by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre. This is in line with the Regional Programme document for 2008-2011, approved by the Executive Board at its September 2007 session, which states that "under the guidance of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the Bureau for Development Policy, and the Asia-Pacific Regional Centre".



While the project will be executed under RCCEEP, the project is not a stand-alone activity but will rely upon the UN-REDD Programme for its implementation. Therefore, the above-identified outcomes will be implemented collaboratively by the UN-REDD Programme partners - FAO, UNEP and UNDP, while the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre will assume full responsibility to manage and monitor all financial transactions and reporting tasks with the support from the

relevant UNDP country offices.

For implementation of specific project activities, each agency will contribute to guiding the delivery of specific outputs in accordance with its specialized responsibility areas identified under the UN-REDD collaborative initiative. FAO, for instance, will mainly be responsible in ensuring that measurement reporting and verification (MRV) and carbon accounting issues are properly addressed, and UNDP will focus its assistance on good governance building and stakeholder engagement, while UNEP will mainly work to ensure co-benefits of REDD+ and communications.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- As this project falls under the umbrella of the RCCEEP, the pilots will be added to the existing RCCEEP monitoring process as additional activities under Component 2: Climate Change and Component 3: Ecosystems,
- In addition, technical progress and outcome results will be assessed collaboratively by the three UN agencies against the results defined in the logical framework matrix in section 8, through regular coordination meetings and joint missions.

Annually

- The project duration is 15 months and therefore the final project report will be incorporated into the Annual Review Report of 2010 and 2011. Each Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year and a half with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level
- The Annual Review Report will also include recommendations for scaling up similar activities in other countries within the region and in other regions. These recommendations will capture lessons learned, best practices, future selection criteria and suggested project strategy revision.

5. LEGAL CONTEXT

This regional project is directly executed by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre and located

in Bangkok, Thailand. As Thailand, as host country, has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the following text applies:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder 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 Project Document.

Project activities will be undertaken in those countries which have endorsed the project. For those countries which have signed the SBAA, the following text applies:

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

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For those countries which have not signed the SBAA, the same text applicable to this Thailand-based regional project (and quoted above) applies.

6. ENSURING THE VISIBILITY OF JAPANESE ASSISTANCE

The project will coordinate and collaborate closely with representatives of JICA and the Embassies of Japan across the region and particularly, in the target countries, as well as with relevant Japanese initiatives to ensure harmonized action between the UN-REDD Programme and Japanese development assistance in delivering REDD+ related assistance through this project. The project for example will establish appropriate linkages with the existing JICA and Japanese ODA funded initiatives such as the “Enhancing the Management Capacity for National Parks and National Reserves” project, as well as the planned REDD+ MRV assistance by JICA in Samoa, and to build on appropriate lessons and outcomes from the past JICA and Japan ODA funded initiatives within the region.

The project also aims to technically assist Japan’s current role as a co-chair of the Global Partnership on REDD+ by actively promoting Japan’s strong global leadership and active support for the national REDD+ readiness process in Asia-Pacific, and by generating useful lessons to support the Partnership objectives. For instance, the proposed regional roundtable meeting on REDD+ readiness is currently considered to coincide with the minister-level REDD+ Partnership meeting hosted by Japanese government, along with CBD COP10 at Nagoya in October 2010. This is not only to take advantage of the expected presence of key REDD+ stakeholders, but also to support Japan’s current leadership efforts in REDD+ by initiating a regional coordination mechanism in Asia-Pacific under Japan’s leadership, which can also be replicated in the other regions. This will also help showcase a broad range of Japanese support to REDD+ readiness building in Asia-Pacific and globally.

Finally, the support by the Government of Japan will be visibly indicated in all project related communication materials and publications as well as during meetings organized by the project.

7. Results and Resources Framework

| Target Outcome as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resource Framework | Institutional capacities enhanced to manage, adapt and monitor climate change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Outcome Indicators as stated in the Regional Programme Results | 1.Number of countries that define and address climate risk in their national development plans and reduce climate risk in at least one sectoral policy, 2: Amount of resources leveraged from carbon markets and adaptation funds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partnership Strategy: | The UN-REDD Programme partners (FAO, UNEP and UNDP) will collaboratively support the implementation of the outcomes, while the project activities will be executed by UNDP-APRC under RCCEEP. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intended Output | Indicative Activity (Agency Responsible) | Resources: Item (US\$) | Parallel Co-finance: Item/Source (US\$) | Timeframe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sep 2010 - Jan 2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1.Asia-Pacific regional platform established for REDD+ readiness support partnership and south-south cooperation <i>Baseline: there is no formal mechanism for REDD+ readiness support coordination and south-south cooperation in Asia-Pacific.</i> <i>Indicator: Regional Platform established to increase REDD+ related coordination and collaboration in up to 34 REDD+ potential countries across Asia and the Pacific.</i> | i. Regional round table meeting(s) to propose the establishment of a regional platform under the leadership of the Government of Japan as a co-chair of the Global Partnership on REDD+ (UNDP in partnership with UNEP and FAO) - Regional capacity assessment - Stakeholder analysis - Meeting facilitation - Follow up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting costs (venue and conferencing services): \$10,000 ▪ Travel: \$50,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparatory Studies: \$ 20,000 (FCPF) ▪ Facilitation and Travel: \$105,000 (UN-REDD, FCPF, ADB) ▪ Personnel: \$20,000 (UN-REDD) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. National REDD+ strategy developed in each of the target countries | ii. Preparation of a REDD+ readiness Roadmap (UNDP) - Forming a national steering committee - Analysis of constraints and opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field mission: \$ 20,000 ▪ Expert: \$25,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personnel: \$30,000 (UNDP) ▪ Possible co-financing by UNDP COs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

\$ 23,030

\$329,000

(\$335,000)

\$352,030**8. Risk Log**

| # | Description | Category | Impact (I)/Probability (P) | Management Response | Owner | Author | Date Identified | Last Updated | Status |
|---|---|-----------|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 | Limited political support for regional coordination and collaboration | Political | Political support for regional coordination and collaboration by donor and recipient countries may be limited due to various internal and external factors. I=4, P=1 | The project will address this risk through both formal and information communications with development partners and countries to increase their understanding and support for the regional approach by presenting convincing evidence based on careful studies. | RCCEEP Project Manager | UN-RE DD team in APRC | June 2010 | | |
| 2 | Risk of violating the right of people | Other | There is a risk of violating the right of people in the target countries to give or withhold their free, prior informed consent to measures that may affect them. I=5, P=3 | The project will mitigate this risk by applying knowledge and lessons acquired from the UN-REDD pilot activities in Viet Nam to ensure that appropriate action is taken in accordance with the principle of the free, prior informed consent, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and others as appropriate. | RCCEEP Project Manager | UN-RE DD team in APRC | June 2010 | | |
| 3 | Shortage of funding | Financial | The requested financial support from the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund might not be adequate to deliver the above-identified outcomes comprehensively, or to ensure the continuity of the initiated REDD+ readiness process. I=3, P=4 | The UN-REDD Programme and UNDP will actively seek additional sources of funding/co-financing to avoid such a situation. There are a number of development partners, including the World Bank's FCPF, who have already shown interest in co-financing the project, and the past experience also shows that UNDP Country Offices are often willing to chip in to support issues that are directly relevant to national development planning process. | RCCEEP Project Manager | UN-RE DD team in APRC | June 2010 | | |

Annex I: Expert ToRs

Terms of Reference

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Position title: | Lead Technical Expert, National REDD+ Readiness Process (International Consultant) |
| Project title: | Promoting Regional REDD+ Approach and REDD+ Readiness in Under-Supported Regions of Asia/Pacific |
| Duration: | August 2010 – Oct 2011 (on a retaining basis) |
| Duty Station(s): | Home-based, with expected missions to Thailand, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Mongolia |
| Supervision: | Relevant National REDD Focal Points, UNDP UN-REDD Regional Coordinator for Asia-Pacific |

Background

The UN-REDD Programme in Asia-Pacific supports countries to help monetize the carbon stored in forests in order to create an incentive to protect and sustainably manage their forest assets. The Programme employs a multi-faceted and flexibly structured process to address many inter-related issues, as each individual country faces its unique challenges and opportunities based on country specific circumstances in realizing REDD+ readiness. Such a process is described as the “Six Components of REDD+ Readiness” - 1) Management of Readiness; 2) Stakeholder Engagement; 3) Implementation Framework; 4) REDD+ Strategy Setting; 5) Reference Scenario; and 6) National Monitoring System.

Although achieving REDD+ readiness at the regional level is crucial as the primary objective of REDD+ is to reduce carbon emissions from forests at the global scale, the recent study by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre has identified gaps in support of specific REDD+ readiness activities in some countries and therefore the need for providing assistance to under-supported countries.

The under-supported countries include Mongolia in Northeast Asia and Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga in the Pacific. Not only do these countries currently possess limited REDD+ readiness capacity, but also they often face significant challenges in terms of securing adequate recourses to initiate REDD+ readiness process in the near future despite their relatively high REDD+ potential.

Objective

To this end, UNDP as part of the UN-REDD Programme has received financial support from the Government of Japan to provide technical assistance to these particular countries in building REDD+ readiness capacity. A Lead Technical Expert is expected to provide technical inputs and substantive oversight and guidance to a team of experts assembled to initiate the implementation of the “Six Components of REDD+ Readiness” in each of the identified countries.

Scope of Work

In close consultation with a national REDD+ focal point, the UNCT and other key national and international stakeholders, and under the overall guidance of the UN-REDD Programme regional coordinators, the Lead Technical Expert will help initiate the national REDD+ readiness process in

each of the identified counties with the support of the assembled team of experts.

Specific responsibilities of the Lead Technical Expert in each country include:

1. Establishment of an appropriate mechanism, such as a national REDD Task Force, for the preparation of a National REDD Roadmap document;
2. Analysis of a country's legal and institutional framework (*inter alia*, ownership of land, forest and carbon) to identify weaknesses in the existing legal and institutional framework that needs to be addressed;

For this task, the Lead Technical Expert is expected to engage a national legal expert to undertake key legal analyses including:

- *A background legal review of all areas relevant to REDD+ readiness activities, including but not limited to: climate change institutional arrangements, land and forest land tenure/title, carbon ownership, indigenous property rights, forestry and environment rules and regulations, existing institutional arrangements under the Clean Development Mechanism, tax and investment rules and regulations, benefit-sharing arrangements, mechanisms for transfer of revenues to the local level, and organic law reform (decentralization), etc.; and*
 - *The analysis should include options on how REDD might be integrated into existing institutional arrangements and in which areas further development of laws and policies might be required, which the REDD taskforce can use for development of the Roadmap.*
3. Preparation of a National REDD Roadmap, outlining a set of guiding strategies as to how current constraints and challenges in realizing REDD+ readiness will be addressed;
 4. Provision of necessary oversight and guidance to the assembled team of experts to ensure the quality of their inputs in the areas related to Stakeholder Engagement, Implementation Framework, Reference Scenario, and National Monitoring System; and
 5. Preparation of a National REDD+ Strategy outline document, including a framework for the final Strategy document and a timeframe for its implementation.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies

- Post graduate degree in Forest Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar;
- At least 7 years of working experience on forest governance, natural resources management, forest inventory, monitoring and assessment and land use changes in Asia and the Pacific;
- Excellent knowledge on climate change, in general and on REDD, in particular, on methodologies, technical procedures and guidelines of UNFCCC and IPCC;
- Experience in working with international development partners, especially with UN Agencies
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English;
- Strong inter-personal skills, in particular, demonstrated team leadership qualities, and excellent oral communication skills

Terms of Reference

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|-------------------------|---|
| Position title: | Stakeholder Engagement & Implementation Framework Expert (International Consultant) |
| Project title: | Promoting Regional REDD+ Approach and REDD+ Readiness in Under-Supported Regions of Asia/Pacific |
| Duration: | November 2010 – September 2011 (on a retaining basis) |
| Duty Station(s): | Home-based, with expected missions to Thailand, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Mongolia |
| Supervision: | Relevant National REDD Focal Points, UNDP UN-REDD Regional Coordinator for Asia-Pacific |

Objective

The main objective of the Stakeholder Engagement and Implementation Framework Expert is to identify appropriate approaches to ensuring broad-based and multi-stakeholder engagement, particularly of forest dependent minorities and indigenous peoples, and to establishing a transparent and equitable REDD+ benefit sharing systems in each of the identified countries.

Scope of Work

In close consultation with a national REDD+ focal point and key national and international stakeholders, and under the overall guidance of the Lead Technical Expert, the Expert will carry out the following tasks in each of the identified countries:

1. Review any existing stakeholder engagement mechanism(s) and benefit distribution system(s), based on analyses done by the national legal expert;
2. Assess options for effective stakeholder engagement in various activities of REDD+ in accordance with appropriate international principles and standards (i.e. free, prior informed consent, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), and for transparent and equitable distribution of REDD+ benefits to appropriate beneficiaries;
3. Determine necessary interventions, investment, capacity building requirements and associated costs for each identified option for stakeholder engagement and benefit distribution;
4. Develop a costed plan for establishing an effective REDD+ stakeholder engagement mechanism that mirrors relevant international principles and a transparent and equitable REDD+ benefit distribution system.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies

- Post graduate degree in Natural Resource Management, Geography, or similar;
- At least 7 years of working experience on forest resources management including payment for ecosystem services in Asia and the Pacific;

- Excellent knowledge on REDD, in particular, on issues regarding Free, Prior Informed Consent and indigenous peoples' rights (i.e. UNDRIP) and co-benefits;
- Experience in working with international development partners, especially with UN Agencies
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English;
- Strong inter-personal skills, in particular, demonstrated team leadership qualities, and excellent oral communication skills.

Terms of Reference

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| Position title: | REDD+ Reference Scenario & MRV Expert (International Consultant) |
| Project title: | Promoting Regional REDD+ Approach and REDD+ Readiness in Under-Supported Regions of Asia/Pacific |
| Duration: | November 2010 – September 2011 (on a retaining basis) |
| Duty Station(s): | Home-based, with expected missions to Thailand, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Mongolia |
| Supervision: | Relevant National REDD Focal Points, UNDP UN-REDD Regional Coordinator for Asia-Pacific |

Objective

The main objective of the REDD+ Reference Scenario & MRV Expert is to identify suitable approaches to establishing national REDD+ reference levels and systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of REDD+ impacts for each of the identified countries, based on careful analyses of current forest inventory, remote sensing and other monitoring capacities and historical data.

Scope of Work

In close consultation with a national REDD+ focal point and key national and international stakeholders, and under the overall guidance of the Lead Technical Expert, the Expert will carry out the following tasks in each of the identified countries:

1. Assess possible MRV methods in view of anticipated requirements of REDD+ taking into consideration experience from other countries involved in REDD+ preparations and guidance provided by the UNFCCC REDD+ negotiations. This should include a review of existing MRV systems (and implementation costs);
2. Review of extent and accuracy of existing land-use assessments and of carbon stock and inventory data;
3. Assess possible methods for establishing reference levels (RLs)/reference emissions levels (REs) for the country, based on available information (accordingly to the COP15 draft decision, IPCC most recent guidance and the REDD sourcebook);
4. Develop a plan for how to integrate sub-national REL and MRV systems, based on existing efforts/mechanisms, into a national system;
5. Determine required level of accuracy for MRV and of an appropriate system in relation to available remote sensing imagery and related costs;
6. Assess investment and capacity building requirements associated with developing MRV systems and RLs/REs;
7. Develop a costed plan for establishing an MRV system and developing RLs/REs, under the guidance of FAO, National MRV Framework that FAO is developing under the UN-REDD Global Programme.

Qualifications, Experience and Competencies

- Post graduate degree in Forest Science, Natural Resource Management, Remote Sensing, or similar;
- At least 7 years of working experience on forest resources management, forest inventory, monitoring and assessment and land use changes in Asia and the Pacific;
- Excellent knowledge on climate change, in general and on REDD, in particular, on methodologies, technical procedures and guidelines of UNFCCC and IPCC;
- Experience in working with international development partners, especially with UN Agencies
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English;
- Strong inter-personal skills, in particular, demonstrated team leadership qualities, and excellent oral communication skills