



Fifth Consolidated  
Annual Progress  
Report of the  
UN-REDD  
Programme Fund  
Report of the  
Administrative Agent of  
the UN-REDD Programme  
Fund for the period  
**1 January – 31 December  
2013**

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME TWELFTH  
POLICY BOARD MEETING

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7-9 July 2014

Lima, Peru

*This report was approved at the twelfth meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Board in Lima, Peru, 8-9 July 2014.*

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# FIFTH CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UN-REDD PROGRAMME FUND

UN-REDD PROGRAMME TWELFTH POLICY BOARD MEETING  
7-9 JULY 2014  
LIMA, PERU



UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

Report of the Administrative Agent of the  
UN-REDD Programme Fund for the period  
1 January – 31 December 2013

# UN-REDD PROGRAMME FUND

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**



**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**



**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

## CONTRIBUTING DONORS



**Denmark**



**European Union**



**Japan**



**Luxembourg**



**Norway**



**Spain**

*Cover photo: "Grace Boit is a farmer from Kipilat village and a leading member of the forest community in Ainabkoi. Grace, works on a voluntary basis to support efforts to protect the forest". Mau Forest. Photo: UNEP/Riccardo Gangle*

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# PREFACE

The UN-REDD Programme is pleased to present this 2013 annual report, marked by the Programme's fifth anniversary and by important progress on REDD+ readiness.

This annual report has been restructured, in a manner similar to the semi-annual update, to place more emphasis on achieved results and to demonstrate more clearly the links between the Programme's various forms of support and the concrete results delivered at the country level. This report also highlights how the UN-REDD Programme's normative work has supported the development of national REDD+ strategies through tailored frameworks that respect country needs, while facilitating knowledge sharing at global and regional levels.

The UN-REDD Programme had a vital and exciting 2013 with renewed confidence from its donors. An additional US\$ 60 million were deposited to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund by Denmark, the European Union, Luxembourg, Norway and Spain. These contributions pave the road for testing new possibilities in 2014 and consolidating the Programme as a robust platform for readiness support across the globe.

By December 2013, the UN-REDD Programme's results included approval of the 18<sup>th</sup> National Programme, the completion of five National Programmes and delivery of targeted support to 28 countries. The Programme also welcomed its 49<sup>th</sup> partner country. As countries advance in their efforts towards REDD+, they are gaining access to the financial, environmental and development benefits of REDD+.

The UN-REDD Programme's commitment to transparency and inclusiveness was reaffirmed in 2013. It also promoted key partnerships. Among the key achievements of the UN-REDD Programme in 2013 was its trust-building work, demonstrated through support for multi-stakeholder participatory REDD+ processes. This was most evident in Panama, where the Programme invested considerably in supporting the government to ensure the concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities were addressed effectively. The Programme also strengthened the budget to support stakeholder engagement and partnered with the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to establish support for community-based REDD+, following guidance from the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board.

As the UN-REDD Programme marks its fifth anniversary, its progress is also reflected in a strengthened organizational



ability to more effectively meet stakeholders' needs with stronger inter-agency coordination. Collaborating UN agency staff from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) worked more closely together seeking increased effectiveness at global, regional and local levels to deliver as One UN.

2013 was also a year of reflection and learning from previous years' experiences for the Programme, with adjustments made as needed. The Programme's ability to adapt to new and emerging stakeholder needs and circumstances, as well as to a shifting global REDD+ agenda, will be critical in delivering relevant support to countries in their progress on REDD+.

The Programme's achievements, challenges and lessons learned in 2013, as well as those in the coming two years, are vitally important as the UN-REDD Programme Strategy beyond 2015 begins to form. This Consolidated Annual Report offers elements on the current state of the UN-REDD Programme and of REDD+ itself. As the current phase of the UN-REDD Programme nears its end, these achievements and lessons will mark important milestones and will provide good basis for continuous progress in implementation of REDD+ and enhanced support to REDD+ readiness in the years to come.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The UN-REDD Programme was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. The Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of its three Participating UN Organizations: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. They also assume full programmatic and financial accountability for implementation of the Programme in accordance with their expertise as well as their financial regulations, rules and procedures. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board (the "Policy Board"), comprised of a wide range of stakeholders, provides policy direction and approves financial allocations. Oversight and coordination functions are also carried out by the Management Group, the Strategic Group, and the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat located in Geneva, Switzerland, an inter-agency unit of the three Organizations. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office serves as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

This annual report on achievements under the UN-REDD Programme Fund covers the period from 1 January through 31 December 2013. It is based on programmatic and financial information contained in reports from individual National Programmes and contributions from the FAO, UNDP and UNEP and from the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. The report has been prepared jointly by the Secretariat and the MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent.

## 2. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND KEY RESULTS

During this reporting period, countries advanced with their national REDD+ strategies or efforts with the support of the UN-REDD Programme. Through its main delivery modalities, *National Programmes and Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA)*, the Programme has increasingly supported countries engaged in REDD+. Technical and functional (financial or administrative) support was provided at country, regional and global levels in a tailored manner, responding to countries' specific needs.

The year's positive funding situation made it possible to invite additional countries to submit National Programmes and to expand on several SNA work areas including targeted support, country-specific support on key issues of REDD+, as well as inclusion of community-based REDD+ (CBR+). The additional funding, for both the National Programme and SNA modalities, contributed to meeting the level of ambition proposed in the *Programme Strategy 2011-2015* regarding number of countries supported and progress in REDD+ implementation. The Programme made strategic decisions at its two annual meetings in 2013, the tenth and eleventh Policy Board meetings (26-27 July in Lombok, Indonesia and 9-10 December in Geneva, Switzerland), as well as throughout the year. This enhanced coordination of the Programme's work

addressed implementation bottlenecks and anticipated external influences. The year also focused on knowledge sharing, capacity building, lessons learned and south-south exchange through workshops, study visits, trainings, growing activity levels in social media, and special events organized to mark the five-year anniversary of the Programme.

As of December 2013, 49 countries have become partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme with the Programme welcoming Madagascar, Tunisia and Zimbabwe as the latest partners. Through the programme, 35 partner countries have received support through one or more of the above mentioned modes of support. The progress of Tier 2 countries are not included in this report, as Tier 2 activities are not funded through the UN-REDD Programme Fund.<sup>1</sup>

The UN-REDD Programme received a total of US\$ 60.9 million additional funding in 2013 from five donor countries: Denmark (US\$ 1.8 million), the European Union (US\$ 11.7 million), Luxembourg (US\$ 2.6 million), Norway (US\$ 42.2 million) and Spain (US\$ 2.4) million. The funds from Denmark, the European Union, Luxembourg and Norway were new contributions to the Fund while the contribution from Spain was initially made available for the SNA in 2012.<sup>2</sup> See further information in Section 3.

### 2.1 OVERALL STATUS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

By the end of 2013, the UN-REDD Programme had supported a total of 18 countries through the National Programme modality. Of these, the National Programmes of Indonesia, Tanzania and Viet Nam were completed and independently evaluated. The National Programmes of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Philippines were operationally closed and will be independently evaluated in 2014. Bangladesh and Colombia had their funding allocations approved and are in the process of integrating comments from the Policy Board and independent reviews towards signature and initiation of their National Programmes. Through an inter-sessional decision, the Policy Board granted an extension to Colombia for the signature of its National Programme document upon request of the country.

In 2013, the Programme received requests for no-cost extensions from Papua New Guinea (PNG) up to end of 2015 and from Zambia up to end of 2014. Both requests were approved intersessionally by the Policy Board. Ecuador's National Programme was extended to the end of 2014 based on approval by the national Programme Executive Board (PEB). Panama's National Programme resumed after agreement was reached between the National Environmental Authority,

1 Tier 2 activities are those activities funded through sources other than the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Tier 2 activities are undertaken jointly or individually by agencies but clearly contribute to the overall UN-REDD Programme as defined in the Programme Strategy.  
2 The funding from Spain provided directly to FAO and subsequently deposited to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) in 2013 for inclusion in the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

Panama (*Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá, ANAM*) and the National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (*Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenos de Panamá, COONAPIP*); and the management response to the evaluation of Panama's National Programme included a request for no-cost extension.

Total funding allocated to National Programmes as of 31 December 2013 is US\$ 73.6 million<sup>3</sup> of which US\$ 57.5 million has been transferred and US\$ 35.7 million was spent. Based on the 18 National Programmes, an initial analysis of delivery over time shows that the mean delivery in year 1 is around 8 per cent, while it picks up to 32 per cent in year 2, and peaks between 23 to 98 per cent in year 3 depending on the type and duration of the National Programme. While this analysis provides an average and will definitely vary from country to country, it provides an indication of possible benchmarks to be used in the assessment of new funding allocations. (Also refer to section 4 on Programme challenges, strategic issues and opportunities).

All partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme have indicated interest in receiving support through the National Programme modality. With a doubling of the number of countries supported through National Programmes (from the initial nine pilots to 18 today), five additional countries anticipated in 2014, and a steady inflow of requests to join the Programme, it will be necessary to increase the Programme's human and financial resources to support this demand. (Refer to section 3).

Twelve countries are presenting their annual reports at this time, of which two (DRC and the Solomon Islands) are submitting their final reports in view of their operational closure.

## 2.2 OVERALL STATUS OF THE SNA

The year of 2013 consolidated the SNA as a delivery modality to support country action through backstopping National Programmes, targeted support upon request, development of approaches and guidelines, and knowledge management. In 2013, the support through SNA expanded in several work areas and with further focus on country-specific support. The approval by the Policy Board of a revised SNA work plan and budget for 2013 at its tenth meeting (26 -27 June 2013 in Lombok, Indonesia) provided an additional funding allocation of US\$ 4.4 million for strengthening stakeholder engagement (Outcome 4: *Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision-making, strategy development and implementation*) following the Policy Board's recommendations at its ninth meeting.

Support provided through the SNA modality in response to specific country needs and demands increased as reflected

3 In December 2013, the Policy Board approved allocations for Bangladesh and the SNA. These allocations had not been included by 31 December 2013 since the supporting documentation had not yet been received.

by the number of requests for targeted support from partner countries, both with and without National Programmes. Fourteen requests were approved in 2013 (nine from new countries and five from countries requesting top-up amounts), for a total of 28 countries supported to date and a total US\$ 3.8 million approved (Refer to section 2.4.1). Backstopping National Programmes has also gained further relevance as more countries are being invited to present their National Programme documents to the Policy Board or move into implementation. It is important to highlight that demand for backstopping has been from countries implementing targeted support as well as those with on-going National Programmes.

Total funding allocated to the SNA as of 31 December 2013 is US\$ 98 million<sup>4</sup> to cover SNA activities up to 31 December 2014. Of this amount, US\$ 48.8 million relates to the work plan and budget for 2014 activities. Cumulative expenditures as of 31 December 2013 amounted to US\$ 39.2 million, an overall delivery rate of 80 per cent of the approved US\$ 49.2 million for the period 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2013.

As part of the UN-REDD Programme's efforts to implement a fully result-based management framework, the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014 was further refined in 2013 with parameters developed at the output level.<sup>5</sup>

An important achievement in 2013 was the approval by the Policy Board at its 11th meeting (9-10 December 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland) of a revised SNA work plan and budget for 2014 and the allocation of nearly US\$ 25 million, following indications of new pledges. Apart from expanding the SNA work areas and country-specific support, the new funding also allowed for additional capacity building activities through the REDD+ Academy and inclusion of needs assessments.<sup>6</sup> The assessments, at country or regional level, will allow countries or groups of countries to identify their needs and priorities and then to better scope the provision of support from different sources according to specific country contexts and REDD+ implementation progress.

4 This amount includes the allocation made by the Policy Board in December 2013. This allocation was not reflected in the official financial information because the Policy Board Report from its eleventh meeting in November 2013 was approved in 2014.

5 Targets, indicators, baselines, MoV and risks.

6 See call for proposals for needs assessments sent to Policy Board Members and Observers on 22 April 2014 from the Programme Secretariat.



This report singles out the main results from 2013, starting with the achievements and progress of countries with National Programmes and then by the work areas or outcomes of the SNA.<sup>7</sup> The National Programme pages also include results obtained through the provision of targeted support, under the SNA to highlight how in a given country, both modalities complement each other<sup>8</sup>. Focus stories from implementation, financial delivery, challenges faced, opportunities to overcome them, lessons learned, and strategic issues to consider for future programming are also presented. The transition to the next phase of the Programme, beyond 2015, is also briefly addressed.

More details are also presented in the country reports (Annex 1-12), in the reporting against the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014 and in the SNA Financial Table (Annex 13).

The report with its Annexes is also available on the **MPTF Office GATEWAY** (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>), which provides real-time data on commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. It is a means to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners of the MPTF.

### Accountability and Transparency - MPTF Office GATEWAY

The GATEWAY provides financial information, an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and details on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance, structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the GATEWAY collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

7 The country achievements for National Programmes that are mentioned in the SNA sections in the report refer to the support (backstopping, etc.) funded under the SNA.  
8 Similarly, the country achievements for National Programmes that are mentioned in the SNA sections in the report refer to the support (backstopping, etc.) funded under the SNA.

### "UN-REDD Programme in Short" as of 31 December 2013



Number of Partner countries:  
**49** – of which 35 are supported technically or functionally (financial/administrative) through the National Programmes and SNA modalities.



Number of countries with National Programmes:  
**18**



Total amount approved for **National Programmes**:  
**US\$ 73.6 million**

Total cumulative expenditure for National Programmes:  
**US\$ 35.7 MILLION**



Total amount approved<sup>9</sup> for **SNA**:  
**US\$ 49.2 million**

Total SNA cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 39.2 MILLION**



Number of countries with targeted support:  
**28**



Approved amount:  
**US\$ 3.8 MILLION**

9 Total amount approved for the SNA as of 31 December 2013 is US\$ 98 million. Of this amount, US\$ 49.2 million relates to funds approved for 1 Nov 2011 – 31 December 2013, while US\$ 48.8 million relates to the amount approved for 2014 work plan and budget. The approved funds for the SNA also include US\$ 613,695 provided by the Government of Spain and provided directly to UNEP for SNA activities.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

The Plurinational State of Bolivia's (Bolivia) National Programme (NP) was initially signed in October 2010. Bolivia later requested that the programme be aligned more closely with its most recent climate change policies and positions aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation. In response, a decision was taken at the ninth Policy Board meeting, 26-27 October 2012, that a revised work plan and budget be prepared and presented. Drafts were prepared between January and March 2013; on March 27th 2013 these were presented for feedback and recommendations at a national validation workshop with representatives from different government institutions, indigenous organizations, social movements, NGOs and bilateral cooperation.

Bolivia submitted the revised NP (outcomes, broad work plan and budget) at the end of May 2013, in line with its "Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Sustainable Management of Forests and of Mother Earth" (JMA)<sup>10</sup> and aiming at building country capacity to implement actions to monitor and reduce deforestation and degradation of forests. In the second part of the year, a series of preparatory and coordination meetings took place to resume and start up the revised NP.

The support for the creation of a registry of forest management and conservation projects was identified as one of the first priorities as a contribution to realizing the JMA.

The NP will also work with the most relevant country stakeholders in the set-up of a National Forest Monitoring Unit and in the design of the national forest monitoring system (NFMS), with a web dissemination platform to enhance transparency and to make relevant information accessible to stakeholders. Technical support and capacity building will also be deployed for the preparation of updated maps of forests, deforestation and potential forest use.

10 "Mecanismo Conjunto de Mitigación y Adaptación para el Manejo Integral y Sustentable de los Bosques y la Madre Tierra"



Aerial view of Bolivia forests towards Cobija. Photo: Serena Fortuna

During the first year of implementation a study will be conducted to assess the context, costs, benefits, opportunities and best use of a national forest inventory in Bolivia—with attention to its contribution to forest monitoring and mitigation actions. Based on the results of this study, technical support will be provided for the design/improvement of a methodology to pilot the inventory.

### CHALLENGES

The most important challenge emerged in light of the evolving position of Bolivia with regards to the REDD+ process and the Government's subsequent request to change the NP objectives, scope and activities, focusing the NP only on the most technical activities linked to the NFMS and the related technical support from FAO. The Policy Board was promptly informed and an intense dialogue with the Government followed, resulting in the re-planning of the Programme, its budget, and participation of UN agencies. It is also important to note that during 2012

and 2013 the country undertook a major revision of its institutions and authorities dealing with environment and forests and the NP will align to these as they are finalized. During this period of time the energies of the most relevant actors were focused on this national effort, therefore reducing the possibility of starting up programmes and initiatives. Although the NP has now been well aligned with the national context, positions, and visions on climate change and there is a high level of commitment of the main national counterparts, it is important to consider that the country will undergo its general elections in October 2014. This could potentially affect the composition of counterparts, the need for their re-appropriation of the NP and associated delays with implementation.

Considering the steps undertaken so far, the NP will actually be in a position of starting its implementation only in mid 2014, once the coordinator is in place with the Autoridad de la Madre Tierra

to set up activities and recruit technical personnel. In light of this it is anticipated that an extension of the NP until end of 2016 (at no additional cost) will have to be considered, to provide ample time for implementation and capacity building so the country can sustain and capitalize on the deliverables of the NP.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

The revised NP approved in 2013 fits very well with the current policies and priorities of the country, particularly with the JMA.

In the coming years, the intent is for the NP to strategically support Bolivia to transform its policy intentions on forest monitoring into programs, projects and administrative measures implemented in coordination with the most relevant national stakeholders. This is one critical element of sustainability and will require the NP to align and adjust to the needs and pace of different stakeholders.

In its redesign, the NP focuses on a set of technical elements at the request of the Government. The reason for this focus

**THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS**



Cumulative expenditure  
**US\$ 140,063**

is to facilitate the technical results of the NP to feed into evidence-based policy decisions and assist Bolivia in setting goals that would help reduce the high deforestation rate (approx. 300,000 ha/year) and illegal logging.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- While the process of scoping and designing the NP has been done in consultation with stakeholders, the need for a deep revision of the project document reconfirmed the importance of providing sufficient space and time and of undertaking detailed consultation and collaboration with Governments and other stakeholders in the preparation of the documents prior to their submission for approval.
- This was also a reminder of the importance of considering potential criticisms, disagreements and changes in national policies or orientations

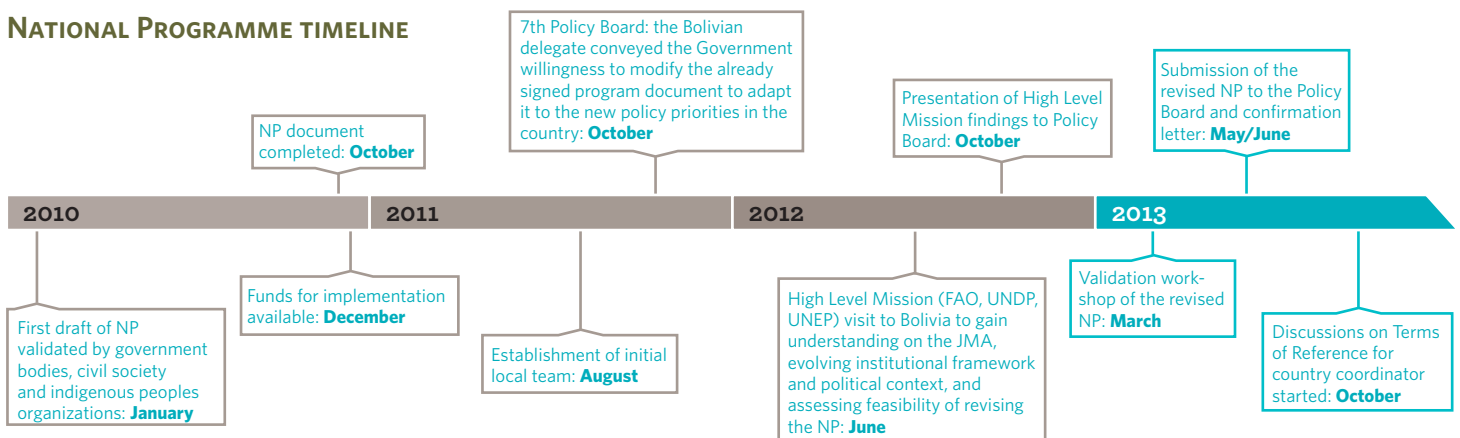
during implementation and to ensure there is sufficient flexibility on all parts to apply adaptive management approaches, to allow for adjustments, and to do so in keeping with the broader aims of the Programme. Flexibility constitutes a main element of sustainability and implies trust, ownership and proper systems to enable necessary changes.

- The process of revising a NP, limiting its scope, and modifying its objectives or strategy is lengthy and time-consuming. However, the experience gained through this case might serve in the future, perhaps in terms of

rearranging/reassigning funds through the Multi-Programme Trust Fund and the three agencies. The process will be codified within the Programme’s operational guidance in case a similar circumstance arises again.

- One of the key lessons from this experience is the necessity to ground REDD+ initiatives firmly within the framework of larger and more comprehensive nationally-driven processes. The Government needs to have these processes in place to fully own and guide them. Then partner support can be directed when and where it is most needed.

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE**



# CAMBODIA

## ACHIEVEMENTS

REDD+ readiness and future REDD+ implementation in Cambodia are overseen by a multi-agency REDD+ Taskforce. The work of the Taskforce is supported by the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, which was fully staffed with UN-REDD Programme support by January 2013 when the first formal meetings of the REDD+ Taskforce took place. The meetings approved Terms of References of the four REDD+ Technical Teams that will advise on the contents of the National REDD+ Strategy.

Significant progress was made on communications with the [Cambodia REDD+ Website](#), which was launched in May. Booklets, brochures and newsletters were developed and distributed. A group of NGOs and government agencies convene regularly to review existing communication materials on REDD+ to identify gaps and improve the quality. A children's Drawing Contest and a Concert were organized in November and December under the theme "Our Forest, Green Planet". The concert attracted around 6,000 people and REDD+ awareness materials were distributed.

Several analyses of possible components of the National REDD+ Strategy are underway. Such analyses include the role of community forestry in REDD+, forest protection activities by community fisheries, existing experiences with benefit-sharing in Cambodia, a legal



REDD+ Concert on "Our Forest, Green Planet" held at Koh Pich (Diamond Island), on 14 December 2013. Photo: REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat

framework for the establishment of a REDD+ Fund, and how Cambodian rules and regulations correspond to the Cancun safeguards for REDD+. A preliminary review of safeguards was completed and a full-day technical meeting on safeguards for government staff was organized. An assessment of options for a REDD+ grievance mechanism was also completed.

Support was provided to two REDD+ pilot projects and one policy brief on benefit sharing was produced. Discussions were initiated on how to scale up from project to national or subnational implementation.

A report on land cover and forest classification systems of Cambodia has been made available and includes recommendations for the development of a harmonized classification system, after consensus was reached on the need for a harmonized classification.

The national forest inventory for Cambodia has been designed and presented at a national consultation in December 2013. The bottom-up design process took stock of stakeholder experiences and inventory data collected from the project/subnational level. Results of existing allometric equations to estimate biomass and carbon stocks have been published. Biomass estimates for different forest types have been calculated using existing inventory data in the database. A section of the web platform is being developed to show the sampling design and plot locations of the inventory and to host future assessments.

## CHALLENGES

The NP has a slow decision-making process that requires approval by four people representing the two national implementing partners. First the Head and Vice-Head of the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat approve the decision, followed by the Director and Deputy Director of the NP.

National ownership of the Programme is less than it should be, as the Technical

## In Focus

The NP supported a process of ensuring full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders. It focused on establishing a Consultation Group (CG), consisting of two representatives from each of nine non-governmental stakeholder groups, that will meet regularly to transmit the views of all stakeholder groups in one forum and to provide advice to the National REDD+ Taskforce. Four Technical Teams were also set up to provide advice to the Taskforce.

Establishing the CG involved allowing all members of each group to select their

representatives. The representatives who sit on the CG are not intended to provide advice based solely on their own views, but are expected to consult within their constituencies. A Voluntary Facilitation Committee was formed to support the selection of members for the CG. A special process for selecting representatives of indigenous people was conducted in 15 provinces. In August of 2013, a national workshop on CG member selection was held and eventually resulted in the selection of 18 CG members. The CG convened three times during 2013.

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 1,449,410**



Number of people trained:  
**400+**



Number of people engaged in and advised on development of the National Strategy:  
**40**



Area supported in reducing emissions through grants to NGOs:  
**360,000 HA**

### LESSONS LEARNED

- The Programme has invested in establishing effective bodies and processes to ensure the full effective participation of all relevant stakeholders. A report titled [Selection Process for REDD+ Consultation Group Representatives in Cambodia](#) provides a detailed analysis of lessons from this process.
- Once stakeholders are identified, the levels of their awareness and understanding of REDD+ need to be assessed to guide awareness-raising activities.
- To increase women’s representation, further considerations can be made by setting quotas (in the candidate pool or the representative positions) and/or conducting workshops targeting female stakeholders.
- Setting up a multi-stakeholder group is recommended when running a self-selection process. Their decisions will reflect the voices of different stakeholders and create a process that is inclusive.
- All of these measures are essential to avoid misinformation about REDD+ being circulated, raising false expectations and to promote broad ownership of the National REDD+ Strategy as it emerges.

Teams started their work only in late 2013 and the REDD+ Taskforce has been in operation only for a few months. However, progress is picking up. Many stakeholders and donors are involved in various aspects of REDD+ development and implementation, including pilot projects. The mix of interests in REDD+ projects and readiness for national REDD+ under the UNFCCC framework creates some confusion among stakeholders and underlines the need for coordination and for the Government to make clear decisions on the way forward for REDD+ in Cambodia.

### LOOKING AHEAD

As the NP moves into its final year, the main challenge is to bring together the

various technical issues that are being addressed to enable the REDD+ Taskforce to formulate an initial National REDD+ Strategy, under the advice and guidance from the CG and Technical Teams. The Taskforce Work Plan indicates delivery of the National REDD+ Strategy by the end of 2014. Support from UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facilit (FCPF) was arranged in a sequential manner in Cambodia, with support by the FCPF to start in 2014 as the NP reaches its end date. This will allow the acquis of the NP to be retained and further developed so that Cambodia can move quickly into REDD+ Phase 2<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> The REDD+ phases are described in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73.

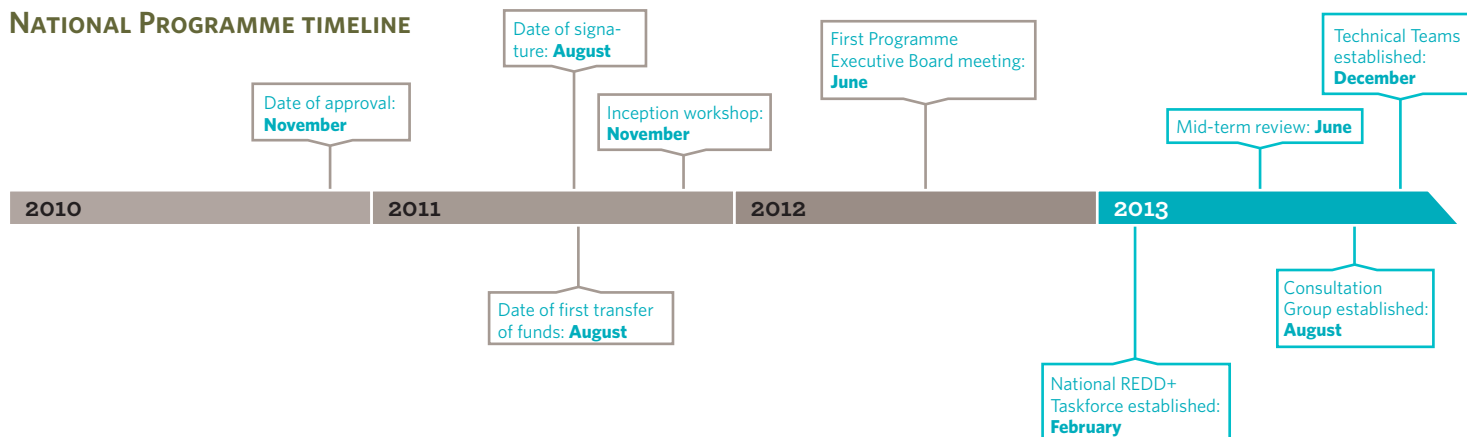
### TARGETED SUPPORT

*Support to facilitation of stakeholder involvement for updating the country’s REDD+ R-PP (refers to Stakeholder Engagement, SNA Outcome 4)*

**Approved amount: US\$ 10,000**

Status: Request approved in November 2013. Once the funding has been transferred, more comprehensive consultations on the functions of the CG will be undertaken to complement the NP.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Republic of the Congo (the Congo) has established its REDD+ management structures: the National REDD+ Coordination (CN-REDD) executive body for day-to-day management of the country's REDD+ activities and an Expert Unit dedicated exclusively to the REDD+ readiness process.

The main civil-society and indigenous peoples' engagement platform for REDD+ (Cadre de Concertation des organisations de la société civile et des populations autochtones sur la REDD+, CACO-REDD+) has made important advances in internal structuring to better influence the REDD+ process.

Important progress has been achieved regarding the national forest inventory, as well as the design of a national forest monitoring system. A working group was established for each of the three main

technical areas of the measurement, reporting and verification system, and all working groups are fully operational.

## CHALLENGES

As technical capacities are weak and REDD+ is a complex system, the Expert Unit will need to play an important role in leading and coordinating the major REDD+ work streams. This includes ensuring that the analyses underlying preparation of the REDD+ strategy and the consultations with sectors and stakeholders lead to a high-level political dialogue and commitment for REDD+. These tasks will require specific actions from the CN-REDD during the next year.

The decentralization of REDD+ is progressing slowly. A policy dialogue, technical assistance and the setup of decentralized REDD+ units will help raise the political momentum for REDD+, which has been a challenge in exploring

## In Focus

The analytical work required for REDD+ in terms of identifying drivers, policies, laws and regulations and of assessing trends and potential REDD+ actions is advancing, with the aim of finalizing a draft REDD+ strategy document by the end of 2014. The preparation of a report on drivers of deforestation is advanced. REDD+ work is well aligned to the national priority of positioning development as part of a green economy strategy.

substantial options for REDD+ and in making the necessary decisions for institutional arrangements.

## LOOKING FORWARD

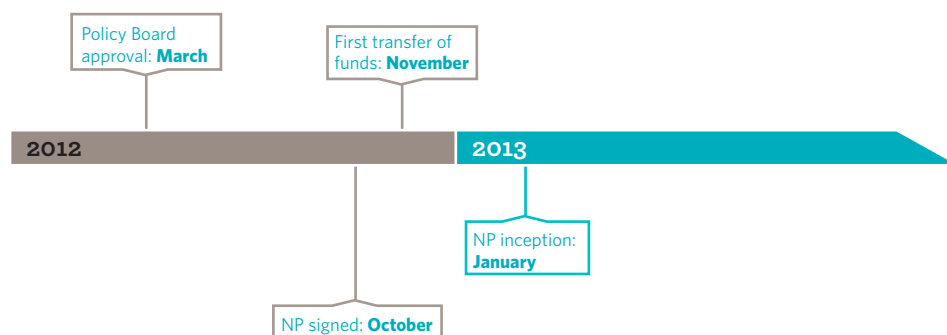
The Congo has major forest cover with important REDD+ potential. The design of a robust REDD+ strategy, based on policy dialogue with the support of international financial partners, is crucial to realize this potential. The country is relying on the NP to provide a mechanism for the design of this strategy in 2014. In addition, the country needs to make a decision on its strategic approach for Phase 2, a decision that will have a bearing on technical options and support needed. This will likely be shaped by the FCPF-supported jurisdictional approach that has guided the country's strategic decisions so far. The country is ambitious about REDD+, and traditionally keen on exploring diplomatic opportunities and policy options around green economy and sustainable development. However, the country suffers from weak relationships with donors and a challenging track record in terms of translating political decisions and targets into concrete actions.

## LESSONS LEARNED

Several valuable lessons learned have been identified:


- Strong knowledge and experience exist in the country's forest sector, a capacity that should be fully utilized as the country develops its REDD+ policies and tools. However, as REDD+ goes beyond the forest sector alone, the programme will strive to identify and support expertise across the different areas of work so that a critical mass of capacity develops in the country.
- In addition to a consultative process and strong analytical work, multi-sectoral high-level policy dialogue is necessary both within the Government and with international partners to realize a viable REDD+ programme.

## NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



## THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS

 Cumulative expenditure  
**US\$ 241,417**

 People trained  
**7 PROFESSIONALS AND 13 JUNIOR TRAINEES**

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The National Programme of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was finalized in December 2013. The implementation has been successful beyond expectations and the original targets. The country has substantially advanced in the preparation for a REDD+ mechanism and has already started the transition towards REDD+ investments and implementation. The objective and outcomes have been fully met and an external final evaluation is planned for 2014 with the aim of informing next steps and of collecting the knowledge, lessons and achievements.

## CHALLENGES

The institutional arrangements for the transition from REDD+ readiness to REDD+ implementation are yet to be defined and represent a challenge. In particular, there is no real experience on how to better support an institutional transition from readiness to implementation, partly because readiness and implementation are likely to overlap for a certain period of time.

Furthermore, a lack of financial commitment for REDD+ implementation weakens

## In Focus

The country has made important progress towards the main elements and requirements of REDD+ readiness, much of which is aligned with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ as agreed in late 2013 at the UNFCCC.

First, a robust REDD+ National Strategy was validated by the Council of Ministers and presented to the international community at the UNFCCC. It includes a holistic national vision and quantified targets, quantified REDD+ strategic options addressing direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, and the related implementation framework. The strategy is based on policy dialogue across sectors and with international partners.

A national REDD+ Fund, designed in a collaborative way with the Government and donors, has been established. A national forest monitoring system (NFMS) was created that includes a web platform to facilitate transparency and public access to data. As well, an intermediate national reference level was agreed.

DRC also initiated preliminary national REDD+ standards and an environmental and social management framework that builds on a systematic strategic assessment of social and environmental impacts and benefits associated with various REDD+ options. Finally, an accreditation procedure and a registry for REDD+ projects and initiatives were set up.

the credibility of the international community promoting REDD+. The DRC is still negotiating with donors for financing the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, to which substantial policy, technical and stakeholder efforts have been devoted.

## LOOKING FORWARD

With the successful completion of the NP, the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy follows and will play an important role in maintaining and advancing the results achieved under the NP. The Government has started dialogues for the mobilization of substantial financial resources to enable the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. This effort takes time and creates uncertainty for the country.

Additionally, the Government has taken an additional commitment to integrate five indicators: (1) finalisation of R-Package; (2) endorsement of a national land use plan; (3) progress on land reform; (4) embedding REDD+ norms in the mining and oil sectors; and (5) making the DRC National REDD+ Fund operational in its economic governance matrix that defines the framework for cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international financial partners. The five indicators are already adopted and the Ministry of Finance is directly involved in supporting and monitoring REDD+ implementation and progress.



Agriculture encroachment on forest areas. Rubare, Nord-Kivu, in the border of the Parc National des Virunga. Photo: Bruno Hugel

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure  
**US\$ 6,951,720**



DRC REDD+ university events  
**2**



Number of people trained  
**OVER 1,000**

### LESSONS LEARNED

Many lessons have been learned from this strong NP:

- The establishment of a highly specialized Technical Team devoted to drive the REDD+ process has proven to be an efficient institutional arrangement, as it ensures that the work is conducted in a timely way and that synergies are maximised.
- A focus on building the National REDD+ Strategy and the NFMS

served to organize the different work streams and priorities. The country made an effort to go beyond the classic forest-conservation approaches, to further identify the types of transformational policy reforms and measures, such as land use planning, that could enable REDD+. Those policy reforms and measures have been integrated in the National REDD+ Strategy and in the first investment plan.

### TARGETED SUPPORT

Support to i) reduce corruption risks in the REDD+ process, ii) assess gender equity and gender-related issues within the strategic options for REDD+, and iii) support identification of areas of legal reforms for REDD+ implementation and support. (Refers to Governance, SNA Outcome 2)

**Approved amount: US\$ 90,000**

#### Key achievements:

- The Ministerial Decree for REDD+ projects approbation process was revised with a multi-step approach through an expert meeting on 30 July

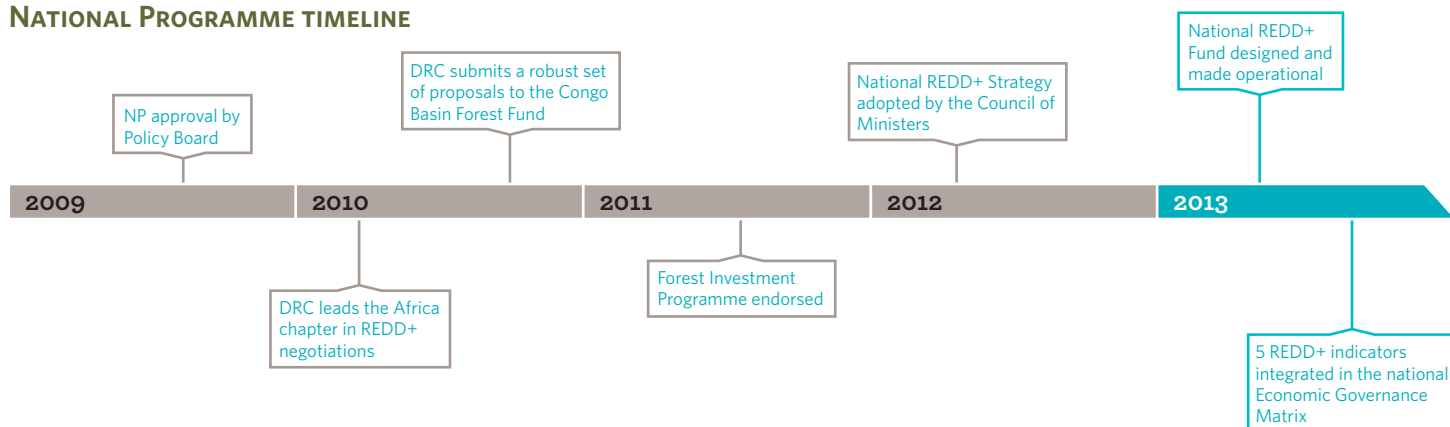
2013 culminating in the validation of proposed reforms at a workshop held on 26 November 2013. The roadmap for legal and regulatory reforms was finalized. The above processes involved CN-REDD, WFF, FPP, CI, CODELT, ministries of environment, finance, tenure, and agriculture, the National Forest Fund, the Federation of Congo's businesses, the Industrial Wood Federation, civil society and the private sector.

- A participatory reflection on gender and the national REDD+ process was launched, focusing on best practices

in strategic sectors. These findings fed into a draft Gender Analysis on REDD+ that was set to be finalized and validated by the first quarter of 2014.

- Anti-corruption activities were temporarily put on hold as priority was given to the establishment of the National REDD+ Fund, which is in preparation; nevertheless, anti-corruption measures in the Fund Operational manual were summarized in a [publication](#).

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE





# ECUADOR

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall, the UN-REDD National Joint Programme (NP) in Ecuador has positively supported national REDD+ readiness concerning policy and technical frameworks.

Year 2013 was the most successful year in terms of both technical and financial implementation since the launch of the NP. In 2013, the NP achieved 50 per cent of cumulative implementation, according to indicators created by the Government of Ecuador.<sup>12</sup>

The NP supported the main components of the Ministry of Environment's (MAE) national forest monitoring system (NFMS). For example, supporting data was received for the completion of the first National Forest Assessment, the assessment on the accuracy of existing historical deforestation rate estimates and the estimate of new deforestation rate for 2008-2012. The MAE's technicians trained on topics such as the development of new allometric equations and forest cover change detection, as well as programming and customizing the website of the Unified Environmental Information System of Ecuador. Concepts

<sup>12</sup> The Government of Ecuador monitors all projects and programs implemented in Ecuadorian territory. The monitoring system is called Government by Results (GPR for its abbreviation in Spanish). Since January 2014 the Ecuador NP formally reports to this system, although all results achieved in 2012 and 2013 were also integrated to the system. The NP has adopted monitoring requirements for monthly and annual reporting, as a way to unify reporting formats, considering that in total the JNPNP prepares more than 6 reports to IAs and the Government.

and processes were unified for the GHG inventory in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector with the support of the UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and FAO's Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions resources.

"Guidance on requirements and procedures for the consultation or negotiation processes for REDD+ activities or projects implemented in Indigenous Territories"<sup>13</sup> was developed with advice from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Five meetings were facilitated, of the National REDD+ Table that comprises representatives from different sectors of civil society, including indigenous peoples and forest community members. Other advisory and participatory mechanisms have been promoted for the generation of technical inputs, allowing for the participation of civil society in the generation of inputs for the REDD+ NP. To support outreach efforts, the NP has launched the website, [Programa Nacional Conjunto ONU-REDD](#), and has produced training and educational animations as well as information notes.

The first set of deforestation models have been developed. They will inform a

<sup>13</sup> In Spanish: "Guía de requisitos y procedimientos para el proceso de consulta o negociación para la implementación de actividades o proyectos REDD+ en tierras o territorios de comunidades, comunas, pueblos y nacionalidades indígenas, montubias, afro-ecuatorianas y otros colectivos que dependen de los recursos de los bosques para su subsistencia".



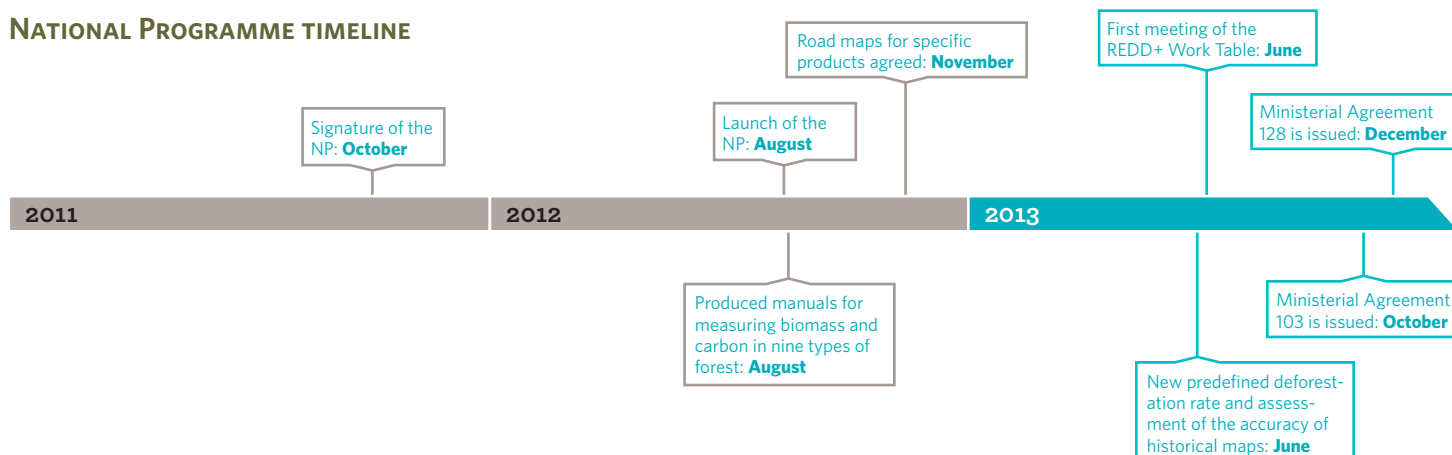
Team measuring tree biomass and taking samples for further carbon estimations. Photo: Armando Quichán

tool for prioritizing REDD+ areas in the country. MAE's capacities concerning spatial analysis issues were strengthened by three training events focused on improving maps as more up-to-date information becomes available.

A methodology for a REDD+ cost-benefit analysis and for valuing REDD+ externalities (co-benefits) was developed from data gathered at a sub-national level. The first opportunity and implementation costs of potential REDD+ activities were estimated. An opportunity cost estimation tool for decision-makers was developed.

Creating a draft of a methodological framework for creating the safeguards information system (SIS) for REDD+ activities that is compliant with the UNFCCC COP Decision 1/CP.16 was supported. Potential environmental and social benefits for REDD+ were identified and prioritized and a national framework on REDD+ safeguard principles and criteria was developed, based on the progress

## NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



## THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure to  
**US\$2,367,129**



Number of people trained:  
**1,235**



Number of people trained on  
REDD+ and climate change:  
**570**



Number of training workshops:  
**12**



Number of consultation and  
information gathering events:  
**37**



Number of information notes  
and briefs disseminated:  
**49**



Number of documents includ-  
ed in the virtual library:  
**94**



Number of stakeholders regis-  
tered in the REDD+ database:  
**422**



Opportunity and implementa-  
tion costs of REDD+ estimat-  
ed:  
**11 PROVINCES**

already made by the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Initiative.

Design of the first financing distribution system for REDD+ was supported, paving the way for negotiations with REDD Early Movers. MAE was also provided with technical support for designing a REDD+ Fund, integrated into the National Environmental Fund (FAN), which is still under evaluation. Additionally, discussions were launched on possibilities for the private sector to participate in REDD+ activities.

### CHALLENGES

The interface and coordination among sectors and stakeholders continues to be an important challenge in the readiness

## LESSONS LEARNED

- The original NP document was overly ambitious. Annual plans are the best adaptive management tool provided. Implementing teams are given sufficient authority.
- To ensure sustainability of participation spaces at different levels, it is important to make formal links between the spaces at different levels. Having accurate information of what people are discussing at different spaces improves information exchange, fosters empowerment and advances ownership by participants.
- Considering that there are different international tools for REDD+ safeguards, conducting a harmonization process is a good exercise to extract the best of each instrument according to the national context.
- Building agreements on the scope of REDD+ implementation in any country is an essential first step in any readiness phase. It should be conducted through a participatory process, involving not only key stakeholders but also key decision makers to avoid arbitrary changes in the future.

phase of the REDD+ NP. Sectoral meetings with technicians and groups of producers have been organized to discuss the options available for REDD+. The conclusion of the NP in 2014 represents important challenges for identifying outstanding aspects for a more effective REDD+ implementation. In addition, the challenge to transfer and retain capacity, teams and information to the MAE persists. To ensure the institutionalization of the Programme's results, a phase-out strategy for the NP will be drafted as part of country's transition from the REDD+ readiness phase to the implementation of result-based activities.

### LOOKING FORWARD

The NP closure phase in Ecuador will be leveraged to carry out a detailed and constructive analysis of the elements to be addressed along the transition to REDD+ implementation. This analysis should take technical aspects into consideration—as well as political, institutional and social aspects—so that Ecuador is genuinely ready to implement result-based activities in the context of various international funding sources. This analysis will help inform future discussions between MAE and possible donors. Furthermore, we hope it will allow for REDD+ to be positioned as a likely financing tool that will contribute to changing the development direction of the country, considering the national goals specified in the Ecuador's National Plan for Good Living.

The decision of the MAE authorities to start REDD+ implementation in the country in 2014 is still one of the biggest challenges, but it is also one of the greatest opportunities. Moving from REDD+ readiness to implementation might be a gradual transition. Support for readiness might still be needed during the first phases of implementation, to ensure an effective implementation that is operational and consistent with what has been built.

### In Focus

The policy framework for the implementation of REDD+ readiness was advanced through support in drafting the Ministerial Agreement 033 (on guidelines for REDD+ implementation in the country). This progress is further supported by the preparation of four additional Ministerial Agreements of which two have been issued: Ministerial Agreement 103 (on registry system and identification of REDD+ activities and projects); and Ministerial Agreement 128 (on standards applicable to the "Guidance on for consultation in Indigenous territories). The remaining two are currently under revision by the MAE: establishment of a Safeguard Information System (SIS) and Guidelines for REDD+ finance in the country.

# NIGERIA

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The NP witnessed a longer than anticipated inception period. However, implementation has started to pick up. Nigeria was selected to conduct the first REDD+ participatory governance assessment (PGA)<sup>14</sup> in the Africa region and a multi-stakeholder engagement approach has started that process.

With inputs and support of the UN-REDD Programme team, a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was prepared that was ranked satisfactorily at the international level. Nigeria is on a solid path to mobilize US\$ 3.8 million from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which will enable the country to expand REDD+ into two additional states. In preparation, several trainings on spatial analysis of safeguards and multiple benefits were conducted.

<sup>14</sup> Nigeria had initially targeted other support that was approved, but has preferred to use NP funds to undertake the PGA activities.

## IN FOCUS

In view of the federal structure of the country, Nigeria strived to harmonize its two-fold approach to REDD+: a national framework coupled with the Cross River State framework (the PGA pilot state).

Nigeria played a highly appreciated role as co-chair of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in 2013, receiving positive comments from participating UN-REDD Programme agencies, country representatives and the Policy Board members in general.

Nigeria was able to mobilize additional financial support for REDD+. Nigeria's Cross River State, the REDD+ pilot state and a member of the Governor's Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force, has **obtained funding from the GCF Fund** to enhance capacity in the area of forest carbon inventories, to be implemented jointly with Winrock International. Nigeria was also retained as one of the pioneer countries to pilot the community-based REDD+ (CBR+).

The facilities needed to implement measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) activities have been set up. A new remote sensing GIS laboratory was built and the equipment for the lab and the forest carbon inventory were identified and purchased based on the scoping work for MRV. The national MRV Expert has been recruited.

A review of studies on past land cover and land use was undertaken, which led to the design of spatially explicit research on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.



Forest Carbon Measurement training. Photo: Ntun Nkwam, Forestry Commission

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure  
**US\$ 423,149**



Number of participants in training and events on governance, safeguards and multiple benefits for REDD+  
**30**



Number of people trained on forest monitoring and MRV methods  
**30**

### LESSONS LEARNED

The design of the Nigeria REDD+ Programme provides an example of a complex structure in which two government tiers are involved (federal and state) with each having decision-making autonomy. The geographical locations of the NP Secretariat in Abuja and project staff in Cross River created some communication and logistical challenges, but it has developed an adequate approach to fostering coherence between the federal and state levels. Implementation of a programme like REDD+ could be difficult if

the enabling political, governance and decision-making environment is not provided. Federal countries wanting to go down this road will need extra effort from central and decentralized governments to dialogue and cooperate on different work streams, so the national REDD+ process is coherent. Nigeria has invested significant institutional efforts to create a joint federal-state approach to REDD+.

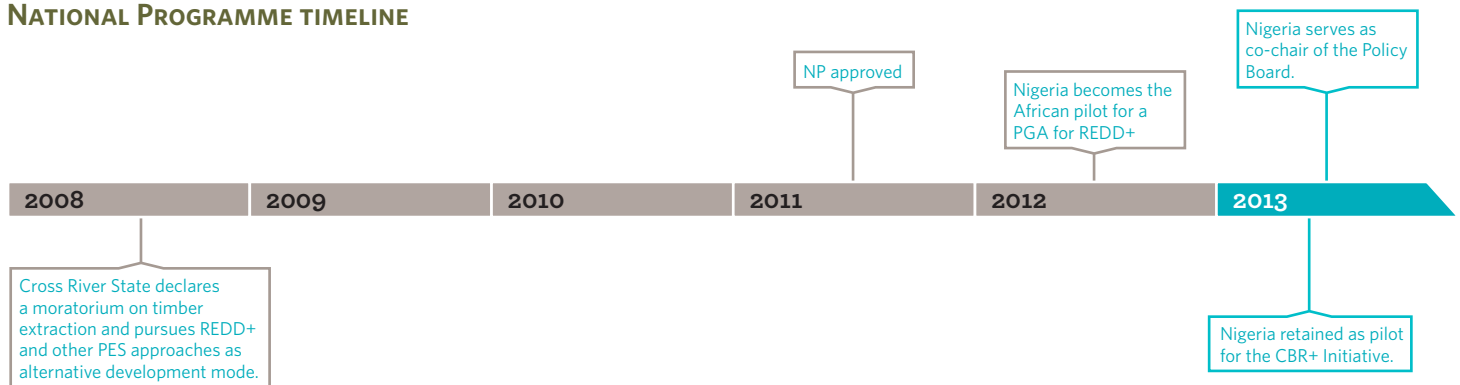
### CHALLENGES

NP implementation faces delays due to a longer than anticipated inception process. The NP Steering Committee convened only in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2013. Further, the national REDD+ team required time and training to adopt and integrate UN-REDD Programme funding and implementation procedures to shift to the National Implementation Modality and enhance country ownership in the longer term. Despite the delays, a close cooperation between the Federal government in Abuja and the Cross River State government has been established, ensuring the two-fold approach to REDD+ will be coherent and successful.

### LOOKING FORWARD

In 2014, the country will launch a REDD+ & Climate Diplomacy Initiative at the federal level and will focus on building the REDD+ Strategy in Cross River State. The REDD+ & Climate Diplomacy will serve to define the national approach to and philosophy for REDD+ and enrich Africa's influence in international negotiations for REDD+. The work in Cross River State will serve to define a methodological approach to build REDD+ policy and strategies that other states will be able to use as a model.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Panama's National Joint Programme (NP) was redesigned in 2013. After the National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá, COONAPIP) withdrew from the original NP, citing lack of safeguards, a thorough investigation and NP evaluation were conducted and a set of corrective measures were then implemented.

The outputs identified in the REDD+ National Strategy Activities have progressed the farthest. The notable outputs include the completion of designs for the NFI and the greenhouse gas inventory, the collection of field data and completion of a diagnostic assessment that inform the capacity building plan and the development of a new high-resolution forest cover and land use map for 2012. The map includes a new classification and definition system with corresponding carbon measurements.

Completed analyses on the drivers of deforestation and on anti-deforestation policies enhanced the current understanding of land use dynamics driving

## IN Focus

The successful re-launch of the dialogue with indigenous peoples, the reformulation of the NP in collaboration with COONAPIP and the subsequent approval by the Policy Board of a no-cost extension of the NP to June 2015 marked 2013's key achievements, as well as the major challenge. This not only allowed the NP to focus attention and resources on key products crucial for its continuation and success, but also enabled the agreement between the National Environment Authority (Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente, ANAM) and COONAPIP on a common

environmental agenda beyond REDD+. The ANAM's leadership in this process proved to be a key factor in this achievement.

Another key achievement is the completion of a wide range of products critical to the eventual design of a national REDD+ strategy. These products allow the NP to conduct its operations, for the remaining one and a half year period, under favourable conditions for the determination of a national REDD+ strategy and associated action plan.

forest conversion. Similarly, environmental and social benefits of forests and their use were identified and mapped. Deforestation projections were made, based on different development scenarios. As well, preliminary estimates of priority intervention areas for the REDD+ Programme were identified.

The National REDD+ Committee was established, as well as sub-committees

for specific issues. Progress was made in the consultation process towards a national REDD+ strategy, gathering different perspectives and visions.

A comprehensive study of the existing legal framework was conducted, with emphasis placed on potential gaps that might exist in the establishment of REDD+ and carbon tenure programmes. The results of the study were discussed



Map validation session. Photo: Panama National Joint Programme

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS

Cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 3,041,890**

New closing date:  
**JUNE 2015**

Total forest area in 2012:  
**4,666,096 HA**

Mature forest area in 2012:  
**37 PER CENT**

### LESSONS LEARNED

The NP implementation generated lessons pertinent to both Panama and more generally the UN-REDD Programme as a whole. For the participating UN agencies it is important that administrative procedures incorporate a degree of flexibility required by a programme of this type. Furthermore, the irreplaceability of government leadership as a critical success factor was demonstrated notably when ANAM took the lead with regard to dialogue with COONAPIP and resolved outstanding issues. Through this

intervention the NP overcame the major bottleneck.

In addition, the complaint brought by the indigenous people against the NP highlighted the need for the participation modalities, mandates and expectations to be clear to all the stakeholders participating in the NP and by extension in the REDD+ process. The need to meet milestones and donor expectations should not pressure the NP to press forward prior to reaching common understanding on these issues.

among various stakeholders such as the Government, civil society, indigenous peoples and UN agencies. These consultations were used to identify specific options for establishing a REDD+ Programme in Panama and to ensure that the NP-generated benefits are distributed equitably.

### CHALLENGES

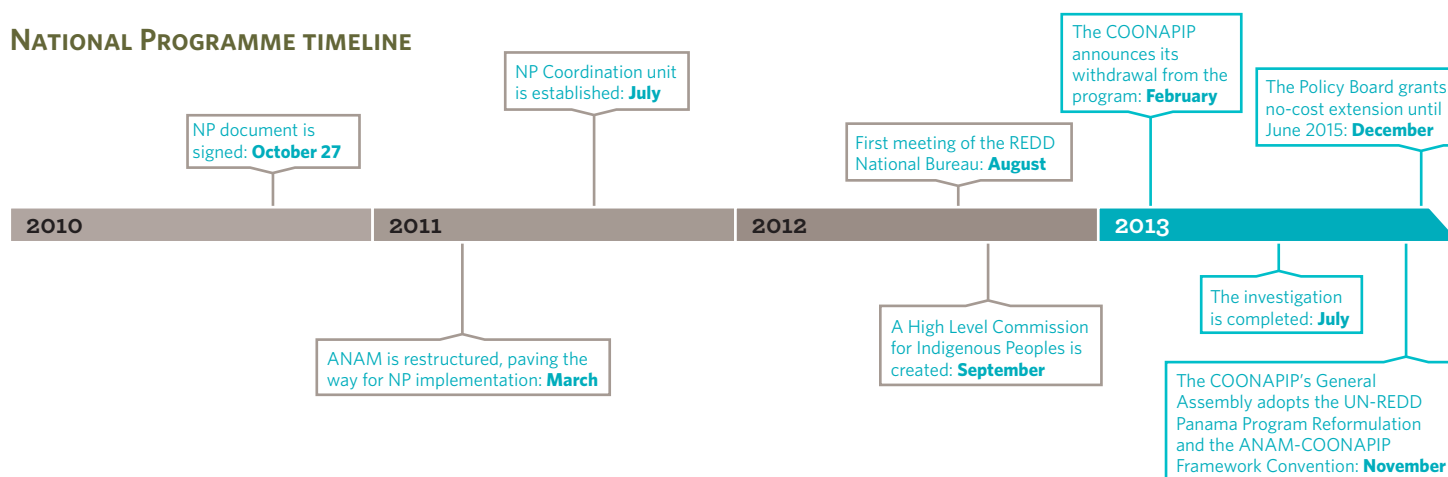
COONAPIP's withdrawal from the NP, coupled with the subsequent commissioning of an independent investigation into the allegations, posed the biggest challenge. These events were followed by a transparent assessment of the NP to help adjust it in such a way that all parties were satisfied. Another challenge was re-establishing a dialogue with indigenous peoples. Nevertheless, a successful outcome was achieved, allowing for the reincorporation of COONAPIP into the NP and the program's extension until June 2015.

The NP also faced several technical and implementation challenges when trying to achieve high quality products such as those envisaged for the communication and development of a proposal for a 'participation and consultation strategy' based on open dialogue. These challenges included: (i) the availability of national and regional expertise, (ii) the new and complex nature of REDD+ that requires a 'learning by doing' outlook, and (iii) the lack of specific primary data sets. National counterparts and UN teams have had to debate and think through all products as they were being developed. Similarly, methodological, technical and capacity constraints were faced when seeking the basic strategy inputs such as design options, benefits, costs, legal analysis, inventory design and a new forest cover map.

### LOOKING FORWARD

Findings from the investigation, recommendations from the evaluation, results of the deliberation and the self-evaluatory process revolved around COONAPIP's withdrawal from the NP. However, the process also enabled the reformulation of objectives and products that better reflect the NP's capabilities and allowed a new strategy for stakeholder participation and consultation. These changes aim to achieve the key goals of the NP, including the development of a national REDD+ strategy and the promotion of a debate on conservation and sustainable use of forests at a national level. Consolidating and maintaining these findings in an evolving political context (elections in 2014), will constitute a priority for the team alongside advancing the implementation of a REDD+ strategy.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Following a slow start owing to political instability and delays in the hiring of staff, the implementation of activities accelerated markedly in 2013. Due to these delays, the Programme Executive Board (PEB) requested a two-year extension until the end of 2015.

The development of Papua New Guinea's (PNG) first multipurpose national forest inventory (NFI) advanced significantly during 2013, with a major output being agreement by stakeholders on a two-phase methodology: a first phase based on remote sensing land use assessment and the second phase based on ground-based inventory. An assessment of historical land use change was conducted as part of the first phase of the NFI. This data will contribute to establishment of RELs/RLs.

The draft National Free and Prior Informed Consent Guidelines, with the backstopping of the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist from the UNDP, was finalized, based on feedback obtained through field visits in 3 provinces as well as consultation meetings in Port Moresby and Manus Islands. These brought together experts from government agencies, academic and research institutions, NGOs in environment and social issues, and the private

### IN FOCUS

The PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), with the support of the UN-REDD Programme, initiated the process of designing PNG's first multipurpose NFI. Under this initiative, a multi-stakeholder methodological design workshop was delivered and botanical experts were trained in species identification initiating the first of two NFI phases by assessing national land use based on remote sensing material. This was done with a free open-source software, *Open Foris Collect Earth*, which works as a plug-in to Google Earth. Once implemented, this NFI will allow PNG to report nationally generated data on emissions and removals from the land use and forestry sector to the UNFCCC through its GHG inventory.

sector. The final draft will be open for public comments in the first half of 2014.

The existing REDD+ Awareness and Training Manual, a project-oriented manual previously developed by PNG's Office for Climate Change and Development (OCCD), was revised to a more programmatic approach while introducing recent developments in REDD+ (such as the FPIC Guidelines). The new Training Manual was launched during the provincial consultation workshop in Manus in November. Extensive feedback resulted in the latest version of the training manual. Meant as a living document, it will be revised as and when relevant changes in the field of climate change policies and related activities call for an update.

## CHALLENGES

The coordination between PNGFA and OCCD, the two programme implementing agencies, has been challenging. In the case of FAO-led activities, the Technical Advisor splits time between the offices of the two agencies and convenes regular meetings to bring counterparts together for implementation discussions. Given the busy work schedules and high demands on government staff, this has been a critical gap to bridge. Understaffing and internal reorganization processes within OCCD also hindered government management of the programme.

Delay in the recruitment of the Technical Advisor, due to administrative and immigration procedures, slowed down the FAO-led activities relating to the development of a national forest monitoring system (NFMS) for REDD+. These activities, primarily relating to ground-based forest inventory and the development of remote sensing tools and analysis, were delayed to late 2013.

The programme's operational and procurement activities have been advancing slowly due to the challenges in shipping equipment to PNG. The presence of in-country staff is expected to greatly facilitate the coordination of daily activities with government counterparts and enhance the efficiency of operational and procurement activities.



Government forestry officers receiving training on FAO's *Open Foris Collect Earth* software for land use assessment. Photo: Mr Hitofumi Abe

Security issues for government and programme staff remain important in the country, with safety a key concern in urban centers and at field sites. The situation is being monitored closely and the programme is working with other UN organizations and government counterparts to minimize the exposure to risks in carrying out programme activities.

On technical matters, a key issue is communications: internet connections are unstable and expensive in PNG, and have resulted in delays in completing the first phase of the NFI, because it is based on a live online remote sensing assessment using Google Earth.

Similarly, from an operational and financial point of view, the prevalence of liquid natural gas (LNG) operations is driving up all costs and competing for national experts in overlapping areas of work. The LNG activities are a particular concern because opportunity costs offered by their operations, and still offered by the huge logging operations, make REDD+ progress very difficult, as real follow-up in monetary terms is delayed or even becomes obsolete.

## LOOKING FORWARD










With the political situation stabilized by the national elections held in 2012, national counterparts PNGFA and OCCD are fully operational and implementing the programme. OCCD staff recently moved into the new Ministry offices, providing an opportunity to forge stronger links with other departments and colleagues working on forestry and climate change issues. With the programme management

unit (PMU) and two FAO technical staff in place, 2014 holds the prospect of advancing various delayed components. Through intensified cooperation with OCCD and jointly participating in several regional and provincial workshops and training sessions, capacity with OCCD is further enhanced while institutional settings and anticipated requirements are further clarified, aiming for actual REDD+ readiness by 2015. Establishing an

operational NFMS, based on remote sensing data, further supports the government in establishing national institutional and management arrangements required for building the national REDD+ strategy.

Designing PNG's first multipurpose NFI has provided an opportunity for enhanced collaboration between government institutions and with academia; this important foundation will be built on in 2014 and 2015 as PNGFA finalizes the field inventory methodology and begins field testing at demonstration sites. Forging effective coordination and communication with, and full ownership by, government counterparts and ensuring efficient procurement of goods and services are key strategic issues ahead.

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS

-  Cumulative expenditure: **US\$ 1,433,510**
-  Approximate number of people trained in 2013: **200**
-  Number of land use plots assessed through remote sensing: **~20,000**
-  Number of participants in awareness raising workshop 2013: **70 PEOPLE**
-  Number of participants in a provincial stakeholder consultation and validation workshop on REDD+ awareness and training: **50**
-  Feedback on the draft National FPIC Guidelines: **3 PILOT PROVINCES**
-  National consultation workshops held: **2**
-  Number of participants in the national consultation workshop: **50**
-  Number of people trained in NFMS for REDD+: **60**

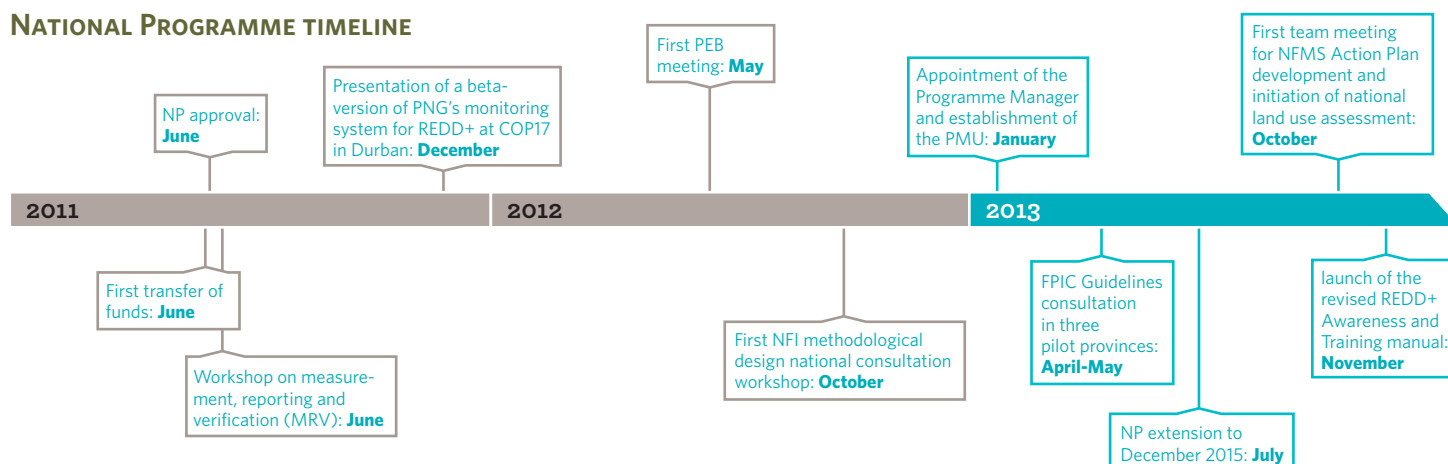
### TARGETED SUPPORT

The support refers to a joint request with the Solomon Islands. See achievements on page 27. (Refers to MRV and Monitoring, SNA Outcome 1)

### LESSONS LEARNED

- Effective communication is of utmost importance for successful REDD+ implementation.
- National ownership has been central to the development of PNG first NFI. PNGFA showed great leadership and a collaborative approach in the design and implementation of the NFI's first phase, particularly in the tailoring of land use assessment software to PNG's specific circumstances.
- Appropriate and familiar tools have greatly facilitated the implementation of the first phase of the NFI by minimizing the amount of time and resources required for training.
- The use of open source software tools and data has facilitated the initiation of a time- and cost-efficient land use assessment that will be repeatable over time to ensure consistency of the reporting following the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for greenhouse gas inventory reporting.
- Continuous collaborative efforts between government counterparts, relevant national and international stakeholders, and programme staff are needed to develop and continuously improve nationally appropriate and internationally standardized monitoring tools and methodologies.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE





## PARAGUAY

### ACHIEVEMENTS

The UN-REDD Joint National Programme (NP) of Paraguay implementation effectively started as of January 2012 with the designation of the members of the National Technical Team (ETN). Thereafter a Policy Committee was set up, which reaffirmed, at its first meeting in August 2012, the country's commitment to the implementation of the NP.

A National REDD+ Committee (Comite Nacional REDD, CONAREDD) was established and plays a critical role in oversight and advice on REDD+ issues and in promoting cooperation. This constitutes a salient progress of the NP, despite external factors that have affected the pace. CONAREDD capitalizes on already established technical and policy dialogues. The first meetings of CONAREDD comprised over 70 representatives of government, civil society, academia, private sector and indigenous groups along with international organizations.

The preparation of a National Strategy commenced, following agreement on: (i) the road map, (ii) methodology including the creation of thematic round tables, and (iii) the preparation of initial information on the status of forests in the country. To

contribute to this process, key elements were initiated in the second half of 2013, including tenure analysis of indigenous lands, mapping of sacred indigenous territories and the analysis of carbon ownership.

Results from the studies initiated since the start of the NP are being incorporated into the preparation of the National Strategy. Useful preliminary results emerge from the analysis of deforestation scenarios

using business as usual projections, associated costs of REDD+, multiple benefit analysis and proposals for the effective implementation of Law 3001 on ecosystem services. The first set of GIS benefits maps has been produced with the intention to complete the non-monetary benefits analysis.

The National Forest Information System (NFIS) and the NFI were started using the Open Foris Collect database. By the end of

### In Focus

Paraguay established the unique national model through which participation from key groups is facilitated. The NP is implemented through three bodies: two public sector institutions—Ministries of Environment (Secretaria del Ambiente, SEAM) and the National Forestry Institute (Instituto Forestal Nacional, INFONA)—and the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (Federacion por la Autodeterminacion de los Pueblos Indigenas, FAPI).

During three years of implementation of the NP, the greatest achievement

lies in the reaffirmed commitment of all parties to continue striving towards the common goal of preparing the country for REDD+ processes. In view of the changes in government and periodic changes in the members of all parties to the programme (except for FAPI), this is an achievement to be recorded permanently. This cohesion between parts of the NP is even more valuable given that FAPI was an organization with limited experience in implementing projects of this size and had the additional challenge of matching-up to the technical and political understanding of its institutional peers.



National REDD+ Plan launch workshop. Photo: UN-REDD Joint National Programme /René González

2013, the NFI field manual and forms were completed and included the results of five sample units. A variety of maps were developed, including accessibility to forests, distribution of 60 sampling units, deforestation (years 1990-2011), and forest dynamics as well as base maps of protected areas, eco-regions, wetlands, river networks, population density and roads.

An international workshop was held on social, environmental and human rights safeguards contributing to the design of a roadmap for the establishment of a grievance and conflict-resolution mechanism. The event was attended by representatives of all sectors of society, establishing a round table on safeguards and conflict resolution that feeds back into the process of preparing the National REDD+ Plan.

An important development that came out of the implementation of the NP activities is the establishment of briefing and information sessions on climate change and REDD+ with indigenous communities in different regions of the country, including Ayoreo Totobiegosode indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.

## CHALLENGES

A major challenge is to position REDD+ at the highest level of national discussion, with the involvement of key national actors. The difficulty lies in finding the appropriate mechanisms that position REDD+ as an option for national development, not only an environmental issue. The absence of a common definition of forests at the national level and the lack of integration of national procedures for producing geographic information weaken the country's ability to implement a National REDD+ Strategy based on vetted and uniform information.

Making up for past delays resulting from changes in government and associated changes in political direction and technical teams will require significant effort. This is compounded by difficulties for counterparts to take on programmes of this scope and complexity under uncertain political conditions. However, the priority of the current government to emphasize results and improve efficiency of public

## LESSONS LEARNED

It is a given that national authorities' full involvement in, and ownership of, all steps of planning, coordination and implementation of the Programme are critical. However, in a country with permanent changes in authorities (three times during NP to date), it is necessary to find an intermediate situation. This would ideally call for a permanent team of highly specialized consultants and experts—including a national coordinator—who are based within the national counterparts' premises and who work with the institution to ensure continuity of the work. This would help to avoid recurrent re-inceptions and enable substantive advances in the implementation of the programme.

In conjunction with the above and in view of the recurrent changes in government, it is necessary to ensure the proper recording of all decisions to avoid repeating debates and reopening decisions that were already made. In such instances, when debates are reopened, they generate frustration and discontentment among the non-government stakeholders—who have been consistent participants throughout the process—resulting in inconsistencies and derailed dialogue.

Further lessons learned include:

- The participation of non-governmental actors such as FAPI in the decision-making bodies of the NP has contributed to securing continuity amidst frequent changes in government and technical teams.
- Reaching a common understanding on what the Programme intends to do and how it is implemented is key to manage expectations. Clarifying the interface, roles, responsibilities, reporting lines and delegation of authority are vital for enabling smooth implementation among technical teams, policy committees and programme coordination.

All the communication and capacity building efforts undertaken so far have been useful and constructive. However, there comes a time when it is necessary to move forward with the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. This will also further and focus communication and capacity building around the strategic options and their implications as identified in the strategy.

service has reinforced the technical teams and the planning and monitoring systems available in the NP.

Given the complexity of NP, another challenge has been to ensure effective coordination between the parties and develop realistic work plans, based on development results-based planning and monitoring tools. For this, the NP have identified the need for training in planning, performance monitoring, and evaluation that can be used to render the NP's results visible at both a local and national level.

## LOOKING FORWARD

The government that took office in August 2013 has launched the preparation of the National Development Plan, intended for completion by mid-2014. The National Development Plan 2030 preparation process integrates the strategic lines of

the National Policy on Climate Change and the National Mitigation Strategy and provides a platform to position the issues of climate change and REDD+ in the political agenda, ensuring its proper incorporation into the highest levels of development planning in Paraguay. To gain political clout, REDD+ needs to be seen as an opportunity to mobilize funds contributing to the implementation of this National Development Plan 2030.

During NP implementation, the discussion on REDD+, forests and climate change was broadened to include various actors and sectors such as planning, energy and agriculture. This demonstrates the interest of these actors and should facilitate future national dialogue that arises in the context of supporting the development of the National Development Plan 2030. One opportunity for balancing the political

economy of drivers of deforestation is the governmental interest in working with the soy and cattle industries as part of the GEF Green Commodities Project. This is anticipated to generate discussion platforms on sustainable development, aiming at reducing emissions from deforestation at the national level and reduce social conflicts.

At an operational level, the Government has formed a cabinet of high technical proficiency, placing a pronounced emphasis on results-based approaches and stressing quantitative and qualitative results through participatory, transparent and efficient processes. At the level of the NP, this translates into a greater involvement of the political body of the

Programme for timely decision-making, improving implementation, expediting procurement and contracting procedures, and undertaking timely reviews of analytical and technical products.

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 1,423,912**



Number of people trained:  
**500+**



Number of people engaged actively in advising on the development of the National Strategy:  
**10**



Number of meetings of the ETN to coordinate and plan actions:  
**14**

### TARGETED SUPPORT

Support to implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System. (Refers to Monitoring and MRV, SNA Outcome 1)

**Approved amount: US\$ 100,000**

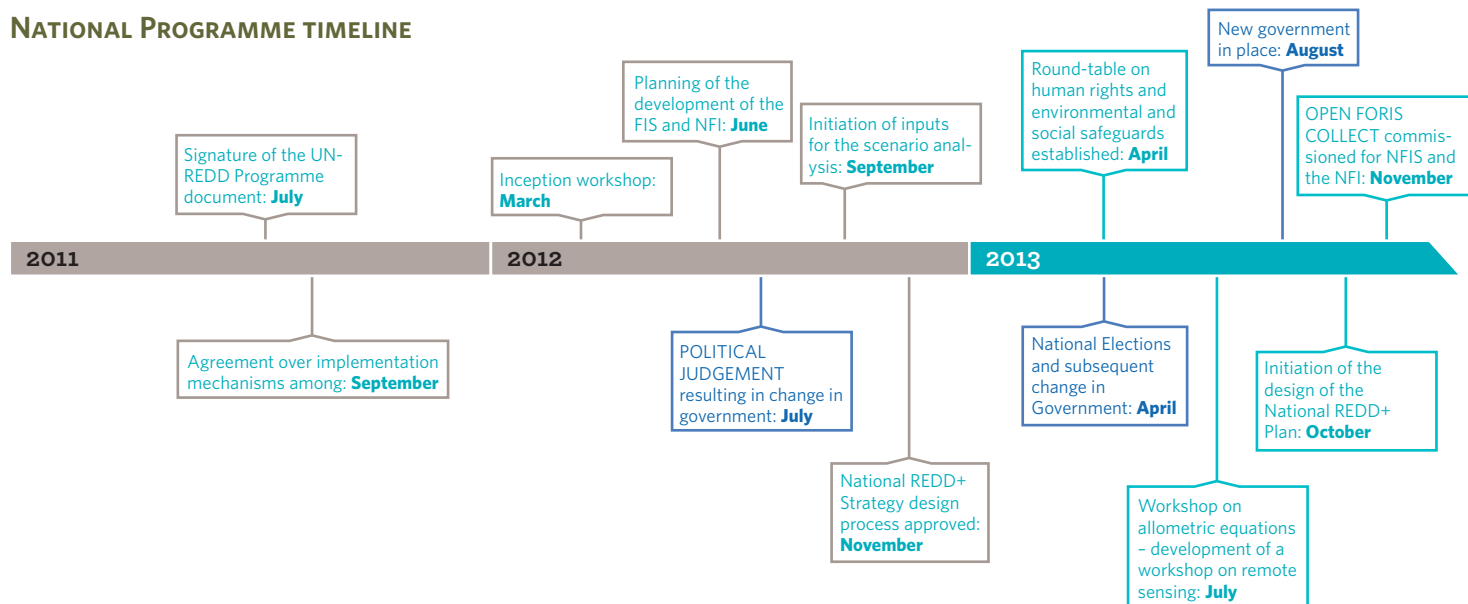
The planned activities were completed in 2012 with the following key results achieved:

- Knowledge and capacity was enhanced of 16 technical staff (6 women) from INFONA, SEAM and UNA (National University of Asuncion) on satellite-based forest monitoring, geo-spatial data management and advanced processing of satellite imagery using free and open-source tools.

- GIS-web portal was launched at the eight Policy Board meeting, 26 March 2012, in Asuncion. As a component of the NFMS it is used as a tool for sharing and disseminating information related to REDD+ and any other forest related activities, is populated with data and initial maps have been produced

- Three technical staff of the INFONA and SEAM have increased capacity and familiar with using open source solutions to store, analyse and publish geospatial data through Internet and ten technical staff (2 women) have increased their knowledge on geo-spatial data management and image editing with TerraAmazon software.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



# SOLOMON ISLANDS

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Solomon Islands UN-REDD Initial National Programme (INP) has delivered all three outcomes satisfactorily although significantly more time was required to do so than originally envisaged. The programme produced the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap together with technical guidance notes on stakeholder engagement, safeguards and national forest monitoring with government and non-government stakeholders at the central and provincial levels in a participatory manner. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and the Ministry of Forest and Research (MoFR) are currently preparing a Cabinet paper to submit these documents to the government for official approval and adoption.

### In Focus

The most outstanding achievement of the INP has been the establishment of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder bodies—National REDD+ Readiness Taskforce and Working groups—to guide the development of the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and technical guidance notes. These bodies also actively led the awareness-raising activities and invested in their own capacity development to ensure the soundness of their guidance and leadership in the national REDD+ readiness process.

The INP has also successfully established the National REDD+ Readiness Taskforce and Working Groups whose members consist of government and non-government stakeholders. Both the Taskforce and Working Groups have been actively leading the stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising efforts. These efforts by the Taskforce and Working Group members have resulted in firm leadership and commitment toward REDD+ readiness by the two lead government agencies, MECDM and MoFR. One concrete example of this is the joint establishment of a National REDD+ Implementation Unit in December 2013 to continue with the current institutional arrangements and start implementing the Roadmap.

Meanwhile, challenges remain for stakeholders gaining an understanding of REDD+ and particularly their roles and responsibilities, benefits, and risks associated with REDD+. The benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon sequestration, the multiple benefits of REDD+, has taken centre stage in most consultations and, as a result, there is an increasing understanding and awareness among Honiara-based and some provincial stakeholders of REDD+ and its potential risks and benefits.

A series of MRV training events during the INP implementation has resulted in increased capacity and leadership in this area by MoFR. The Ministry's National Forest Biomass and Carbon Inventory Programme has been established to

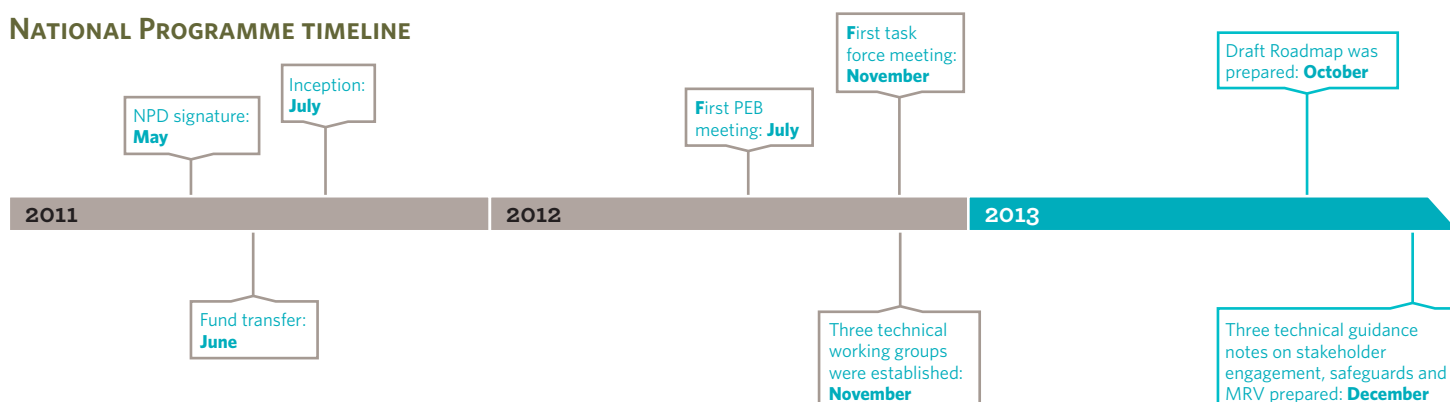
continue the momentum created by INP in this area.

Throughout the process of INP, the strategic importance of regional cooperation and working with national partners at all levels has become more than apparent for the Solomon Islands, facing capacity and resource constraints. The country will continue working with various partners such as Germany's SPC-GIZ, UN-REDD Programme, provincial governments, and civil society organizations including the Luru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) and the Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF) for effective sharing of knowledge and resources to achieve REDD+ readiness, while exploring new partnership opportunities particularly through South-South cooperation.

## CHALLENGES

Major challenges the INP faces include the limited understanding of what REDD+ is and the multifaceted aspects of REDD+ readiness work. The measures taken to address the challenge are to organize regular awareness events in the form of meetings, consultations and workshops to communicate with stakeholders and allow for robust discussions. Also, initially the procurement process with UNDP Sub-office in Honiara was a challenge due to its complex procedural steps; but with advance planning and close coordination with the UNDP procurement unit, the INP was able address this challenge.

## NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



## LOOKING FORWARD

The opportunities for further work on REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands are significant. With the support of the UN-REDD Programme, the Government of the Solomon Islands, through MECDM and MoFR, has shown its leadership and commitment by establishing a National REDD+ Implementation Unit in December 2013 to continue the current momentum towards REDD+ readiness beyond the life of the INP. The National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, together with technical guidance notes on stakeholder engagement, safeguards and national forest monitoring, prepared through the INP, has begun guiding REDD+ readiness activities in the country. MoFR has just initiated its National Forest Biomass and Carbon Inventory Programme that is taking the lead on MRV activities. MECDM will soon start implementing a

## LESSONS LEARNED

The value of cooperation and collaboration at the regional, national and local scales was realized. The hands-on MRV training held in South Choiseul was a good example of inter-agency collaboration for REDD+ both at the national and regional levels. This was

done in partnership between SPC-GIZ and MoFR, and was supported by local and civil society organizations such as the provincial government, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) and the Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF).

GEF-UNDP capacity development project called "Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making through REDD+ Readiness" (US\$ 935,000) to support the Roadmap activities under institutional arrangements, safeguards, stakeholder engagement and awareness on REDD+. Another GEF project through FAO on sustainable forest management (SFM) will support demonstration

activities under the Roadmap. These two projects will be complimented by the UN-REDD Programme Targeted Support to the Pacific region through FAO-SPC on forest inventory and forest monitoring systems. The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap is therefore a crucial guiding document for the implementation of these projects providing support to the national REDD+ readiness process in the Solomon Islands.

## THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 373,870**



MRV training events in Choiseul, Makira and Honaira  
**4**



MRV training participants from different stakeholders  
**70+**



Study tour to Fiji  
**1**



Study tour participants  
**10**

## TARGETED SUPPORT

*Support to develop a project proposal for the development of a regional support structure for forest monitoring and measurement for the Pacific. The targeted support refers to a joint request with the Papua New Guinea. (Refers to MRV and Monitoring, SNA Outcome 1)*

**Approved amount: US\$ 100,000**

### Key achievements:

- Awareness of project raised of Asia-Pacific stakeholders at Asia-Pacific Regional Forestry Commission meeting in Rotorua, 4 Nov 2013 (40 participants, 25 men and 15 women).
- NFMS training delivered and proposal presented at regional technical meeting in Nadi, 24-25 September 2013 (50 participants, 40 men and 10 women);

## ACHIEVEMENTS

The institutional structure necessary to implement the NP is being established. The Programme Management Unit (PMU) is fully staffed and operational. A MRV Task Force has been established and holds regular meetings. The Programme Executive Board (PEB) met for the first time and endorsed work plans until the end of 2013.

The PEB will carry out, for the time being, the functions of a REDD+ Programme Management Coordination Committee (RPMCC). The RPMCC was envisioned in the National Programme Document as the key multi-stakeholder body to govern the development and implementation of Sri Lanka's national REDD+ programme, including the UN-REDD National Programme and any other relevant initiatives. However, since the UN-REDD National Programme is the only such initiative to date, the PEB membership has been expanded accordingly to accommodate this role. Once the UN-REDD Programme terminates, the PEB's mandate will terminate and the body will then serve solely as the RPMCC. Alternatively, the RPMCC may be established earlier to guide the development and implementation of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap.

A Civil Society Platform and an Indigenous Peoples' Forum have been established to work towards the objective of achieving national consensus on

### IN FOCUS

The creation of a Civil Society Platform, as one of the first activities under the NP, was received positively. This Platform gives civil society organizations the means to develop and deliver focused and coordinated inputs to forest policy and decision-making processes at the national level. Although initiated by the UN-REDD National Programme, the contributions of the Platform have the potential to extend beyond the field of REDD+. It may serve as a forum for discussing broader concerns on land use and management.



*Tea plantation, Kanneliya, Galle district. Photo: Ben Vickers.*

REDD+. Both of these bodies have met and determined their membership and terms of reference.

The process of developing a National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+ has been initiated through a preliminary capacity-building needs assessment for government partners: the Forest Department (the main implementing partner), the

Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Climate Change Secretariat. The latter is particularly in need of capacity-building in greenhouse gas inventory and reporting.

### CHALLENGES

The prolonged recruitment process for technical officers and the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) in the PMU delayed the

implementation of NP activities. Notably, the PEB was unable to make decisions that govern implementation beyond the initial six months because the revised results framework and work plan were not available in time for the first meeting of the PEB. Now a consolidated work plan for the full three years of the NP is being developed and the CTA started the assignment, providing support to the PMU in planning and implementation of the NP.

### LOOKING FORWARD

The R-PP was developed for the National UN-REDD Programme alone, rather than as a guiding document for the national REDD+ readiness process as a whole. The NP has therefore incorporated a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap as one of its key outputs. This offers an opportunity for Sri Lanka to develop a concise, strategic framework for REDD+ that is tailored to the specific national circumstances and that will serve as the core guidance document for both domestic and international assistance on REDD+. Sri Lanka has a strong policy framework, including the *Mahinda Chinthana* to guide long-term social and economic development and the *Hartha Lanka* to foster the incorporation of environmental concerns across all sectors. Through the development of the Roadmap, the UN-REDD Programme has an excellent opportunity to demonstrate how a national REDD+ programme can contribute to these national policy objectives.

### LESSONS LEARNED

In Sri Lanka, where the UN-REDD Programme is the only significant REDD+ initiative, the PEB may well be understood by many stakeholders as the key decision-making body for the national REDD+ programme as a whole, rather than for the National UN-REDD Programme alone. In such

cases the PEB can be adapted to carry out this expanded role, on an interim basis. This has proven to be useful as in many instances the multiplication of platforms, committees and meetings associated with them tend to drain human resources and diverge attention from implementation.

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative expenditure:  
**US\$ 228,540**



Consultation meetings/workshops held:  
**12**



Members of the PEB:  
**23**



Number of MRV meetings:  
**6**



Number of participants in MRV meetings:  
**73** (20 women, 53 men)

### TARGETED SUPPORT

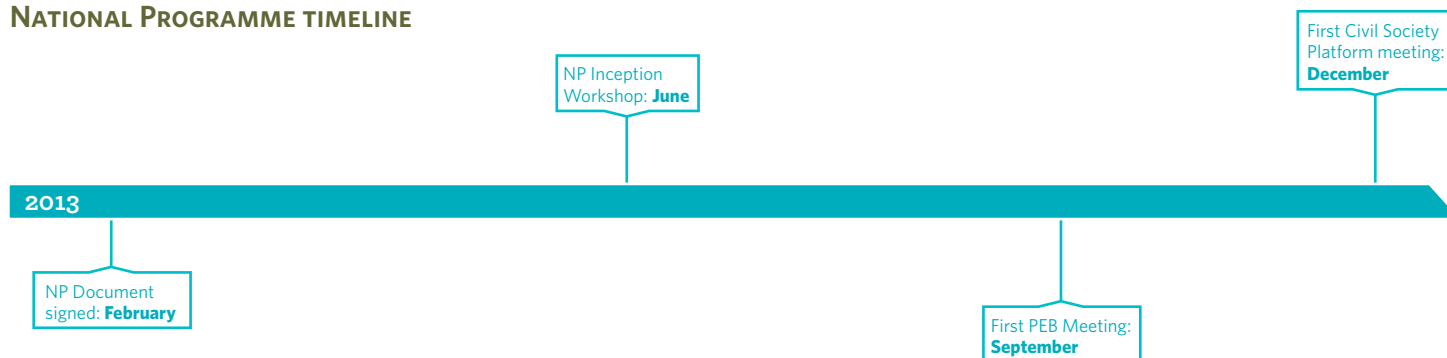
*Support for REDD+ preparation proposal and development of MRV action plan. (Refers to MRV and Monitoring, SNA Outcome 1)*

**Approved amount: US\$ 13,900**

#### Key Achievements:

- MRV action plan prepared.
- Finalized the "Catalogue of Data for Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Land use and Land Use Change Sector in Sri Lanka" in March 2013 and the report "Land cover classification systems of Sri Lanka - A comparative analysis" in August 2013.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE



# ZAMBIA

## ACHIEVEMENTS

A roadmap for the National REDD+ Strategy development was prepared and endorsed at the highest level for the period 2013 to 2014. As part of the roadmap implementation, key analyses for the National REDD+ Strategy have been conducted. These analyses include: the role of the private sector in REDD+, economic valuation of forests and related ecosystem services in the Zambian economy, mapping of ongoing REDD+ initiatives, financing and benefit sharing issues and options, institutional capacities and capacity needs for REDD+, drivers of deforestation, identification of threatened forests, REDD+ co-benefits, opportunity cost and economics of REDD+, and an UNFCCC/IPCC compliant GHG reporting system for Zambia. The assessment of the role of safeguards, enforcement and governance in REDD+ is being undertaken.

Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) capacity for REDD+ implementation was improved by coordinating REDD+ information needs with existing forestry inventory systems, the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) and the Soil Organic Carbon Analysis. At the same time, Zambia invested in a thorough refurbishment of offices and laboratories used by the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and in capacity building efforts through the provision of enhanced GIS and GPS training.

## In Focus

Zambia is on track to develop an ambitious model aligned to a reference emission level (REL) of the REDD+ Strategy. The rigorous approach, methodological tools and stakeholder engagement processes will hopefully provide learning for the rest of the Africa region.

One of the striking advances relates to the heightening of the policy importance of REDD+. Support was provided to policy and legal processes through mainstreaming REDD+ into the National Agricultural Policy and the Forest Bill. This is premised on the cross cutting nature of REDD+, the need to create an enabling condition for REDD+

implementation, and the need to address the drivers of deforestation in national policy and planning processes.

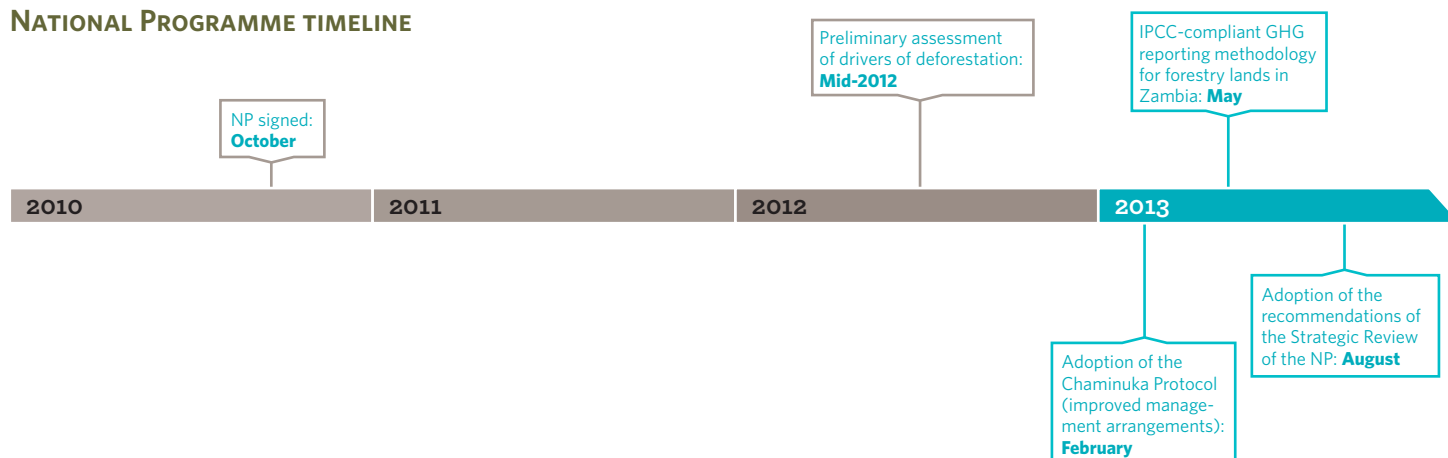
A national dialogue on charcoal, the production of which is one of the main drivers of forest degradation, was organized for concerted action on the issue. It consisted of five Ministers, senior government officials, the diplomatic corps and UN management, private sector and civil society. An action plan was developed and a policy brief will be developed to support decision-making in addressing charcoal production as a main driver of deforestation.

A web portal is under development that will provide an interface for a wide range of information and data sets related to NFMS, REDD+ activities and relevant safeguards. The portal will feature a REDD+ Wiki/Database. The information includes land cover classification efforts that estimate land uses in 1990, 2000 and 2010 and greenhouse gas emission data that help identify components for the country's greenhouse gas inventory. The web portal will be launched by the first quarter of 2014 but a beta-version is available.

The NP's coordination and management bodies are operational. The REDD+

National Coordinator has relocated to the Climate Change Secretariat to foster linkages between the REDD+ process and the overall climate change agenda. The National REDD+ Coordination Unit has been strengthened with the arrival of the International Technical Adviser. Joint ILUA and REDD+ technical and steering committee meetings are held to foster synergies between these two programmes. Joint programming and leveraging of co-financing for the two programmes makes this a unique partnership. As well, the development of a Stakeholder Assessment and Engagement Plan (SAEP) is underway and the

## NATIONAL PROGRAMME TIMELINE





Communication Strategy for REDD+ is now being implemented as a complement to the SAEP.

The Chaminuka Protocol, setting out modalities for engagement among the UN-REDD team, was prepared and endorsed. This is a novelty in programme implementation in the sense that the Chaminuka Protocol built trust and enhanced internal partnerships, and is serving to advance work in a more coordinated way, with a common vision uniting efforts. The joint programming among UN agencies as a result of the Protocol is exemplary for avoiding duplication of efforts and spreading resources too thinly.

A strategic review of the NP was conducted, with an agreed set of key actions and deliverables to be realized by the end of the NP. A 16-month no-cost extension request was granted to complete the NP.

### CHALLENGES

As in many other countries, the initial NP design for Zambia was overly ambitious—too many outputs, activities and sub-activities overlapped, and were not properly coordinated or sequenced. A strategic review of the NP was conducted in response to these problems, providing a series of recommendations in terms of priorities and management. The Zambia National REDD+ Programme requested a 16-month no-cost extension until December 2014 which was approved

### LESSONS LEARNED

There needs to be a start-up phase planned for a REDD+ readiness programme. Setting up structures and recruiting and seconding teams to implement such programmes require time. Other countries starting their REDD+ readiness programmes can learn from this experience and development partners could recognize that these processes have to follow their course.

REDD+ should not be seen as a separate development agenda or a stand-alone, but should be considered an important opportunity to mainstream, strengthen and consolidate existing efforts at national, provincial, district and community levels in reducing deforestation through an integrated approach with measurable actions.

intersessionally by the Policy Board in August 2013. Zambia has also developed an action plan and a roadmap for the NP with clear milestones to be achieved. Entering into the no-cost extension period, Zambia is on target to complete its REDD+ Readiness process with the finalization of the REDD+ Strategy.

### LOOKING FORWARD

Zambia has developed its NP priorities and roadmap geared towards the national REDD+ Strategy development process. By designing its REDD+ Strategy, the country is demonstrating its global and national commitments to promote REDD+ through strategic options and targets. Given that the Strategy is expected to be complete by the end of 2014, the critical issue for Zambia is mobilizing additional financial support and investments to transition from readiness to implementation. Thus, the strategy offers a unique opportunity for development partners to complement

Zambia's efforts in addressing REDD+ implementation.

### THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS



Cumulative Expenditures  
**US\$ 3,342,800**



Number of people trained  
**420**



Number of civil society organizations actively engaged  
**15**



Coverage of provincial level REDD+ sensitization, awareness raising and capacity building initiatives  
**5 PROVINCES AND 40 DISTRICTS**

## MRV AND MONITORING

### OUTCOME 1:

#### REDD+ COUNTRIES HAVE SYSTEMS AND CAPACITIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MRV AND MONITORING

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Backstopping was provided to 17 National Programmes and targeted support to 12 partner countries across all regions. In addition, one new National Programme Document (Colombia) was supported.

Key achievements of direct support to countries, through collaboration with other initiatives and in overall to enhanced MRV and Monitoring knowledge and capacity include:

- Countries have built the pillars of NFMS through increased technical capacity.
- A framework document, *National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (M&MRV) in the context of REDD+ Activities*, presented at the ninth Policy Board meeting, was used by countries and is considered to have increased the understanding of complex reporting requirements and systems needed for REDD+.
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building on the formulation of NFMS were enhanced by two regional workshops/trainings on components of NFMS and MRV, in Latin-America and the Caribbean and in Asia Pacific, and by four sub-regional trainings on themes including forest inventories, allometric equations, greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, remote sensing, and land classification systems.
- Progress in MRV through the dissemination of key manuals and training materials that were developed and disseminated through two regional, four sub-regional, and eight national workshops and training sessions.
- Knowledge gaps have been identified among most REDD+ countries regarding tree allometric equations (AEs). In response, a web platform



Two members of Panama's Indigenous communities are measuring a tree during a forest inventory carried-out in their territories. Photo: FAO/M.R. Hasan

- (the [GlobAllomeTree](#)) was launched to facilitate access to AEs. This web platform gained large interest in a short time: 1,000 people had joined by the end of December 2013. Regional databases for AEs were developed for Africa, Latin America, North America and the Pacific. A database for South Asia is in an advanced stage and will be available in 2014. Collaboration with the IPCC Task Force on GHG.
- Inventories is being established for the improvement of the Emissions Factors Data Base with the compiled AEs. Contributions were made to the Global Forest Observation Initiative's document *Integrating remote-sensing and ground-based observations for estimation of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in forests, Methods and Guidance*; and to guidance on carbon stocks and flows from land-based activities through inputs to several [IPCC Inventory Guidelines for wetlands](#) and Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities and to Parts I and II of the Voluntary Guidelines for Forest Monitoring<sup>15</sup>.
- Remote sensing tools, web portal upgrades, training and software were

developed in cooperation with Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE) to build capacity for forest cover monitoring.

- Enhanced cooperation was also developed with other initiatives such as CD-REDD, FAO-Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) and, FAO-Monitoring and Assessment of GHG (MAGHG), USAID-SilvaCarbon, and the UNDP Low Emission Capacity

#### In Focus

The GlobAllomeTree platform, launched in June 2013, provides access to more than 6,300 tree AEs worldwide and to specific software for comparing and applying the equations. Users can access scientific information and technical manuals on AE and estimates of volume, biomass, and carbon stocks. Since the launch, about 1,200 users from more than 125 countries have signed up to the platform. Many of them are internationally recognized organizations dealing with forest management and tree biomass assessment. As of December 2013, more than 42,000 visitors have accessed GlobAllomeTree.

<sup>15</sup> To be presented to COFO in 2014.

Building (LECB) Project in the area of capacity building for GHG inventories with joint participation and technical cooperation in workshops and national support (e.g. Ecuador).

**CHALLENGES**

- In most partner countries, the initial institutions and technical capacities for forest monitoring are weak and there is limited coordination among different government departments dealing with forest monitoring and GHG inventories.
- A growing number of tools, methodologies, and initiatives support countries to build their NFMS and MRV systems with an increasing risk of duplication and overlap. This also poses a challenge for countries to assess critically which tools and systems are more suitable for their circumstances and objectives.
- It is critical for the UN-REDD Programme to adapt and avoid duplications or burden countries with multiple sources of technical advice in an uncoordinated manner<sup>16</sup>. To address this challenge, the Programme developed a three-pillar general approach framework for the development of NFMS and MRV capacities that enables support to be

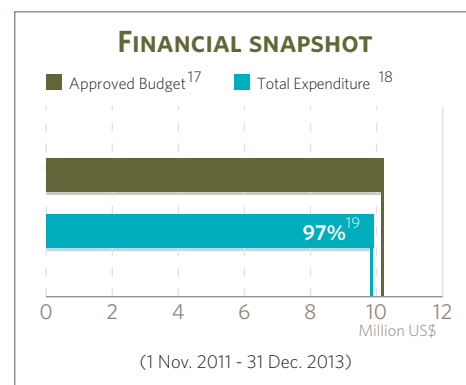
<sup>16</sup> In relation to the challenge, the countries' startup phase of developing their NFMS and MRV systems under this outcome is considered to take considerable time, yet it is seen as a stepwise improvement over time. See SNA Monitoring Framework 2013 2014 in Annex 13.

provided in a very flexible manner, including integrating the basic necessary elements and efforts of all actors/initiatives in-country.

- It is a challenge to avoid complex and unsustainable monitoring systems, particularly when starting through demonstration or subnational systems. Instead it is important to aim for NFMS and MRV systems that are sustainable and tailored to country circumstances and variable capacities, seeking stepwise approaches that can be improved over time.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

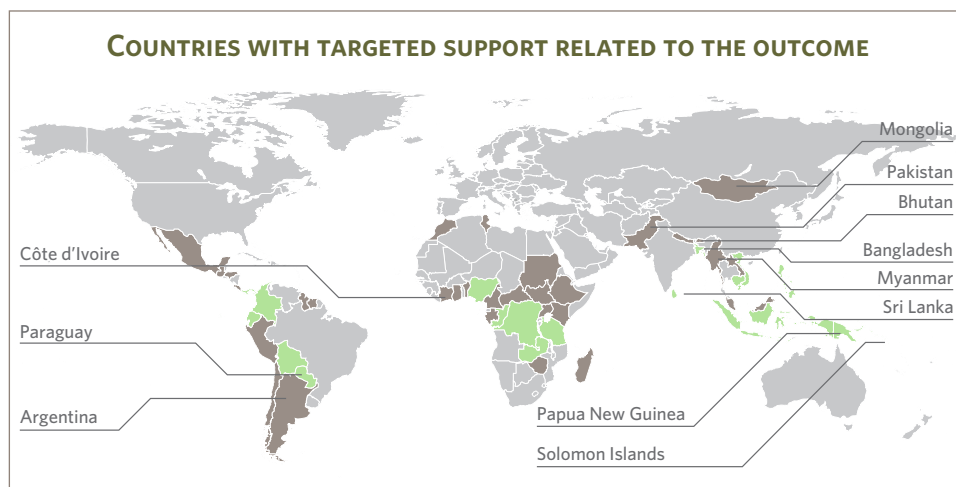
- The challenge to build upon existing systems and capacities and enhance them also offers a significant opportunity to build more sustainable NFMS that meets the country needs and is integrated with a country's existing institutions or agencies.
- Most guidance is now completed under the UNFCCC through the decisions adopted in Warsaw on MRV, recognizing the need of respecting and adapting to country circumstances. The presence of the Programme worldwide and the body of knowledge, experience and tools developed offers the opportunity of sharing experiences and lessons learned on NFMS and MRV and at the same time allows for tailoring to specific circumstances of countries and regions.



- By coordinating with multiple institutions or agencies in-country, information gathered under the NFMS can be used for multiple purposes, beyond estimates of carbon under REDD+.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- National circumstances and capacities vary significantly among countries.
- Assess needs first and then provide a tailored and realistic plan for building NFMS capacity.
- Take into consideration the mid- and long-term sustainability of the infrastructure and systems while designing them.



<sup>17</sup> Approved budget allocation for 1 Nov. 2011 - 31 Dec. 2013 (excl. indirect support costs)  
<sup>18</sup> Total cumulative expenditure for 1 Nov. 2011 - 31 Dec. 2013 (excl. indirect support costs)  
<sup>19</sup> Total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov. 2011 - 31 Dec. 2013

## OUTCOME 2:

### CREDIBLE, INCLUSIVE NATIONAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS ARE DEVELOPED FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

More than 36 countries progressed towards credible and inclusive national processes to prioritize governance issues using robust data from participatory governance assessments (PGAs), undertook inclusive development of national REDD+ roadmaps and strategies, furthered the understanding of tenure considerations for REDD+, carried out gender analysis, clarified legislative frameworks, used transparency and accountability elements to inform their strategic process, developed fund management systems and/or examined options for equitable benefit sharing.

Some specific examples achieved with this support:

- Paraguay improved its accountable and transparent inter-institutional coordination between the Ministry of Environment (SEAM), National Forestry Institute (INFONA) and the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI). As a result, REDD+ was incorporated into the national climate change strategy and in the national mitigation action plan.
- Ecuador positioned REDD+ within the national dialogue related to the productive development of the Amazon.
- Zambia used a strategic review of REDD+ readiness to help mainstream REDD+ in the national planning process.
- Bangladesh improved its cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration through the adoption and launch of a National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap.
- Mongolia strengthened the link between REDD+ and green development.
- Nepal initiated cross-sectoral working arrangements between drivers of forest loss and REDD+ finance.
- Kenya, Peru, and the Philippines were the first UN-REDD partner countries to finalize REDD+ corruption risk assessments at the national level with a commitment to follow-up on the findings.
- Bhutan and Nepal each held their first national-level dialogues on transparency, accountability, and integrity for REDD+.
- Awareness on women's participation was raised in nine countries (DRC, Cambodia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Viet Nam) through gender analyses, integration of gender equality and women's empowerment principles in REDD+ readiness processes. Collaboration with the Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). USAID-Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) also contributed to this effort in the Asia and the Pacific region.
- DRC developed its national REDD+ fund, following the inclusion of REDD+ measures in the country's economic governance matrix, for strengthened institutional and fiduciary arrangements.
- Indonesia completed the first PGA cycle, thus establishing its governance dataset that allows evidence to guide policy-making and to indicate areas of most urgent attention. This will also allow governance issues to be embedded in REDD+ policies and measures.
- DRC and Kenya conducted legal assessments, identifying opportunities for reforms and prioritizing actions required to strengthen national legal frameworks for REDD+.
- Guatemala and Honduras finalized work plans to develop analyses of policies, laws and regulations pertaining



Members from Indonesian civil society and Government of Indonesia receive the PGA for REDD+ report in Indonesia in Jakarta. Photo: Randy Setiawan

#### In Focus

The first participatory governance assessment (PGA) cycle was completed in Indonesia, which yielded governance data deemed credible by all key stakeholders. With the governance data now available, this is leading to an evaluation of 12 ministry regulations related to the forest permit system (integration of PGA and anti-corruption work), to the development of sanctions for public officials to comply with the standards and encourage non-corrupt practices (led by the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4), and to the initiation of a conflict-resolution mechanism.

to REDD+ and recommendations for legal reforms.

- Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia published legal analyses on lessons learned.
- Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana and Liberia shared information between REDD+ and the EU's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) processes and through country studies on REDD+/FLEGT linkages.
- The first demonstration of the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) toolbox was completed, which will be useful for those interested in implementing SFM in the framework

of REDD+. This is scheduled to launch at the 2014 meeting of the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO).

- Additional knowledge and information-sharing on tenure issues was achieved by Holding of expert consultations on land tenure and REDD+;
- Publication and [presentation](#) at the eleventh Policy Board meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Brief [REDD+ and Tenure: Creating enabling tenure conditions for REDD+](#);
- Increased understanding by UN-REDD countries of the [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security](#);
- Implementation of awareness-raising workshops on the voluntary guidelines, held in Africa, Asia and Latin America, attended by UN-REDD Programme national REDD+ focal points from 19 countries.

## CHALLENGES

- During the formulation and implementation of targeted support by the countries, governance issues remain sensitive to discuss. This requires careful dialogue and support, and the presence of the Programme advisers.
- Capacity on certain governance themes is not always well-developed and national REDD+ teams rarely have dedicated staff. One way the Programme has addressed this has

been to develop the capacity of national government and non-governmental partners through awareness-raising events and trainings, allowing for in-depth discussions on governance issues and forging institutional partnerships at national and sub-national levels. Engagement of national REDD+ safeguards, focal points, anti-corruption agencies and the Ministry of Finance has also proven effective.

- The development of legal frameworks and tenure systems supportive of REDD+ is heavily dependent on a country's legislative processes, which can often be lengthy and difficult to predict. There are no immediate quick fixes or one-size fits all solutions to develop tenure arrangements for REDD+ because of the high complexity of tenure reforms and the country-specific nature of tenure systems.
- To promote further gender mainstreaming in the Programme, including the use of information from sex disaggregated data, it is suggested that data be collected in a more gender sensitive manner and more systematically disaggregated. See also [Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+](#).

## LOOKING FORWARD

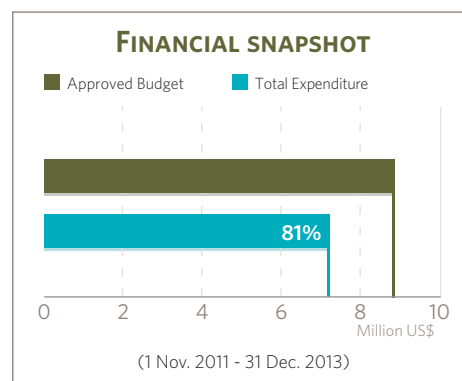
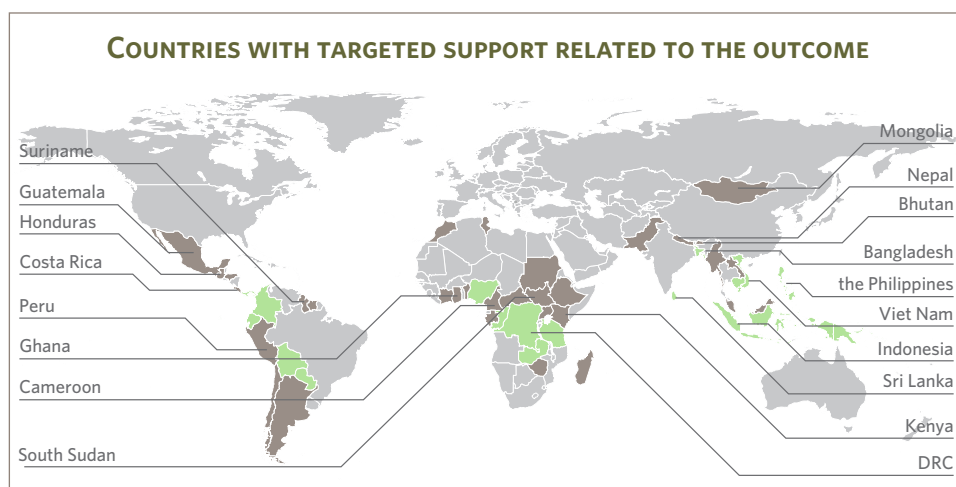
- The UN-REDD Programme cooperative agencies, working as One UN, are uniquely positioned to collaborate with countries in their REDD+ readiness governance efforts by providing a

wide array of technical support and knowledge.

- UN agency collaboration can support countries to bring together government and non-governmental stakeholders and achieve consensus on the need and means to prioritize and address governance issues.
- The UN-REDD Programme is well placed to align its support on governance issues to national REDD+ strategies and plans by providing a more nuanced understanding of deforestation and forest degradation drivers through a governance lens and governance insights to help prioritize REDD+ actions, policies and measures to implement the country's strategic choices.

## LESSONS LEARNED

- Support regarding governance issues is particularly key when it helps a country to understand and prioritize its REDD+ policies and measures for addressing selected drivers.
- The support provided by UN-REDD seeks to build as much as possible on continuing legal and policy reforms already underway in a country and encourage those to consider issues of forests and REDD+. Tenure clarity contributes to identifying REDD+ stakeholders and to preparing the ground for the establishment of equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

## OUTCOME 4:

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, LOCAL COMMUNITIES, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REDD+ DECISION-MAKING, STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Indigenous peoples and civil society participation in REDD+ mechanisms and platforms has been strengthened in 15 partner countries. More than 2,900 country-level indigenous peoples and civil society organization (CSO) stakeholders in 22 countries were informed on REDD+ issues. The *Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent* (FPIC) and associated *Legal Companion*, were finalized and distributed widely, and a draft *Guidance Note on Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms* was developed in collaboration with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The UN-REDD Programme and the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) jointly developed the support to a community-based REDD+ (CBR+) initiative that will make grant funding available to indigenous peoples and community level stakeholders, initially in six countries, to support REDD+ activities at the grassroots level.

Some examples of related results include:

- A total of 14 countries have indigenous peoples and CSO representation secured on National Programme Steering Committees or their equivalent, as opposed to just commitments for their representation, as mentioned previously in National Programme Documents. For example: a national indigenous peoples and CSO representatives self-selection process was completed in Cambodia, as documented in a lessons learned publication. Cambodia's experience was used as a basis for a south-south learning exchange trip to Cambodia on best practice in stakeholder



Consultations on a National Indigenous Peoples' Forum in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 29 November 2013. Photo: Nishantha Mallawaarachchi/ Sri Lanka UN-REDD Programme

engagement for partner countries in the region, including Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

- Eight countries are currently implementing FPIC and grievance redress activities with the guidance of these tools. This includes the development of country-level guidelines that will allow countries to uphold the principle of FPIC in national REDD+ processes and approaches to FPIC in six countries and the initiation of activities to develop national grievance

redress mechanisms in three countries. Additionally, capacity was built on FPIC and the *UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on FPIC* for ten countries in Latin America and the Caribbean through two regional workshops on FPIC held in February and October.

- Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives at the regional and international levels have been engaged in and contributed to REDD+ decision-making processes. For example: recommendations and best practice

#### In Focus

Following an independent investigation of a complaint raised by the National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP), a mid-term evaluation and in-depth dialogues carried out during 2013 between Panama's National Environmental Authority (ANAM) and the UN Agencies resulted in a reformulation of the National Programme, including a revised results framework. COONAPIP were consulted on the reformulated National Programme and it was finally approved by the UN-REDD Policy Board

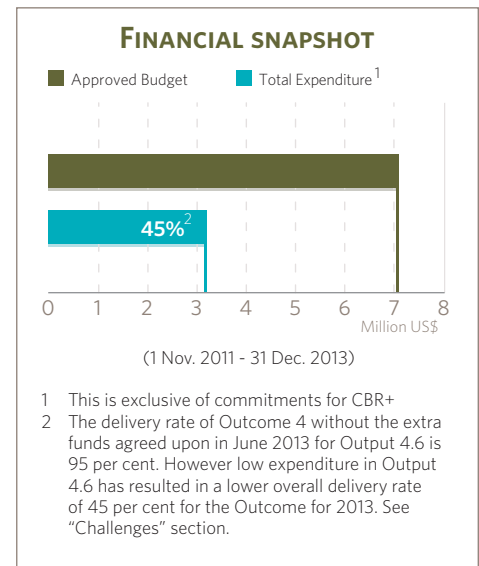
in December 2013, together with a no-cost extension. An agreement for broader environmental cooperation, of which national REDD+ activities were only one component, was signed by representatives of the eight indigenous territories of Panama that currently form COONAPIP, and the President of ANAM. The process also resulted in important lessons that contributed to ongoing work to develop national grievance mechanisms. See also Panama's National Programme page.

approaches to engaging indigenous peoples in REDD+ were developed through a workshop organized jointly by the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); formal indigenous peoples' and CSO representation was supported in the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board; a consultation held between indigenous peoples and CSO representatives of the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and the Forest Investment Program resulted in recommendations to improve stakeholder engagement for all three initiatives; and indigenous peoples from nine Amazon Basin countries launched a discussion on developing a regional position on REDD+ at the annual summit of Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin.

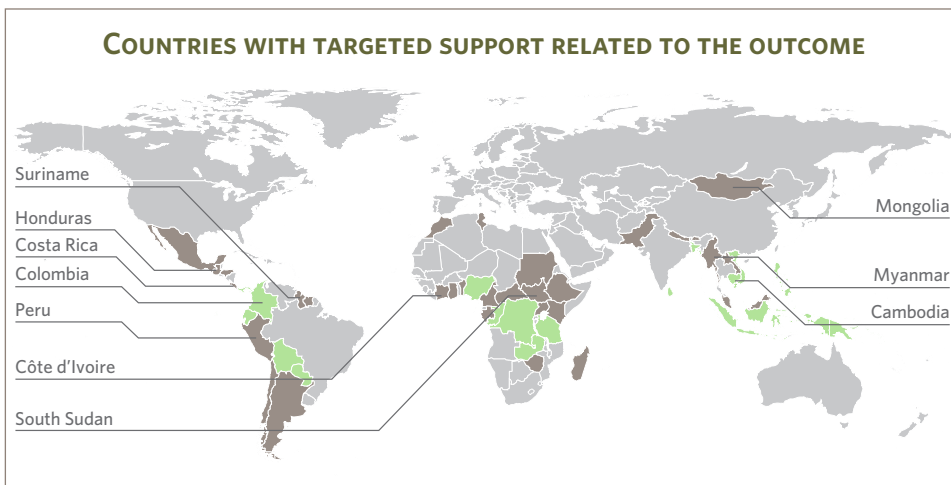
- Capacity was built on REDD+ and engagement in REDD+ decision-making for 400 indigenous peoples leaders from 80 different indigenous peoples' organizations in the Amazon basin of Peru through a series of national workshops. (See [video](#))
- Three countries (Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay) progressed on the development of work plans for private sector engagement by identifying relevant private sector actors for REDD+ implementation.
- Partnerships were strengthened by a new collaboration with the GEF through the SGP for CBR+.

**CHALLENGES**

- In many REDD+ countries, bodies that represent indigenous peoples' and other local communities' interests above the local level do not exist, are very fragile, or connect weakly to their local constituents. Strengthening and building these institutions will be a focus of country support.
- REDD+ country governments have insufficient experience and capacity to include indigenous peoples in decision-making processes effectively. Providing technical support to build capacity, processes, and cultures of inclusion will be a key response to this challenge.
- There is both a REDD+ information overload, with complex information being provided in a manner that is not always well suited to communities, and an information deficit, given that the goal of fully informed stakeholders is not being reached by the current methods. UN-REDD will work closely with indigenous peoples and local community stakeholders to better define and develop appropriate outreach.
- Expenditure during June - December 2013 of the US\$ 4,000,000 approved at the tenth Policy Board meeting has not been possible for a number of important process-related reasons and the success of this new partnership with the GEF-SGP. The low expenditure during 2013 does not reflect a lack of progress in driving the CBR+ initiative forward: in fact



the opposite is the case. UN-REDD and GEF-SGP invested non-financial resources in preparatory and inception activities that must be in place before CBR+ grants can be disbursed, including designing and developing joint coordination and financial arrangements; identifying six pilot countries and initiating preparatory activities such as discussion and consultation with national counterparts in government, indigenous peoples and CSO REDD+ platforms, and UNDP country offices; initiating processes to identify government, indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholders with REDD+ expertise to serve on the CBR+ National Steering Committees; and preparing guidance notes, documents and materials. The final steps towards starting implementation will be completed in the first quarter of 2014.



**LOOKING FORWARD**

- A body of work is being built on FPIC and grievance redress mechanisms for REDD+ that is advancing understanding and application of these principles on the ground. As a consequence of these efforts, the Programme is well positioned to contribute to debates on these issues globally.
- The UN-REDD Programme is innovating in the area of direct community involvement in REDD+ through CBR+, which will generate experiences and lessons, particularly

on how the UN-REDD Programme and other initiatives can support community-level REDD+ actors to contribute to the development of REDD+ approaches and policies.

not always necessarily end badly, but can lead to a breakthrough in stakeholder relationships. Work to develop grievance redress mechanisms for REDD+ will provide more effective ways of identifying and addressing conflicts in a constructive manner.

### LESSONS LEARNED

- The provision of regionally based Stakeholder Engagement Specialists allowed the Programme to respond effectively to the demand from countries. Investing in technical support based at the regional and country levels is therefore important to advance REDD+ effectively and quickly.
- Complaints raised in Panama by indigenous groups have underscored the importance of grievance redress mechanisms. However, conflict does
- Adequate and early investment in terms of both time and funding is essential in constructing an effective stakeholder engagement in national REDD+ processes.
- Stakeholder engagement should be tied to broader multi-stakeholder processes where possible.
- Self-selection processes are important for legitimate representation.



# SAFEGUARDS AND MULTIPLE BENEFITS

## OUTCOME 5:

### SAFEGUARDS ARE ADDRESSED AND RESPECTED AND MULTIPLE BENEFITS OF REDD+ ARE REALIZED

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Recommendations and clarifications on development of national approaches to safeguards and on use of relevant tools and guiding documents were provided through the Programme's *Conceptual Framework for Supporting the Development of Country Approaches to Safeguards*,<sup>20</sup> This framework also provides a harmonized approach, used by the Programme to support countries. Some specific examples achieved with this support addressing safeguards and multiple benefits of REDD+ include:

- The DRC, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Tanzania progressed on identifying and mapping potential biodiversity and ecosystem service benefits. DRC, Nigeria and Tanzania collaborated through joint working sessions that included capacity-building as well as work on the maps. For Panama, remote technical support and map analysis was provided. In Ecuador, workshops were held to identify priority risks and benefits and in Paraguay, initial planning accompanied a workshop on deforestation scenarios and multiple benefits.
- The development of a national safeguard information system (SIS) progressed in Argentina, Ecuador and Peru. Achievements include the design of an approach for the development of Costa Rica's SIS.
- UN-REDD Programme approaches and national experiences on the issues of multiple benefits, safeguards and spatial analysis were shared at regional workshops held in Africa (September



REDD+ safeguards are designed to ensure that REDD+ activities do not harm forests or the communities that depend on them. Photo: UNEP/ Wilson ole Langat

2013) and Asia-Pacific (October 2013) that reached 30 partner countries. Participants took part in interactive exercises and identified next steps to mainstream safeguards and multiple benefits into their REDD+ work.

- The Country Approaches to Safeguards Tool (CAST) and the revised Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) were developed to assist countries in developing approaches to safeguards. The tools will be launched in 2014. Nigeria decided to use the trial version of CAST to assist planning its country approach to safeguards.
- Other tools to support decisions on safeguards and multiple benefits were further advanced through development of open source geographic information systems (GIS) methodologies and training materials, including tutorials. Tanzania and Nigeria have piloted these.
- Policy Briefs on *Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguards Information System into Practice* (January) and *REDD+ and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Promoting Synergies in International Forest Conservation Efforts*

(October), were also produced and widely shared for capacity-building.

#### CHALLENGES

- The UN-REDD Programme conceptual framework and decision-support tools acknowledge the challenge of developing tailor-made approaches in countries for addressing safeguards and multiple benefits of forests. Demonstrating the impact of generic tools on national approaches to safeguards and overall REDD+ strategy development takes time, but further progress should become more evident as overall REDD+ readiness advances.
- Some confusion exists at the country level regarding the integration of national processes to address the UNFCCC safeguards with other related processes, particularly the strategic environmental and social assessment. The CAST, which is under development, is intended to help clarify the linkages, as are ongoing coordination discussions across the relevant initiatives to help improve communications to countries on the relationships among our processes and products.

<sup>20</sup> This conceptual framework provides support to countries as they determine how to respond to the UNFCCC decisions on safeguards and safeguard information systems. It outlines the main components and steps to consider during the development of a country-level approach to REDD+ safeguards and indicates where particular UN-REDD Programme tools and guidance documents may be considered most relevant as these safeguard approaches are operationalized.



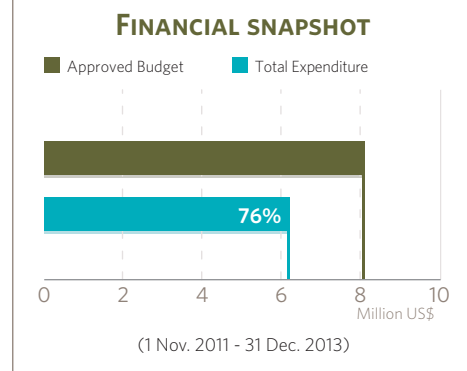
Interactive session on spatial analysis to inform the location of REDD+ actions to achieve multiple benefits, held at the UN-REDD Programme Africa Regional Workshop, Nairobi, 17-19 September 2013. Photo: Lucy Goodman

**IN FOCUS**

The Africa Regional Workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya on 17-19 September found that most countries in the region had begun developing country approaches to safeguards. Participants emphasized the need for further training on spatial planning for multiple benefits and safeguards. Participants of the

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand on 9-11 October highlighted a need for REDD+ safeguards workshops for civil society and indigenous peoples. These and other needs expressed will inform the development of future support.

- The UN-REDD Programme approach to supporting countries on safeguards, with its primary focus to facilitate countries' meeting their UNFCCC commitments, has sometimes been misrepresented in third-party publications. An improved communications strategy, including improvements to the safeguards related content on the UN-REDD Programme website, is underway to address this challenge.
- For a country to develop its REDD+ SIS, clarity is required on the overall approach to safeguards at the country level, including both the national objectives and the approach to address the safeguards. Where the two core aspects of a country approach to safeguards start in parallel, this helps ensure coherence of the approach. With the recent UNFCCC Warsaw COP decision, there is increased clarity about



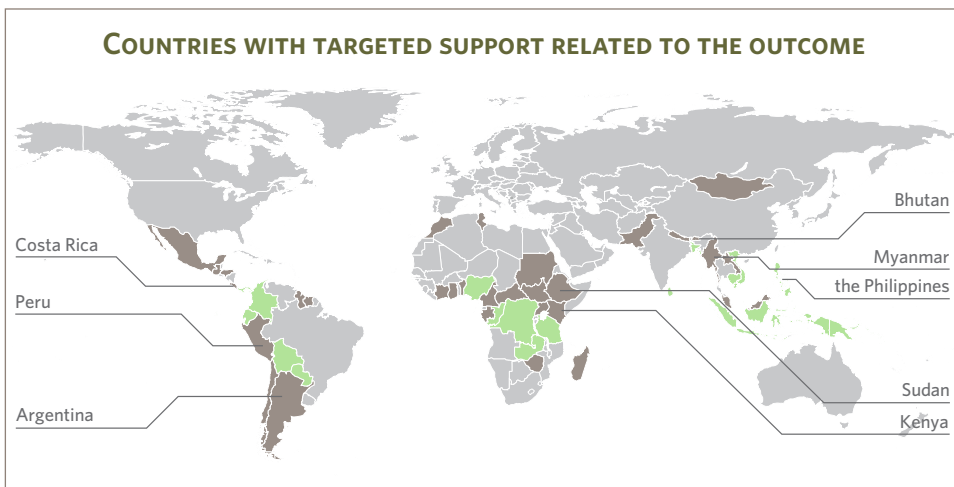
how and when countries are expected to deliver information to UNFCCC, which also helps to alleviate confusion around domestic implementation of SIS.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

UN-REDD Programme will seek to:

- Increase south-south collaboration in the area of safeguards and multiple benefits.
- Enhance coordination among the UN-REDD Programme, the FCPF and REDD+ SES on support related to safeguards at country, regional and global levels.
- Increase application of ecosystem service valuations and spatial decision support tools in partner countries.
- Integrate spatial and economic approaches to mapping and evaluating multiple benefits to support mainstreaming the green economy approach.

**COUNTRIES WITH TARGETED SUPPORT RELATED TO THE OUTCOME**



**LESSONS LEARNED**

Experience to date has underlined the need to ensure that country approaches to safeguards are informed by the national REDD+ strategies. Indeed, safeguards work should build on the strategic options identified by the country, and adequate timing and sequencing is key to ensure the selection of safeguards that are relevant to the country's REDD+ strategy. UN-REDD Programme tools are intended to help in this process.

## OUTCOME 6:

### GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION AND REDD+ STRATEGIES AND INVESTMENTS ARE MUTUALLY REINFORCING

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

As more partner countries are completing their National Programmes and are entering the implementation and investment phase, the interest in linking REDD+ with a wider transition to a Green Economy is growing. Support to partner countries was provided in 2013 for various aspects of Green Economy work, including: national valuation of forest ecosystem services (in Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Tanzania and Zambia); piloting of a System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA); integration of REDD+ efforts into wider national sustainable development and planning frameworks; and development of new options for investments into sustainable landscapes. The work on private sector engagement has also been aligned more closely with Green Economy linkages, for example through an event at COP19 on developing the business case for REDD+, with broad private sector participation.

#### In Focus

The Global Symposium: REDD+ in the Green Economy conference was held in Jakarta, Indonesia 19-21 June. H.E. Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) and Chair of the Indonesia National REDD+ Task Force, stressed that from the beginning Indonesia has framed REDD+ within a context

of broader sustainable development conversations and prospective interventions. "REDD+ has been and continues to be a mechanism to catalyse and complement conversations that simultaneously support Indonesia's four development agendas: pro-growth, pro-poor, pro-jobs and pro-environment," said Dr. Kuntoro.

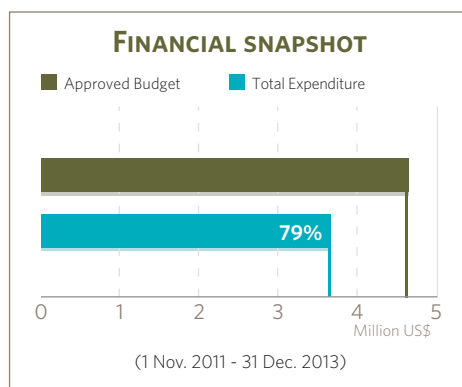
- Panama's work on scenarios, benefits and costs of REDD+ yielded preliminary results showing that the country can simultaneously achieve the goals of zero net emission, a positive net income flow from engaging in REDD+ and an increase in human welfare in the rural sector.
- In DRC, the Threshold 21 model<sup>21</sup> has demonstrated that the green economy scenario of strong governance and valuation of ecosystem services has potential for economic growth across indicators such as GDP and poverty rates. The finalized investment plan and National REDD+ Fund built on the green economy scenario and multiple benefits identification work in the country.
- Indonesia has also progressed significantly on its green economy transformation as measured by strategies with investment options based on multiple benefits. A green economy transition and model is advancing, spearheaded by work on REDD+. It includes a transition strategy and green economy indicators.
- The necessary knowledge base on green economy globally, as well as in

<sup>21</sup> T21 is a simulation tool designed to support comprehensive, integrated, long-term national development planning.



Intercropping in the Philippines. Photo: Adi Wiratmo

the above noted countries and others, increased through several in-depth reports and knowledge management products developed. This includes the *Little Book of Big Deforestation Drivers* launched at COP19/CMF9, Warsaw, 11-22 November (English, French, Spanish and Bahasa). In addition, the following key reports were developed and will be released in the first quarter of 2014: The International Resource Panel report *Building Natural Capital: How REDD+ can support a Green Economy* (English, Spanish and Bahasa), *Financing Strategies for Integrated Landscape Investments*, and economic valuation of ecosystem services in four countries.



### CHALLENGES

There is a need to increase knowledge and awareness around this work area as well as to assess the baseline situation and potential for change in pursuing policies that link REDD+ and the green economy. To this end, the indicators<sup>22</sup> for this outcome have been revised to ensure that work to increase the knowledge base and to develop knowledge products is captured and promoted. Similarly, the need for more baseline data to better assess the potential impacts of policies on REDD+ and green economy has been reflected in one of the indicators at the output level.

### LOOKING FORWARD

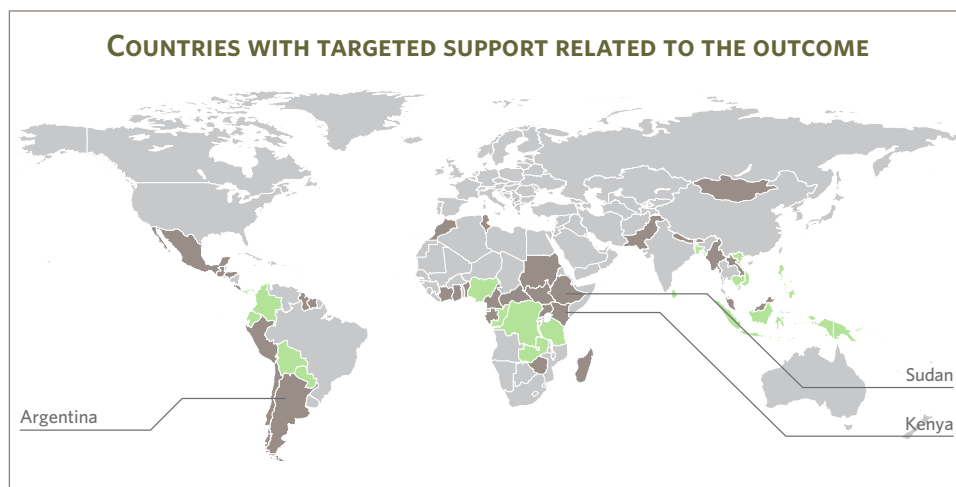
As more countries move into Phase II, the opportunities for the mutually

reinforcing benefits of a green economy and REDD+ are enhanced. In addition, stronger engagement of the private sector provides an important opportunity for generating the necessary investments for REDD+. The engagement of multiple sectors on REDD+ continues to be both a challenge and an opportunity and by linking REDD+ to development goals and larger landscape-level planning, there are increased incentives for this multi-sectoral engagement.

### LESSONS LEARNED:

As work on REDD+ and green economy matures and takes root both in countries and at a global, conceptual level, more linkages and synergies with other programmes, sectors and processes become apparent. These linkages are important to pursue, as they have the potential to benefit the support in countries significantly.

<sup>22</sup> The indicators refer to the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014, See Annex 13.



# KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY

## OUTCOME 7:

### UN-REDD PROGRAMME KNOWLEDGE IS DEVELOPED, MANAGED, ANALYSED AND SHARED TO SUPPORT REDD+ EFFORTS AT ALL LEVELS

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Critical REDD+ knowledge, learning and good practices were discussed, documented, synthesized and shared to support countries with REDD+ readiness and implementation, including the following achievements:

- Knowledge products and services were provided to support countries across a diverse range of REDD+ knowledge topics, consolidating the knowledge bases in a coordinated manner across partner countries and the three agencies. Topics covered included tenure and land rights, FPIC, gender sensitive REDD+, safeguards, and a [comprehensive series on lessons learned](#) from REDD+ experience.
- Reflections on the past five years of the Programme, achievements and lessons learned at the national and global level, enhancement of cooperation with other initiatives including the FCPF, and assessing future challenges were part of the joint Knowledge Day with FCPF in Geneva, Switzerland, 11 December. This event was held on the margins

of the eleventh Policy Board meeting and brought together representatives from diverse groups and from many countries, and included a knowledge marketplace that facilitated knowledge sharing and networking among participants. (See *other events under Outcome 8*).

- The outreach of the Programme was further strengthened through a growing presence of the UN-REDD Programme on social media platforms, integrated with other communication and knowledge sharing approaches, as well as a series of events.

#### CHALLENGES

- REDD+ is an ever-evolving and diverse field, and the Programme needs to meet the knowledge needs of its stakeholders with tailored solutions. These knowledge products and services need to be delivered in a variety of ways, such as information communications technology platforms (social media, website, workspace) and communications materials such as publications and videos.
- The Programme also has an important knowledge broker role to play to bring people together to share knowledge, address important questions and concerns, and promote good practices.

#### IN FOCUS

A south-south [learning exchange](#) was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 30 October to 1 November, which included a field visit to community forestry site in Kompong Speu province. It focused on approaches for developing inclusive REDD+ national decision-making bodies and best practices in facilitating self-selection processes for indigenous peoples and CSO representatives. REDD+ practitioners from [Myanmar](#), Papua New Guinea, [Sri Lanka](#) and Viet Nam attended the exchange to learn from Cambodia's experience with indigenous peoples/CSO self-selection.

In response to stakeholders' needs assessments, further support will be developed during 2014 in a significant upgrade to systematic knowledge management and communication as part of the Programme's Communications and Knowledge Management Strategies.

#### LOOKING FORWARD

- The UN-REDD Programme will be putting a greater emphasis on drawing out the country knowledge and experience that can be shared and applied more widely. The mechanisms for doing this will include: establishing communities of practice for important thematic topics that can connect in person and online; facilitating regional and country-to-country knowledge exchanges on important topics; and composing focused knowledge products that address issues of importance, including lessons-learned summaries from country experiences.
- This will be accompanied by an upgrading of UN-REDD Programme information technology tools, including the website, workspace and social media, to make finding and sharing knowledge easier, as well as by improving communication methods to



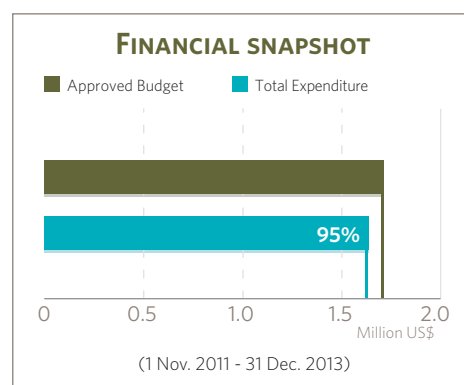
Community forest group and study tour participants at Kraing Serey Community Forest, Kompong Speu Province, Cambodia. REDD+ practitioners from Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Vietnam attended. November 2013. Photo: REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat.

deliver knowledge and good practice examples to different target audiences in meaningful ways.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

- It is important to maintain up-to-date operating systems for knowledge sharing platforms, such as the

UN-REDD online collaborative workspace, to capitalize on the latest information technology developments available. This means that the operating system should run smoothly, provide the latest functions available to coordinate access to information, and empower people to share their experiences and knowledge online.



**PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS DURING JANUARY-DECEMBER 2013**

For all the knowledge products produced and events organized in 2013, see [Workspace](#). These are some of the key products<sup>23</sup>:

- Democratic Republic of Congo National Forest Monitoring System Web Portal Video
- Legal Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues for REDD+ Implementation: Lessons Learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia
- National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (M & MRV) in the Context of REDD+ Activities
- UN-REDD Programme Photo Contest Nurture Forests for the Future – REDD+ for Food
- UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent and the associated Legal Companion
- Policy Brief: Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems into Practice
- Policy Brief: The Role of the Private Sector in REDD+: the Case for Engagement and Options for Intervention
- Policy Brief: Tenure and REDD+
- Policy Brief: REDD+ and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Promoting synergies in international forest conservation efforts
- Tenure of indigenous peoples territories and REDD+ as a forestry management incentive: the case of Mesoamerican countries
- Ensuring inclusive, transparent and accountable national REDD+ systems: the role of freedom of information
- Video: Anti-corruption and REDD+
- Scoping Study of Good Practices for Strengthening Women’s Inclusion in Forest and Other Natural Resource Management Sectors
- Sharing National Experiences in strengthening transparency, accountability and integrity for REDD+
- UN-REDD Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+
- Revised UN-REDD Guidance on REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessments (v2)
- Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series: Role of Religious Leaders; Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples Representation Selection; National Monitoring System; Safeguarding Multiple Benefits; Benefit Distribution Systems; and FPIC.
- UN REDD Programme Conceptual Framework for Supporting Development of Country Approaches to Safeguards.

<sup>23</sup> This is a summary of products of which some are funded under this outcome and others funded through and reported under other outcomes.

## OUTCOME 8.

### TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE UN-REDD PROGRAMME SECRETARIAT SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE UN-REDD PROGRAMME PARTNER COUNTRIES, POLICY BOARD AND THE UN AGENCIES

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhanced coordination for improving efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme implementation across work areas and through the different delivery modalities was achieved through closer collaboration of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat with the coordinating UN agencies, as well as through stronger engagement with Programme stakeholders. This resulted in development and conclusion of many important processes, including conflict resolution within Panama's National Programme, coordination of closing National Programmes evaluations, and increased funding. Adjustments were made when bottlenecks were identified, while work was further strengthened through the Secretariat support to planning, coordination, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge

sharing. The following examples of key results were reached through various degrees of facilitation from the Secretariat:

- Two Policy Board meetings (the tenth, 26-27 July in Lombok, Indonesia and the eleventh, 9-10 December in Geneva, Switzerland) were conducted in a timely and orderly manner, with increased emphasis on country-level work (43 per cent of the agenda of the eleventh meeting). Intersessionally, the Policy Board dealt with nine decisions and communications, coordinated by the Secretariat.
- Programmatic agreements or developments reached at these Policy Board meetings and followed up by the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat include:
  - Independent evaluations of the National Programmes of Indonesia and Tanzania and endorsement of Viet Nam's National Programme final independent evaluation;
  - National Programme budget allocation to Bangladesh and Colombia;
- Management of informal submissions from the Argentina and Côte d'Ivoire National Programmes;
- Completion of the investigation and evaluation process for Panama and revision of the National Programme to reflect newly reached agreement between ANAM and COONAPIP (see Panama's country page and Stakeholder Engagement page).
- Review of policy board structure and agreements on donor seats, country rotation, country observers, and consultation on priorities of development of the SNA work plan and budget;
- Agreement on the Terms of Reference for the UN-REDD Programme Evaluation, which will be followed up in 2014.
- Revision of the SNA work plan and budget for 2013 and 2014 including further support to local communities, CSOs and indigenous peoples, expansion of other work areas, addition of country needs assessments and of new initiatives, including community-based REDD+ and the REDD+ Academy.



A diverse group of stakeholders brought together at the REDD+ Talks organized by the UN-REDD Programme, Code REDD and Wildlife Works. Wildlife Conservation Society Headquarter. 18 September 2013, Bronx Zoo, New York City. Photo: Julie Larsen Maher

- Additional resources totalling US\$ 46.5 million were received through new contributions from Norway and Denmark. This enabled invitations for the submission of new National Programmes and expansion of SNA as mentioned.

- Twenty-eight targeted support requests totalling approximately US\$ 3.8 million were coordinated and processed, including nine new requests and five top-up requests.<sup>24</sup>

- Programme results and accompanying challenges were made clearer through the introduction of a new reporting format (See [Semi-Annual Update 2013](#)), which will further facilitate the oversight of the Programme and the decision-making process.

- Lessons learned were reflected on, commitments strengthened, partnerships catalysed, and context set for challenges and opportunities during several events organized to mark the Programme's Five-Year Anniversary, including:

- REDD+ Talk NYC, which brought together a diverse group of in New York City on, 18 September, at an event organized by the UN-REDD Programme, Code REDD and Wildlife Works.
- A UN-REDD Programme event at the 2013 Oslo REDD Exchange, at which partner countries shared five years of experience, including key achievements by countries completing UN-REDD National Programmes.
- UN-REDD Programme high-level meeting in the margins of UNFCCC COP19/CMF9<sup>25</sup> in Warsaw. Norway pledged an additional US\$ 44 million to the UN-REDD Programme at the meeting.

- Partnerships were also strengthened by a new collaboration with the *Global*

*Environment Facility (GEF) through the Small Grants Programme for CBR+ (See also Stakeholder Engagement page)*

## CHALLENGES

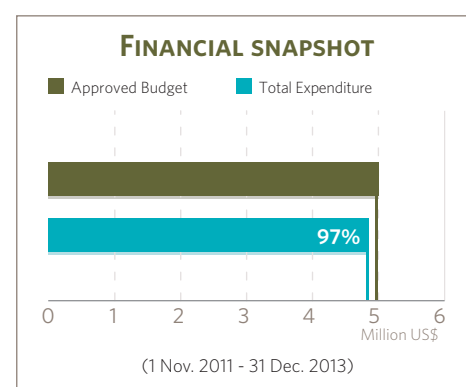
- While the SNA and National Programmes' modalities advanced in terms of further development of the results framework and reporting, activity-level reporting is difficult to move away from. The overall results-based management system for the Programme as a whole remains critical.

- As a result of the large demand from countries (three additional countries joined in 2013), the ability of the Programme to service and effectively engage with this many highly diverse countries is a challenge, given current capacities. In response, different modalities of technical assistance and financial support are proposed, and means to further south-south cooperation and learning are being put in place.

## LOOKING FORWARD

- The development of the Programme beyond 2015 (2016-2020) is the key strategic issue ahead. The outcomes of the Programme evaluation, currently being undertaken, will indicate ways forward. The transition from the existing strategy to an updated strategy for the post-2015 period marks a major point of transition for the UN-REDD Programme.
- The Secretary General's Climate Summit on 23 September 2014 will be a key opportunity for the Programme. It could encourage countries to step up efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to invest in forest conservation and management and in the enhancement of carbon stocks through afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration. The Secretariat and UN coordinating agencies are contributing to the Climate Summit planning process.

- Undertaking more systematic analysis of lessons learned from implementation of REDD+ readiness and identifying



some of the critical areas of support to sustain efforts towards performance-based payment will be critical to consolidate and capitalize on the support provided to partner countries. This is particularly true for the countries that received support through National Programmes.

- The additional funding as per the approved SNA year-three work plan and budget (2014) will provide opportunities for countries and regions to conduct needs assessments.<sup>26</sup> The assessments will serve to better scope the provision of support from different sources according to specific country contexts and progress on implementation of REDD+.

## LESSONS LEARNED

- The country formulation of targeted support requests is more complex than initially foreseen.
- The importance of assessing linkages to national REDD+ strategies as well as relations to other initiatives and of identifying gaps across sectors has been further realized. In this context, the support to country needs assessments will play a role in assisting countries in prioritizing needs and gaps, leading to improved coordination and tailoring of support.

<sup>24</sup> Countries with an approved request in 2012, asking for an additional amount.

<sup>25</sup> 19th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change / 9th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>26</sup> Refer to call for proposals for Needs Assessments on 22 April 2014.



The support through the SNA modality is delivered in various ways with all activities or results broadly classified into three categories of support: i) international support functions (ISF); ii) country-specific support (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat. In terms of expenditures of each category against the total SNA expenditures (November 2011–December 2013), the largest proportion relates to country-specific support (56 per cent of the expenditures or about US\$ 22 million), followed by ISF and Secretariat services (29 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). (Refer to Annex 13, SNA).

Country-specific support refers to targeted support, including backstopping, and is demand-driven, provided under one or more of the Programme's six work areas or outcomes of the SNA. Targeted support has been increasing in importance following the clarification of the [procedures](#) to request target support and because of increased funding available under the SNA. These changes have required additional coordination and improved response effectiveness. In 2013, 14 requests for targeted support from countries were assessed and approved. The total amount approved in the year was US\$ 1.1 million<sup>27</sup>, including support to new countries requesting targeted support

(Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Myanmar, South Sudan and Sudan) and top-up amounts<sup>28</sup> (Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya and Suriname). As of 31 December, 28 countries<sup>29</sup> have been supported in their REDD+ efforts through this mechanism with almost US\$ 3.8 million approved in total. Of these countries, 18 do not have a National Programme. The achievements for these countries are seen below. The results in the countries with National Programmes are described in the country pages, since the support is intended to complement ongoing REDD+ efforts consistent with the National Programme or to leverage other activities.

In 2013, efforts were made to support countries to formulate targeted support that better specifies the alignment with the UN-REDD Programme National Programmes and other REDD+ initiatives. One lesson learned was to set more realistic implementation periods, since a number of targeted support activities planned for completion in 2012 were completed in 2013. Larger packages of targeted support (combining funding under different SNA outcomes or outputs if appropriate) were generally seen to deliver better results and less transaction costs – and is the preferred route. (See also Section 4).

### SNAPSHOT OF TARGETED SUPPORT STATUS, 31 DECEMBER 2013

**Total number of countries with targeted support:**

**28**

Countries *without* National Programme: **18**  
Countries *with* National Programme: **10**

**Total amount approved:**

**(US\$) ~3.8 million**

**Total amount approved in 2013:**

**(US\$) 1,067,000**

**New countries with support approved:**

**9**

**(US\$ 357,000 in total)**

**Number of countries with top-up amount approved:**

**5**

**(US\$ 710,000 in total)**

**Amount approved by region:**

LAC:

**US\$ 985,000**  
**8 countries**

Asia-Pacific:

**US\$ 1,700,000**  
**12 countries**

Africa:

**US\$ 1,100,000**  
**8 countries**

**The three top work areas (SNA outcome) – the highest number of requests refer to these:**

**Governance**

(Outcome 2)

**MRV and monitoring**

(Outcome 1)

**Safeguards and multiple benefits**

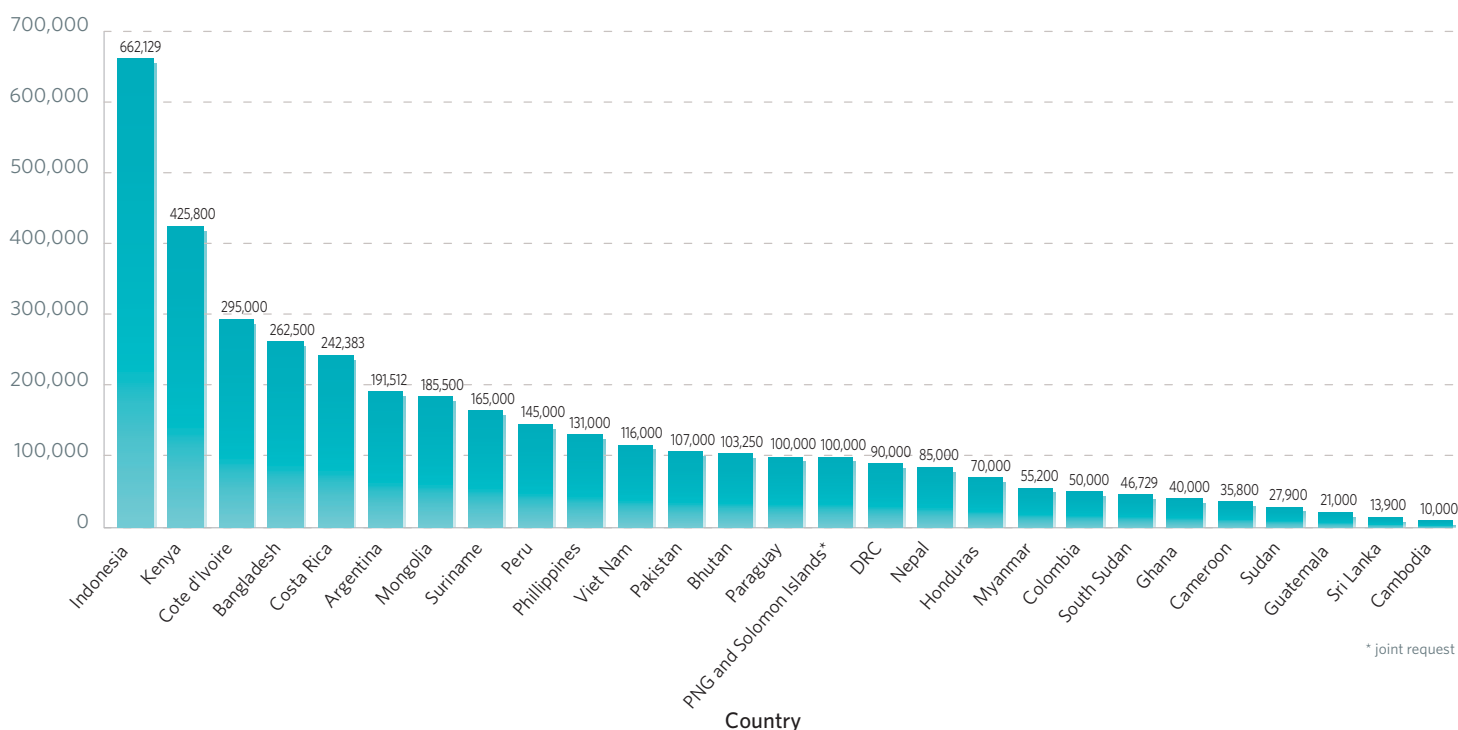
(Outcome 5)

<sup>28</sup> An approved top-up amount refers to additional support to a country that already has targeted support but requested additional support that was approved.

<sup>29</sup> In comparison to previous reports, Ecuador and Nigeria are no longer included in the records. The countries have preferred using National Programme funds to undertake the PGA activities.

<sup>27</sup> Excluding indirect support costs.

Amount Targeted Support approved (US\$)



The following provides an overview of the main results achieved by 31 December 2013 via targeted support in the countries without National Programmes. Some additional countries with National Programmes are included in this section as they have either closed their National Programme implementation (Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam) or had their National Programmes recently approved (Colombia and Bangladesh). Colombia used targeted support for the

validation process of its R-PP, while Bangladesh, which had its National Programme approved by the Policy Board in December, also received targeted support as part of the country's efforts to build its roadmap to REDD+ readiness and scope its National Programme Document. For the countries with active National Programmes, which also received targeted support, see respective country page.

## ARGENTINA

**Outcomes:** MRV&M, SF&MB, GrEc,  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 191,512<sup>30</sup>

**Support to** i) strengthen national capacities for forest monitoring and ii) incorporate environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ Programme.

- Main actors and on-going initiatives related to NFMS identified and targeted support work plan finalized.
- Staff from the Monitoring Unit, IT area and other relevant governmental stakeholders built capacity on the web-dissemination platform of the NFMS through the Initial training workshop on NFMS Web Platform held on 24-28 June. Fourteen technical staff from the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SayDS) (main authority dealing with NFMS) and one from the Andean Patagonian Forest Research and Extension Centre (CIEFAP) trained (11 women and four men). Training includes tools and IT languages necessary for the preparation and administration of the platform (e.g. Linux, PostgreSQL, PostGIS, GeoServer)

<sup>30</sup> Figures of approved amounts exclude indirect support costs.

and preliminary platform installed in the SAyDS.

- Argentina harmonized its approaches to SESA with REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) through review of UN-REDD Programme and FCPF approaches.

## BANGLADESH

**Outcomes:** MRV&M and Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 262,500

**Support to** i) implement Bangladesh's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by addressing corruption risks and building capacity on social impacts and ii) develop MRV Action Plan and national REDD+ readiness.

### Governance

- Bangladesh's [REDD+ Integrity completed study](#) will inform the analyses of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation planned under the Bangladesh National Programme approved at the eleventh Policy Board meeting.
- A core group of government, academic and NGO stakeholders was established to guide the Integrity study and was convened on methodological issues.
- A contextualized online survey on integrity risks and

opportunities for REDD+ was circulated to over 140 national stakeholders and completed by over 60 participants.

- Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in Modhupur and Sreemongol. This preliminary data was used to strengthen Bangladesh's R-PP. This was submitted to the eleventh Policy Board, which approved Bangladesh's funding request of US\$ 2.3 million for its National Programme.

#### MRV

National MRV Action Plan finalised and implementation of the Plan initiated through the following:

- National consultation and training on land cover classification system was held on 17-18 of April in Agargaon, Dhaka, and included 42 participants (38 men and 4 women).
- A report on recommendations for the land and forest classification system of Bangladesh was published in March.
- A training on the land cover classification system was held on March 24-25 in Dhaka (34 participants; 30 men and four women).
- A report on forest classification: *Forest Classification Systems in Bangladesh* was published in September.
- A report on tree allometric equations: *Tree volume and biomass allometric equations of Bangladesh* was published in September.
- Land cover classification software was tested in two locations: Fashiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounding areas of Chittagong District and Lawachara National Park and its surrounding areas of Sylhet District. Report being finalized.
- Seven national MRV meetings were held in Dhaka between December 2011 and December 2013 (a number of 67 participants in total; 60 men and seven women).

#### BHUTAN

**Outcomes:** MRV&M, Gov and S&MB  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 103,250

**Support to** i) develop REDD+ readiness, monitoring and MRV for REDD+, ii) develop options for benefit distribution and to address corruption risks, and iii) ensure multiple benefits of forests.

- National stakeholders (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, academia, NGOs, international bilateral organizations) built their capacity through training on monitoring and MRV for REDD+ in Thimphu 24-25 April (60 participants; 40 men and 20 women).
- Members of the National REDD+ Taskforce built their capacity on the development of the NFMS and RELs sections of Bhutan's National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in training in Thimphu, 4-8 June (20 participants; 15 men and 5 women).
- The NFMS and RELs sections of Bhutan's National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap were drafted, including the capacity gap assessment, work plan and budget.
- A draft anti-corruption study and a draft benefit distribution systems study were completed, and will be merged and strengthened in 2014.
- The results of Bhutan's experience in an October 2012 workshop, identifying potential benefits and risks from REDD+ and policies relevant to environmental safeguards, were released in a [report](#) and were used by Bhutan in the preparation of the R-PP.

#### CAMEROON

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 35,800

**Support to** building national capacity for stakeholder participation in forest governance (FLEGT-REDD+ Interface)

Approved in late 2013, hence only initial achievements. Work plan designed to promote regular information sharing between REDD+ and FLEGT national processes and stakeholders.

#### COLOMBIA

**Outcome:** SE  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 50,000

**Support to** facilitation of stakeholder involvement for updating the country's REDD+ readiness preparation proposal

Indigenous peoples' participation in the design of Colombia's R-PP. A total of 107 representatives reviewed and validated the R-PP from the government sector, indigenous peoples, local councils, Afro-descendant organizations, non-governmental organizations and other donors at a national workshop in Bogota, 9-10 May. As a result of the dialogue, a technical committee for REDD+ was formed to follow up on the revision and verification of proposed adjustments to the R-PP agreements and included representatives from Indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians, farmers, NGOs and government entities.<sup>31</sup>

#### COSTA RICA

**Outcomes:** Gov and S&MB  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 242,383

**Support to** develop and implement a SIS, integrating the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC in the REDD+ strategy.

- Costa Rica initially designed their approach for the development of the national safeguards information system, including a socialization process on safeguards to feed stakeholder input into the set up and methodologies of the system.
- Information shared and feedback received on the objectives and scope of the targeted support at the inception workshop held in San Jose on 4 July, followed by several stakeholder workshops with the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) and the national consultant's involvement.
- Capacity built for and inputs received on safeguard systems from 55 indigenous peoples' representatives through a series of *workshops* held in in Shilamate region, Talamanca county on 1-2 August and Heredia County on 26 August.

<sup>31</sup> In the tenth Policy Board meeting, a fund allocation request for US\$ 4 million was approved for Colombia's National Programme.

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## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**Outcome:** MRV&M and SE  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 295,000

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**Support for** the i) official launch of the implementation of REDD+ mechanism and institutional arrangements, ii) training of stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process, iii) evaluation of coverage and loss of forests, iv) development of a National Forest Monitoring System, and v) stakeholder engagement activities.

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- Main stakeholders were identified through stakeholder mapping exercises. Key stakeholders were informed on REDD+ through a series of workshops in 2013 addressing the importance of forests, the REDD+ mechanism and its challenges and opportunities, opportunities and interest in engaging national stakeholders in the development of the REDD+ process, the joint *FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness* and the role of Free Prior and Informed Consent in REDD+.
- Communication tools on REDD+ were developed and adapted to the local context, presented to workshop participants and will be disseminated more widely. Platforms and structures for stakeholder engagement were strengthened. See a relevant newsletter article [here](#).
- R-PP finalized with CN-REDD and representatives from the Ministry of the Environment, civil society, donors (e.g. EU, AFD, GIZ), REDD+/FLEGT and civil society platform (30 NGOs). The R-PP preparations were shared at the eleventh Policy Board meeting with the result being the encouragement of the Policy Board to Côte d'Ivoire to formally submit their National Programme by the twelfth Policy Board meeting. A confirmation of the FCPF fund of US\$ 3,800,000.

## GHANA

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 40,000

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**Support** regular information sharing and awareness raising of stakeholders on common technical areas between REDD+ and FLEGT and encourage participation in the coordination between the processes.

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Early implementation of a work plan designed to promote regular information sharing between REDD+ and FLEGT national processes and stakeholders.

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## GUATEMALA

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 21,000

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**Support to** capacity building on legal aspects of REDD+ through an assessment of the existing legislation on tenure and property rights related to environmental goods and services

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- Work plan to develop a legal analysis and to identify the appropriate legal instruments for the National Strategy for REDD+ regarding REDD+ implementation was finalized,

focusing on climate change and property rights related to environmental services and REDD+.

- Methodology to strengthen the legal capacities of the legal office of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and of the Inter-institutional Coordination Group in relation to climate change and REDD+ was reviewed through consultations in February and was led with implementing partners, IUCN and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

## HONDURAS

**Outcome:** Gov and SE  
**Amount approved:** US\$ 70,000

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**Support to** a legal framework for REDD+ under Law of Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife. Support to facilitation of stakeholder involvement for updating the country's REDD+ readiness preparation proposal

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- Existing national-level grievance mechanism was assessed and a range of stakeholders and experts were interviewed, including representatives of government institutions, indigenous peoples, NGOs, civil society and private sector. (See *report*).
- The work plan to develop a legal analysis was finalized—focusing on tenure, carbon rights, benefit sharing, climate change aspects, and their relation to REDD+—taking into consideration country experiences from the region on payment for environmental services and case studies at the project level.

## INDONESIA

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Amount approved:** US\$ 662,129

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**Support to** entering the implementation phase of Participatory Governance Assessment

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- The Indonesian PGA report was launched and baseline governance data made available. Report links: [Bahasa](#), [English](#), and the Executive Summary in [French](#), [Spanish](#) and [English](#).
- The PGA report was well received by the Indonesian stakeholders: government, academia, civil society, indigenous peoples and the private sector, despite a number of critical findings. The Ministry of Forestry and REDD+ Task Force identified how the findings and recommendations can be utilized in the planning and preparation of regional REDD+ and how this may be used for monitoring progress and regression.
- In summary, with the first PGA cycle completed, robust governance data and recommendations are now available, national and provincial governments have taken up some of the recommendations for policy-making, and civil society organizations are using results in their strategic planning.

## KENYA

**Outcomes:** Gov, S&MB, and GrEc  
**Amount approved:** US\$ 425,800

**Support for** i) anti-corruption, carbon rights and benefit-sharing; ii) workshop and high-level panel on green economy investments in forests; and iii) an analysis of the forest-related legal framework relevant to REDD+. Assistance in drafting REDD+ provisions to clarify and regulate major REDD+ legal issues prioritized by the government, focusing on land and carbon tenure issues.

- Two [complementary studies on benefit sharing](#) and [corruption risk assessment](#) as well as an anti-corruption capacity development plan for the Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Services, and Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission were completed. These reports, which constitute the first two volumes of a *Kenya REDD+ Analytical Series*, received extensive inputs from Kenya's National REDD+ coordinator and are serving as reference documents to strengthen the Kenya REDD+ implementation framework in 2014.
- Kenya completed a [legal analysis of REDD+ issues](#) drawing from relevant environmental and land legislation and policies. An inception meeting was held on 29 January and the analysis was validated during a stakeholders' consultative workshop held on 7 May. A [report](#) containing recommendations for legal reforms was completed and validated through a final workshop held on 19 July. Around 20 participants attended the stakeholders' consultative workshop and the final workshop, including representatives of the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources, the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Transparency International Kenya, the Institute for Law and Environmental Governance, the Forest Action Network and the African Wildlife Foundation.

## MONGOLIA

**Outcomes:** MRV&M and Gov  
**Amount approved:** US\$ 185,500

**Support to** i) develop Mongolia's Action Plan for their National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+, ii) develop a Forest Satellite Monitoring System, iii) re-design Mongolia's National Forest Inventory Methodology, iv) sustainable financing options for REDD+ readiness, and v) effective forest sector policy implementation to support REDD+ roadmap implementation.

### NFMS

- National technical stakeholders improved their NFMS skills through consultation and a training workshop on Mongolia's NFMS Action Plan (Ulaanbaatar 19-20 Nov 2013; 70 participants; 45 men and 25 women)
- Mongolia progressed its national forest inventory methodology design (Ulaanbaatar, Dec 2012-Dec 2013)
- NFMS and RELs chapters of Mongolia's Roadmap completed (August 2013).
- Training on open source software for national land use assessment provided (Ulaanbaatar, June 2013-Dec 2013; 15 technically supported experts (ten men and five women).

- A related FAO/GEF sustainable forest management project document was finalized in July 2013, which will include piloting of REDD+ activities (Nov 2012-July 2013).

### Financial options

- Mechanisms were identified through a study on forest sector financing flows and economic values, that can be used to mobilize financing for sustainable forest management in the context of REDD+.
- An action plan was prepared to address the barriers to increasing forest sector spending for SFM and mainstreaming SFM into other sector budget. The latter is expected to increase the overall spending and cross-sector efforts for SFM. The Government of Mongolia expressed (informal) interest to implement the capacity development plan through another targeted support initiative in 2014 and during the implementation of the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap.

## MYANMAR

**Outcomes:** MRV&M, SE, and S&MB  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 55,200

**Support to** the consultation process on MRV and NFMS and stakeholder participation in the overall REDD+ process and the development of the Roadmap.

### REDD+ Readiness roadmap finalized,

- The draft REDD+ readiness roadmap was reviewed and validated through a multi-stakeholder national consultation process comprised of four sub-national and two national-level consultations (see reports [here](#)), including civil society, ethnic minority and women participants. The consultations reviewed a number of important issues, including how the participation of ethnic minorities and women could be supported in the national REDD+ process. The outputs of the consultation process were then incorporated into the final roadmap.
- Government officers increased their capacity on NFMS and RELs sections of Myanmar's National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap through national consultations and training in Nay Pyi Taw, 12-13 February and 7 May (60 participants, 30 men and 30 women).
- The NFMS and RELs sections of the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap delivered.

## NEPAL

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 85,000

**Support to** develop REDD+ readiness – building approaches to i) establishing effective, efficient and equitable REDD+ policies and measures, and; ii) finance management systems.

Baseline studies for the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and national REDD+ finance management options formally launched at an event in Kathmandu on 24 March and guided by a core group of government and civil society stakeholders. The studies are 90 per cent complete, following a

validation workshop on 8 October, with final release planned for March 2014.

## PAKISTAN

**Outcome:** MRV&M  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 107,000

**Support to** i) National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, including proposals for roadmap implementation, and ii) to capacity development for MRV Action Plan implementation.

- Basic knowledge on REDD+ was raised, national strategic outline on NFMS and MRV developed, and national consultation process initiated. Four working groups were formed, each with two meetings held in Islamabad on 3 May and 6 June. (A total of 36 participants; 33 men and three women).
- The National R-PP was finalized and validated.
- One national consultation workshop was held in Islamabad on 17 September, two provincial consultation workshops were held in Balochistan and Sindh on 28 and 30 October respectively, and one national validation workshop was held in Islamabad on 5 November. Total of 130 attendees from national and provincial government, academia, civil society and NGO/INGO representatives (including nine women).

## PERU

**Outcomes:** Gov, SE and S&MB  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 145,000

**Support to** strengthen capacities of indigenous peoples to enable their informed participation in the design and implementation of REDD+

Four reports were finalized on the following key issues: stakeholder engagement, safeguard information system, benefit distribution and institutional context analysis to provide anti-corruption recommendations. While some of the reports will be used by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) as internal documents and will not be disseminated publicly, the main findings in each of the four key issues were brought together in a [final report](#)<sup>32</sup> and two videos ([English](#) and [Spanish](#)) that capture results and impacts based on the perspectives of those involved directly in the work at the country level. Capacity built on REDD+ and engagement in REDD+ decision-making strengthened for 400 indigenous peoples' leaders from 80 different organizations in the Amazon Basin of Peru through a [series of national workshops held over November 2013-April 2014](#) (see [video](#))

<sup>32</sup> Report downloaded 377 times since its December 2013 release and cross-posted six times on other websites.

## THE PHILIPPINES

**Outcomes:** Gov and S&MB  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 131,000

**Support to** strengthen stakeholder engagement in forest governance in the national REDD+ readiness

The REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment was finalized by the Ateneo School of Government, guided by the Forest Management Bureau. It was conducted in a participatory manner through two national and three sub-national workshops. It combines quantitative and qualitative assessments. The study points to strategic priority areas for intervention to tackle the top seven REDD+ corruption risks identified as most harmful and more likely and provides recommendations to prevent and monitor these risks. The analysis uses nationally contextualized analytical frameworks of the National REDD+ Strategy and the Integrity Development Review under the Office of the Ombudsman. Gender disaggregated data allowed highlighting different perceptions and experiences of women and men in the forest sector.

## SOUTH SUDAN

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 46,729

**Support to** strengthen stakeholder engagement in forest governance in the national REDD+ readiness

- Main stakeholders were identified through stakeholder mapping exercises.
- Key stakeholders were informed on REDD+ through a series of national and sub-national workshops in October that included a balanced number of stakeholders from the various sectors, including civil society and local communities. Through the workshops, understanding and capacity was built on the importance of forests, the REDD+ mechanism and its challenges and opportunities for South Sudan, opportunities and interest in engaging national stakeholders in the development of the REDD+ process in South Sudan, the *joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement* and the role of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in REDD+.
- Communication tools on REDD+, developed and adapted to the local context, were presented to workshop participants and will be disseminated more widely. Platforms and structures for stakeholder engagement were strengthened. See related newsletter article [here](#).

## THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

**Outcomes:** S&MB and GrEc  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 27,900

**Support** capacity building on technical aspects of REDD+, conducting an initial REDD+ needs assessment, and support the drafting of the roadmap on REDD+ preparation

Nothing yet to report on within the reporting period.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> An inception workshop was held in Sudan in Feb 2014.

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## SURINAME

**Outcomes:** Gov and SE  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 165,000

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**Support to** strengthen frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures.

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Assessments of existing national-level grievance mechanisms were developed and interviews carried out with a range of stakeholders and experts including representatives of government agencies, indigenous peoples and Maroon tribes. See [report](#).

## VIET NAM

**Outcome:** Gov  
**Approved amount:** US\$ 116,000

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**Support to** enter initial phase of Participatory Governance Assessment.

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- The Viet Nam PGA<sup>34</sup> met milestones such as an analysis of institutions and context carried out, governance issues selected, training provided on indicator development, and drafting of indicators completed and field-tested through data collection in the Lam Dong province. Workshop folders with relevant background materials and reports are available [here](#) for 2013.
- An expert group ([see TOR](#)), responsible for the overall direction of the PGA, was set up to accommodate Vietnamese stakeholders' expressed demand for more expert input throughout the PGA process. This new organizational structure builds on the experience of the Indonesian PGA pilot.

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<sup>34</sup> To ensure that the final report has sufficient expert involvement and reflects different stakeholders' inputs and viewpoints, the launch of the report with critical findings and recommendations for improvements agreed to be postponed until Q2 of 2014 and follow-up (similar to Indonesia) with disseminating key findings and discussing various usages will be taking place towards Q3 and Q4 of 2014.

The UN-REDD Programme Fund was established in 2008 to assist countries with REDD+ readiness. Since its establishment, the Fund has grown steadily, as can be seen in Figure 3.1 with deposits, transfers and expenditures all increasing at a consistent rate. From an initial deposit of US\$ 12.0 million in 2008, deposits increased to US\$ 215.2 million by December 2013. In addition, transfers and expenditures also increased proportionately but with a time lag, since amounts can only be transferred and spent after deposits have been made. Transfers increased from US\$ 15.8 million in 2009 to US\$ 155.6 million in 2013, and expenditures increased from US\$ 6.9 million to US\$ 97.9 million in the same period.

By the end of 2013, contribution agreements were signed with six donors: Denmark, the European Union, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway and Spain. Total deposits to the fund were US\$ 215.2 million. Additionally, US\$ 2.4 million in interest was deposited, bringing the total funds to US\$ 217.6 million. Of this, a net amount of US\$ 155.6 million, or 72 per cent, has been transferred to Participating UN Organizations and US\$ 97.9 million (or 63 per cent of the amount transferred) expended.

In 2013 alone, the total source of funds was US\$ 60.9 million, transfers to Participating UN Organizations amounted to US\$ 52.1 million and expenditures were US\$ 32.2 million. Amounts refunded refer either to refunds made as a result of programme closure, as in the case of the Viet Nam National Programme where FAO refunded US\$ 17,388, or from a re-allocation of

budgets, as in Bolivia, where UNDP returned US\$ 608,938 which will be transferred to FAO. The cash balance with the Administrative Agent as of the end of 2013 was US\$ 60.6 million. The reason for the large balance is because US\$ 44 million were deposited in December alone against the 2014 budget. Table 3.1 shows the change in fund cash balances as of 31 December 2013.

Figure 3.1 UN-REDD Programme Fund deposits, transfers and expenditures (2008-2013)

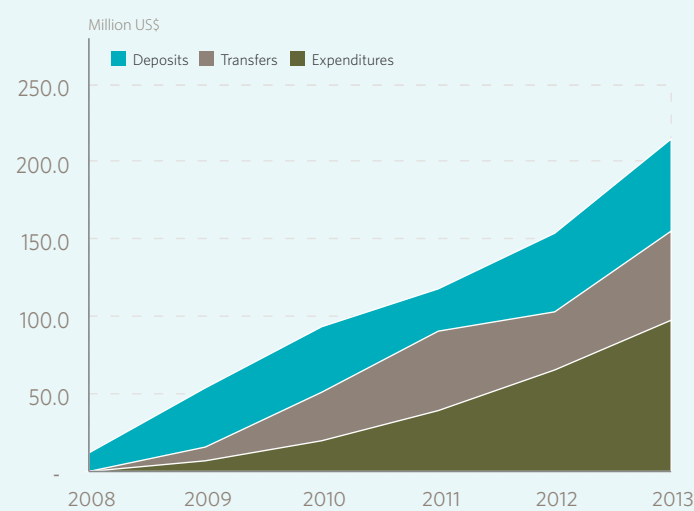


Table 3.1 Change in fund cash balances with Administrative Agent for the period ending 31 December 2013 (US dollars thousands)

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	36,023	60,959	215,238
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	152	165	2,004
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	200	5	437
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>36,375</b>	<b>61,130</b>	<b>217,679</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	12,585	52,184	155,664
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(133)	(626)	(759)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>12,452</b>	<b>51,557</b>	<b>154,905</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	360	492	2,035
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	1	4	7
Other Expenditures	-	118	118
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>52,171</b>	<b>157,064</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>23,562</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>60,614</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	28,093	51,655	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>51,655</b>	<b>60,614</b>	<b>60,614</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	12,452	51,557	154,905
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	26,229	32,206	97,926
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>56,979</b>



### 3.1 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the UN-REDD Programme Fund increased to US\$ 215.2 million in 2013, with deposits of US\$ 60.9 million. Norway continued to be the largest contributor, with a deposit of US\$ 42.2 million. New contributors to the fund in 2013 included the European Union (US\$ 11.7 million) and Luxembourg (US\$

2.6 million). In addition, Spain and Denmark increased their contributions by US\$ 2.4 and US\$ 1.8 million respectively. Table 3.2 shows all amounts deposited to the Fund as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 3.2** Total donor deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (US dollars thousands)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
DENMARK	8,077	1,821	9,898
EUROPEAN UNION	-	11,762	11,762
JAPAN	3,046	-	3,046
LUXEMBOURG	-	2,674	2,674
NORWAY	141,193	42,278	183,470
SPAIN	1,963	2,424	4,387
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>154,279</b>	<b>60,959</b>	<b>215,238</b>

Of the total amount deposited, US\$ 26.9 million was deposited for earmarked contributions by Japan and Norway as can be

seen in Table 3.3. No additional earmarked contributions were received in 2013.

**Table 3.3** Earmarked deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (US dollars thousands)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Norway	23,861	-	23,861
Japan	3,046	-	3,046
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,907</b>

### 3.2 INTEREST

Total interest received up to 31 December 2013 was US\$ 2.4 million. This is made up of US\$ 2 million of interest received at the Fund level and US\$ 0.4 million received from Participating

Organizations. Table 3.4 provides details on interest received by the Fund.

**Table 3.4** Interest received by the Fund as of 31 December 2013 (US dollars thousands)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,839	165	2,004
Total: Fund Earned Interest	1,839	165	2,004
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNDP	422	-	422
FAO	9	5	15
Total: Agency earned interest	431	5	437
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2,441</b>

### 3.3 FUNDS TRANSFER AND EXPENDITURE

As of 31 December 2013, based on receipt of all supporting documentation of UN-REDD Programmes approved by the Policy Board, the total net amount transferred was US\$ 154.9 million. Funds are transferred by the MPTF Office once the signed programme document and request for funds transfer has been received. In cases where the duration of a National Programme exceeds three years, annual instalments are transferred. Of the approved amount of US\$ 163<sup>35</sup> million, a net amount of US\$

154.9 million (93 per cent) has been transferred. In 2013 alone, US\$ 52.1 million were transferred to Sri Lanka, Zambia and to the SNA.

Of the total amount transferred, US\$ 97.9<sup>36</sup> million (63 per cent of the amount transferred) was reported as expenditure. Table 3.5 shows the overall allocation, transfer and expenditure of the Participating UN Organizations.

**Table 3.5** Allocations, net amount funded and expenditures of the Participating UN Organizations (US dollars thousands)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate per cent
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
FAO	59,238	55,999	23,855	12,767	36,623	65
UNDP	64,473	60,337	22,555	12,934	35,489	59
UNEP	39,326	38,569	19,310	6,505	25,815	67
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>163,037</b>	<b>154,905</b>	<b>65,720</b>	<b>32,206</b>	<b>97,926</b>	<b>63</b>

### 3.4 PROGRAMME FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

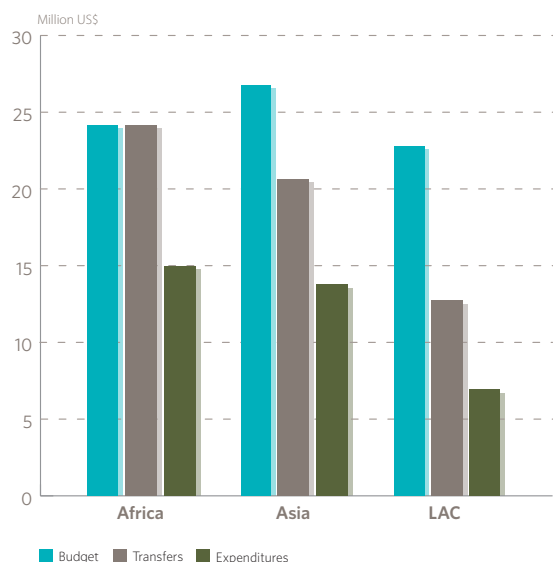
#### 3.4.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Cumulative expenditures and delivery rates for National Programmes that received funds and entered into implementation are provided in the table below. In terms of regional distribution, Asia has the largest number of countries with eight countries having approved funding allocation. Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) have five countries each with approved funding allocation. Of the total amount approved for National Programmes, US\$ 24.1 million (33 per cent) has been approved for Africa, US\$ 26.7 million (36 per cent) approved for Asia and US\$ 22.7 million (31 per cent) approved for the LAC region. Programme delivery depends on the stage of implementation: most Programmes close to completion have higher delivery rates while Programmes in the early or mid-point stages have lower delivery rates. Africa and Asia have delivery rates of 62 and 67 per cent, while the LAC region has a delivery rate of 55 per cent. Although this is not a significant gap between the regions, the higher delivery rates for Africa and Asia can be attributed to the five completed National Programmes, two in Africa and three in Asia. The overall delivery of transferred funds for National Programmes is 62 per cent.

<sup>35</sup> In December 2013, the Policy Board approved allocations for Bangladesh and the SNA. These allocations had not been included by 31 December 2013 since the supporting documentation had not yet been received.

<sup>36</sup> This amount is exclusive of commitments not recorded as expenditures as at the end of 2013.

### 3.2 Cumulative National Programme Delivery by Region as of 31 December 2013



### 3.3 Cumulative National Programme Expenditures by Agency as of 31 December 2013

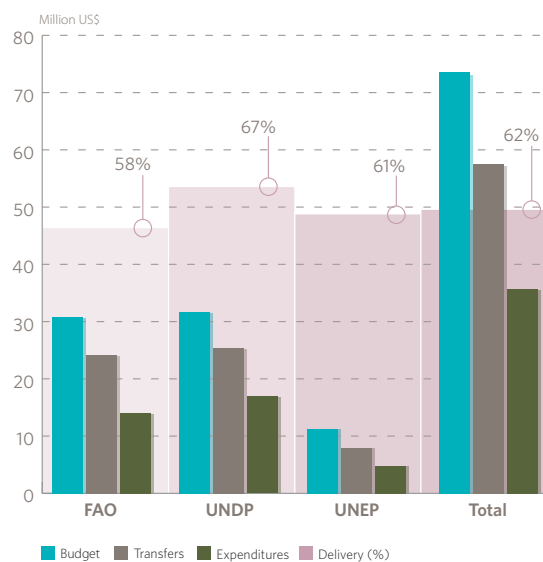


Table 3.6 National Programme Cumulative Expenditures by Country/Region as of December 31 2013 (US\$)

AFRICA					
Countries	Budget	Transfers	Expenditures	Delivery (per cent)	Project end date
DRC	7,383,200	7,383,200	6,951,720	94	31 December 2013
Nigeria	4,000,000	4,000,000	423,149	11	28 February 2015
Republic of Congo	4,000,000	4,000,000	241,417	6	30 October 2015
Tanzania	4,280,000	4,280,000	4,026,367	94	30 June 2013
Zambia	4,490,000	4,490,000	3,342,800	74	31 December 2014
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,153,200</b>	<b>24,153,200</b>	<b>14,985,453</b>	<b>62</b>	
ASIA					
Countries	Budget	Transfers	Expenditures	Delivery (per cent)	Project end date
Bangladesh	2,300,500	-	-	-	
Cambodia	3,001,350	3,001,350	1,449,410	48	31 December 2014
Indonesia	5,644,250	5,644,250	5,450,072	97	31 October 2012
Papua New Guinea	6,388,884	2,591,390	1,433,510	55	31 December 2015
Philippines	500,000	500,000	488,454	98	30 April 2013
Solomon Islands	550,000	550,000	373,870	68	31 March 2014
Sri Lanka	4,000,000	4,000,000	228,540	6	30 January 2016
Viet Nam	4,384,756	4,367,368	4,352,639	100	30 June 2012
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>26,769,740</b>	<b>20,654,358</b>	<b>13,776,495</b>	<b>67</b>	
LAC					
Countries	Budget	Transfers	Expenditures	Delivery (per cent)	Project end date
Bolivia	4,708,000	607,117	140,063	23	31 December 2015
Colombia	4,000,000	-	-	-	
Ecuador	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,367,129	59	31 December 2014
Panama	5,300,000	3,419,720	3,041,890	89	30 June 2015
Paraguay	4,720,001	4,720,001	1,423,912	30	31 July 2014
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22,728,001</b>	<b>12,746,838</b>	<b>6,972,994</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73,650,941</b>	<b>57,554,396</b>	<b>35,734,942</b>	<b>62</b>	

### 3.4.2 SNA

Table 3.7 below provides the information per agency, against the budget approved up to December 2013. The cumulative expenditures for the SNA in 2013 amounted to US\$ 37.4 million and commitments of US\$ 1.9 million against an approved budget of US\$ 49.2 million. Commitments represent funds that are contractually binding but not yet accounted for in the system

as expenditures, therefore unavailable for programming. When commitments are included, the delivery rate for 2013 is of 80 per cent. Excluding commitments, the delivery rate against the approved budget is of 76 per cent, commensurate with the 2012 SNA delivery rate of 73 per cent.

**Table 3.7 Support to National REDD+ Action Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA) budget and expenditures as of 31 December 2013.**

Organization	Approved budget up to 31 December 2013	Total expenditure up to 31 December 2013	Total commitments up to 31 December 2013 <sup>37</sup>	Total up to 31 December 2013	Delivery rate (per cent) <sup>*38</sup>
FAO	15,448,823	14,659,870	-	14,659,870	95
UNDP	19,648,487	11,361,105	1,887,463	13,248,568	67
UNEP**	14,145,329	11,355,514	-	11,355,514	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,242,639</b>	<b>37,376,489</b>	<b>1,887,463</b>	<b>39,263,952</b>	<b>80</b>

\* Delivery calculated against total (expenditure and commitment)

\*\* Includes US\$613,695 provide by the Government of Spain to UNEP for SNA activities

The table below provides the information per agency, accounting for the 2013-2014 budget as approved at PB9 in Brazzaville and revised 2013 budget at PB10 in Lombok, the total funds

transferred by the MPTF-O as at December 31, 2013 and expenditures reported through the financial management systems of the agencies.

**Table 3.8 Support to National REDD+ Action Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA) allocations, transfers and expenditures as of 31 December 2013 (US\$)**

Participating UN Organizations	Approved allocation up to 31 December 2013	Total transferred up to 31 December 2013	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2013
FAO	23,817,360	23,817,360	14,659,870
UNDP	27,736,769	27,736,769	11,361,105
UNEP	21,227,489	21,227,489	11,355,514
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,781,618</b>	<b>72,781,618</b>	<b>37,376,489</b>

### 3.5 EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating UN Organization and are reported in accordance with the agreed categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006, the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Taking effect on 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of the

adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories (see Table 3.7). The old and new categories are noted in Table 3.9.

<sup>37</sup> Included in this amount is expenditure of US\$597,953 inadvertently omitted from UNDP's expenditures due to mapping issues. UNDP will rectify this in the next reporting period. The balance of US\$1.29 million is made up of commitments not recorded by UNDP as expenditures at year-end.

<sup>38</sup> The overall delivery rate for UNDP without the extra funds agreed upon in June 2013 for Output 4.6 is 85%. However low expenditure in Output 4.6 has resulted in a lower overall delivery rate of 67% for 2013. See "Challenges" section, Stakeholder Engagement page.

**Table 3.9** Previous (2006) and current (2012) expenditure categories

2006 UNDG Expense Categories	2012 CEB Expense Categories
1. Supplies	1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Personnel	2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Training	3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contracts	4. Contractual services
5. Other direct costs	5. Travel
	6. Transfers and grants
	7. General operating expenses
6. Indirect costs	8. Indirect costs

**Table 3.10** Expenditures as categorized in the UNDG (old) and UN Chief Executive Board (new) expenditure format as of 31 December 2012

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	1,256	-	1,256	1.37
Personnel (Old)	23,106	-	23,106	25.23
Training of Counterparts (Old)	3,597	-	3,597	3.93
Contracts (Old)	6,915	-	6,915	7.55
Other direct costs (Old)	2,111	-	2,111	2.30
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	11,335	13,328	24,662	26.93
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	2,667	(1,784)	883	0.96
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	736	711	1,446	1.58
Contractual Services (New)	1,708	6,084	7,792	8.51
Travel (New)	1,421	5,870	7,291	7.96
Transfers and Grants (New)	4,104	2,986	7,090	7.74
General Operating (New)	2,335	3,111	5,446	5.95
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>61,289</b>	<b>30,306</b>	<b>91,595</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	4,431	1,900	6,332	6.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,720</b>	<b>32,206</b>	<b>97,926</b>	

In 2013, the highest percentage of expenditure was on staff and personnel costs at 55 per cent (combination of old and new categories). The second highest expenditure was on contracts at 16 per cent (combined). The other expenditure categories were below 10 per cent.

### 3.6 PROJECTS THAT COMPLETED OPERATIONS

As of December 2013 six UN-REDD Programmes were operationally closed. The UN-REDD National Programmes for Indonesia and Viet Nam and the Global Programme (2009-2011) were operationally closed in 2012 and the National Programmes in DRC, the Philippines and Tanzania were operationally closed in 2013. Final certified financial reports on these programmes will be available in line with the Participating UN Organizations' policies on financial closure.

In 2013, and since the start of the UN-REDD Programme five years ago, the Programme has shown significant results and progress across country, regional and global levels. Key areas of operational focus for the Programme this year included stock-taking and looking ahead post-2015, an expanded country focus, increasing the capacities of all stakeholders to effectively engage on REDD+ issues and use of the Programme's various delivery modalities to better meet the specific needs of countries. Implementation challenges and lessons learned have been shared by countries in south-south exchanges, regional workshops, information and knowledge sharing sessions, and formal meetings of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. The resulting recommendations and strategic decisions have guided and continue to guide the Programme.

Some of the Programme's main challenges in 2013 were the following:

- External factors such as changes in governments and national counterpart personnel have affected the implementation of several National Programmes. While it was not possible in all cases to mitigate the impacts of the changes, in countries such as Paraguay anticipating them and integrating mitigation measures in activity planning prevented delays and enhanced implementation. This is an approach which should be applied throughout the National Programmes so that proper anticipatory planning helps manage expectations and ensures continuity in implementation.
- In 2013, complaints received about Panama's National Programme and the withdrawal of a national indigenous peoples' organization from the process resulted in lessons learned for the Programme as a whole, as well as for the Programme's counterparts in Panama. This was the first exposure of the Programme to a case of grievance, and the response process is now being incorporated by the Programme to enable it to respond effectively and responsibly to similar situations should they arise.
- In the case of Bolivia, a revised work plan and budget in line with Bolivia's Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests was developed and presented at a national validation workshop and subsequently approved intersessionally by the Policy Board.
- Experience has shown that implementing stakeholder engagement in countries and associated principles such as FPIC can be difficult because of limited capacity and lack of familiarity with the concepts underpinning these approaches. Contingency measures taken include investing in capacity building and in-country activities to develop nationally tailored approaches to stakeholder engagement and FPIC.
- Countries have faced difficulties integrating the UNFCCC safeguards into national REDD+ processes. One means to

address the challenge is the decision tool for safeguards, currently being developed by the Programme under the SNA. At the same time, the proliferation of tools and methodologies and initiatives for supporting capacity on various areas relevant for REDD+ (e.g. safeguards, NFMS, MRV) has the potential risk to cause duplication and overlaps. This poses a challenge for countries to assess critically which options are more suitable for their circumstances and objectives. The Programme is addressing this issue by further engaging with other initiatives to avoid duplications or burden countries with uncoordinated multiple advice.

- An area that will require more in-country technical and financial support over longer periods than foreseen is the development of legal frameworks and tenure systems supportive of REDD+. Countries' legislative processes are proven to often be long and multifaceted. The *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* is one means to support countries' efforts on tenure in the context of designing REDD+ schemes.
- Initially, in the wide array of targeted support requests, links were not systematically drawn to existing National Programmes or other national REDD+ efforts. In addition, it became clear that more elaborated targeted support, addressing needs across work areas generally, led to better results and more country ownership, as seen through more nationally-owned follow-up actions. Larger targeted support funding has also proven to decrease transactions costs by avoiding repeated requests for support in multiple areas. Increased coordination among different actors working with REDD+ at country level can maximize efficiency and effectiveness of this type of support. Needs assessments<sup>39</sup> at the country or regional level are also a tool to scope requests for targeted support. By contributing to an improved understanding of national and/or regional REDD+ capacities and needs, the UN-REDD Programme will seek to provide countries with the enhanced capacity to coordinate and integrate their readiness activities and support. One example is a study to assess the level of progress in REDD+ readiness, undertaken by the Programme in the Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in 2013 (Asia-Pacific REDD+ Analysis).
- The complexity of REDD+ has affected country-level delivery, in particular as it relates to National Programmes. A three-year implementation period for National Programmes seems to be insufficient. Lessons drawn collectively from the three independent final evaluations of the National Programmes and inputs provided at the lesson sharing session held at the eleventh Policy Board meeting suggest that the duration of National Programmes, and their ambitions, need to be more

<sup>39</sup> See call for proposals for needs assessments on 22 April 2014. The support for Country Needs Assessments was made possible by the budget revision of the SNA approved at the eleventh Policy Board meeting and aims at enhancing leadership by countries in developing and implementing national REDD+ strategies.

carefully assessed and adjusted to match national capacity, and that agency operations need to be further streamlined. Additionally, there is a need to be flexible to changing counterparts, to coordinate more proactively with the full spectrum of institutions and counterparts involved in REDD+ at the national level, and to accommodate change during the lifetime of a National Programme. The broad scope of REDD+ readiness also creates challenges in effectively measuring impacts on the ground. There are two facets to the response. First, more rigorous capacity assessment processes, backed by tangible indicators and methodologies, are needed. Second, more flexible programming that recognizes different country needs, stages of readiness and the multiplicity of actors supporting REDD+ readiness at the country level should be adopted. At the early stages of the Programme, comprehensive readiness support was deemed necessary, as it was still pioneering work. Today, a wide range of development partners support readiness and REDD+ in countries where the UN-REDD Programme operates therefore comprehensive support is no longer warranted.

- Related to the above, the Safeguards and Multiple Benefit work demonstrates that impact on national strategy development and decision-making is slow. This is beginning to fall into place in some countries, and should be more feasible as overall REDD+ readiness advances.
- One of the early lessons so far indicates also that the transition along the REDD+ phases is not linear but rather an iterative process. This implies that the Programme will need to consider how to continue support to countries completing their National Programmes and to start producing normative materials and methodologies to support countries beyond readiness.
- While National Programmes were intended for a duration of three years, currently the average National Programme duration is four years, from inception to operational closure, taking into consideration the no-cost extensions. The total of National Programme to have requested a no-cost extension is 11<sup>40</sup>, or 61 per cent of approved National Programmes. A review of no-cost extension requests indicates that the prevalent reason is slow start-up of the National Programme, including the ability to find qualified staff. The second reason is the overambitious design of the National Programme and underestimation of REDD+ complexity. The third most common reason is the dynamic institutional setting at the country level that the National Programmes have to adjust to.

Some of the Programme's key strategic issues and opportunities are:

- The development of the Programme beyond 2015 (2016-2020) is a major task and will be based on the outcomes and recommendations from the Programme Evaluation.

<sup>40</sup> This number (11) represents extensions either towards signature of the National Programme Document after Policy Board approval and of duration for implementation of the National Programmes.

The transition from the existing strategy to an updated strategy for the post-2015 period, which consolidates further support for REDD+ focused on implementation of the Cancun Agreements and its operationalization through the Warsaw Framework, will be a turning point for the UN-REDD Programme.

- Undertaking more systematic analysis of lessons learned from the implementation of REDD+ readiness and identifying some of the critical areas of support to sustain efforts towards performance-based payment will be critical to consolidate and capitalize on in providing support to countries. The needs assessment will also be a means to contribute to maximizing impact and improving the efficiency and focus of support to national REDD+ readiness.
- Over the course of 2013, National Programmes have reported back on the critical value and time requirements of broad based consultations; the emerging need to define the scope of REDD+ through a proper analysis of drivers and delineation of a REDD+ vision for the country; and more realistic expectations on technical dimensions such as measuring, reporting and verification if these are to be fully owned and sustained by governments in the future.
- While at the onset of the Programme there were few actors on the REDD+ scene and coordination with the FCPF was the main requirement, today there is a wide array of programmes, initiatives and support provided to countries on REDD+. Finding the right balance among coordination, harmonization, alignment and technical integrity of the Programme is an emerging challenge in a number of countries. With the shift of many donors towards performance-based actions, countries are trying to fast-track their meeting of performance requirements and this sometimes cuts into the time needed to establish robust foundations for their REDD+ processes. In response, the UN-REDD Programme support may have to define ways to reconcile the sustainability of REDD+ components built at the country level and their technical and environmental consistency with the pressure for shortening the time frame.
- As readiness for REDD+ advances and countries move towards definition and implementation of the national REDD+ strategies, identifying and addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation assume critical importance. The UN-REDD Programme is well positioned to build on the complementary capacities of the three participating UN agencies to identify key strategic areas of engagement at the country and global levels to support addressing those drivers.

AE	Allometric equations
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (National Environmental Authority, Panama)
BeRT	Benefits and Risks Tool
CAST	Country Approaches to Safeguards Tool
CBR+	Community-based REDD+
CCC	Climate Change Commission (the Philippines)
CG	Consultation Group
CN-REDD	National REDD+ Coordination (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
CODELT	Council for Environmental Defense by Legality and Traceability (Congo basin)
COONAPIP	Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama)
CoP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)
CSO	Civil society organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPI	Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous People, Paraguay)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (EU)
FMB	Forest Management Bureau (the Philippines)
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIZ	Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GrEc	SNA Outcome 6: Green economy
Gov	SNA Outcome 2: Governance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFONA	Instituto Forestal Nacional (National Forestry Institute, Paraguay)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JMA	Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Sustainable Management of Forests and of Mother Earth (Bolivia)
LNG	Liquid natural gas
MAGHG	Monitoring and Assessment of GHGs
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
MICCA	Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism (Tanzania)
MoFR	Ministry of Forest and Research (Solomon Islands)
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund



MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
MRV&M	SNA Outcome 1: Measurement, reporting and verification and monitoring
NFI	National forest inventory
NFIS	National forest inventory system
NFCI	National forest and carbon inventory
NFMS	National forest monitoring system
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
NP	National Programme
NRTF	National REDD+ Task Force (Tanzania)
OCCD	Climate Change and Development (PNG)
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PES	Payments for ecosystems services
PGA	Participatory governance assessment
PMRC	Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
PMU	Programme management unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REL	Reference emission level
RL/REL	Reference level/reference emissions level
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SE	SNA Outcome 4: Stakeholder engagement
SEAM	Secretaría del Ambiente (Environment Secretariat, Paraguay)
SEPC	Social and environmental principles and criteria
SES	Social and environmental standards
SESA	Strategic environmental and social assessment
SFM	Sustainable forest management
SF&MB	SNA Outcome 5: Safeguards and multiple benefits
SGP	Small grants programme (GEF)
SIS	Safeguards information system
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Allocation**

Amount approved by the relevant Steering Committee for a project or programme.

**Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

**Country specific support**

One of the three categories of support of the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA), which includes targeted support.

**Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

**Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

**Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

**Indirect support costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 per cent as per the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) agreed MPTF cost recovery.

**International Support Function**

One of the three categories of support under the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA). Activities undertaken by both regional and headquarters UN-REDD Programme personnel, with a view to enhance knowledge on REDD+ related areas, enable countries to contribute to the development of technical guidelines, promote increased expertise on REDD+ and promote exchange of experiences, including South-South cooperation.

**Net funded amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back by a Participating Organization.

**Participating UN Organizations**

Organizations of the United Nations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MPTF Office.

**Project/Programme Document**

An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc., which is approved by the Policy Board for fund allocation purposes.

**Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

**Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

**Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

**Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

**Targeted support**

Demand-driven, specific support provided under one or more of the six UN-REDD Programme work areas or outcomes of the SNA. Targeted support also includes backstopping. It belongs to the SNA support category of country-specific support.

**Total Approved Budget**

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

**Transfer**

Funds transferred from the MPTF Office to a Participating UN Organization(s) based on an allocation approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board.