

UN-REDD
P R O G R A M M E

**Paraguay
National Programme
2011 Annual Report**

26 January 2012

Annual Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The *Annual Report* for the National Programmes, for each twelve months period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December), should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat no later than 15 days (15 January) after the end of the applicable reporting period. Prior to submitting the report to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org), the report should be co-signed by the selected focal point for each participating UN organization, as well as the Government Counterpart. For more background information, roles and responsibilities please refer to the *UN-REDD Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework Document*.

The National Programme annual report draws information from standard management tools (financial and technical) at the programme and national level to minimize the workload for programme teams. The report is divided into three sections: 1) National Programme Status, 2) National Programme Progress 3) General Programme Indicators, and 4) Government Counterpart Information.

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country: Paraguay

Title of programme: UN-REDD Programme

Date of submission: Jul 12, 2010

Date of approval of NP by PBM: Nov 5, 2010.

Date of submission: Aug 4, 2011.

Date of signature¹: July 19, 2011.

Date of first transfer of funds²: Aug 9, 2012

End date: July 2014

No-cost extension requested³:

Implementing partners⁴:

- 1) *Secretaría del Ambiente-SEAM* (Secretariat of the Environment);
- 2) *Instituto Forestal Nacional-INFONA* (National Forestry Institute);
- 3) *Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas- FAPI* (Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous People)

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred to date ⁶	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁷
FAO	2,190,000.00	2,190,000.00	26,357.00
UNDP	1,490,000.00	1,490,000.00	14,409.05
UNEP	1,040,000.00	1,040,000.00	7,588.99
Total	4,720,001.00	4,720,001.00	48,355.04

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Jorge Meza Resident Representative in Paraguay	Lorenzo Jiménez de Luis Resident Representative in Paraguay	Gabriel Labbate Senior Programme Officer; UNEP	Oscar Rivas Minister Secretariat of the Environment



¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway www.mdtpf.undp.org

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁵ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtpf.undp.org

⁶ This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtpf.undp.org

⁷ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁸ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative achievements and achievements gained in the reporting period. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 1: Improved Institutional and technical capacity of Government and Civil Society organizations to manage REDD+ activities in Paraguay	National REDD+ Committee established and functioning	The Committee is being organized	The REDD+ technical team and political committee are established and functional.	The REDD+ technical team is established and functional.	Minute of the meetings; decree of creation.	SEAM – INFONA	Lack of political consensus for the establishment of the Committee	The 3 institutions involved are cooperating to facilitate the implementation of the program.
	REDD+ National Action Plan designed participatively and approved	No REDD+ action plan	No target for the reporting period	No progress expected during this reporting period.	REDD+ National Action Plan and technical studies	National REDD+ Technical Team	Lack of adequate coordination, collaboration and cooperation among the executing agencies affects progress toward achievement of NP objective	Indigenous communities, through the FAPI, are actively participating to the inception of the program.
	National Forest and Environmental Information Systems implemented and linked with other relevant sector data bases and information systems (Measurement, Notification and Verification System – MRV)	SNIF designed and revised. The SIAM is partially designed and implemented	Design of the system initiated.	The design of the national forest and environmental information system is available.	Surveys and maps	INFONA-SEAM	Frequent changes and rotation of staff in executing agencies affect availability of qualified staff and weaken development of the plan	
	Forest and carbon inventories designed and implemented	No national level inventory. Some inventories in certain regions.	Organization defined for the completion of the inventory.	INFONA defined the structure and organization to complete the forest inventory, involving SEAM and FAPI.	Minute of INFONA.	FAO/INFONA	Lack of political support for approval of reforms in the legal framework that are necessary for programme implementation (approval of modifications of laws, etc)	
	Reference scenarios and levels developed	No RES/REL	First mission of information realized to introduce the concept and begin information/data gathering	Mission took place in Nov 2010 to lead a workshop held with more than 70 participants from civil society, government, indigenous people organizations and academia. Reference scenarios and scenarios of deforestation concepts were introduced, and discussed with participants and an initial scope of existing data was conducted. The	Minute of the mission.	PNUMA SEAM	Lack of buy-in and participation of key stakeholders (women's groups, peasant communities, indigenous peoples), delays	

Outcome 2: Capacity established to implement REDD+ at local level	Local REDD+ Committee established and functioning at the demonstration site	The Committee does not exist but there are Regional Climate Change Committees in 4 Departments	The implementation of this outcome will start in 2012 and no targets have been defined for the reporting period.	No progress expected during this reporting period.	Technical documents and studies from SEAM, INFONA and FAPI, local committees, national REDD+ team. CSO and project managers.	National REDD+ Technical Team	Lack of adequate coordination, collaboration and cooperating among the executing agencies delays achievement of programme objective
	REDD+ demonstration project consisting in a local development plan	Existing local development plans do not include REDD+ initiatives				INFONA-SEAM	Lack of installed capacity and political support at local level
	Staff of government, non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organizations trained to implement and monitor REDD+ demonstration projects	No specific REDD+ training programme				INFONA-SEAM	Lack of buy-in and participation of key stakeholders (women's groups, peasant communities, indigenous peoples), delays implementation of NP. Conflicts/differences between stakeholder groups
	REDD+ projects designed	No REDD+ project documents				INFONA-SEAM	Extreme weather conditions (prolonged droughts, floods), and forest fires affect implementation in the demonstration site

Outcome 3: Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD+ for forest dependent communities, especially indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders in the country	National REDD+ information and communication campaign, including debates and consultation on different financial mechanisms. Capacity building plan for, and participation of indigenous people on REDD+ Capacity building plan for, and participation of small, medium and large producers, and other stakeholders in Paraguay REDD+ programme	No national campaign on REDD+ designed so far. No capacity building plan available. UNDG Guidelines. SEAM-FAPI cooperation agreement. No capacity building plan available. There are national efforts to promote forest management and to avoid deforestation	The implementation of this outcome will really start in 2012 and no targets have been defined for the reporting period.	Publication by FAPI of a proposal for consultation with indigenous people. This proposal will have to be revised by INDI and will serve as a basis for future consultation processes with IP for REDD+	Information, education and communication plan Memoires of participatory workshops and consultations Plan document Information materials Media and press materials Photographic registry Memoires of training/awareness events NP Progress and M&E report	National REDD+ Technical Team National REDD+ Technical Team INFONA-SEAM	Lack of buy-in and participation of key stakeholders (peasant communities, indigenous peoples), delays implementation of NP. Conflicts/differences between stakeholder groups
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1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- **Amount transferred:** From the MPTF to date for the programme
- **Commitments:** Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.
- **Disbursement:** Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- **Expenditures:** Total of commitments plus disbursements
- **Percentage delivery:** Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS		UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
			Amount Transferred	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES		DELIVERY (%)	
				Commitments	Disbursements		Total Expenditures
1.	Improved institutional and technical capacity of Government and Civil Society organizations to manage REDD+ activities in Paraguay	FAO	1,766,355.00		26,357.00	26,357.00	1.49%
		UNEP	551,402.00				
		UNDP	598,131.00		2,825.19	2,825.19	0.47%
2.	Capacity established to implement REDD+ at local level	FAO	280,374.00				
		UNEP	280,374.00				
		UNDP	186,916.00				
3.	Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD+ for forest dependent communities, especially indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders in the country	FAO	-				
		UNEP	140,187.00		7,588.99	7,588.99	5.4%
		UNDP	607,477.00		10,689.34	10,689.34	1.76%
Indirect costs		FAO	143,271.00				
		UNEP	68,037.00				
		UNDP	97,477.00		894.52	894.52	0.92%
TOTAL:			4,720,001.00		48,355.04	48,355.04	1.02%

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ⁹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹⁰	Amount (US\$)

Even though there is possible co-financing (from other projects and from SEAM, INFONA, and SEAM) no quantification is available at the moment of preparing this Annual Report.

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The NP was approved by the Policy Board Meeting on Nov 2010, and the deadline for final submission was May 2011. This deadline was later extended until August 2011 due to some final adjustments required from national counterparts to finalize the UN REDD NP.

The project document has been signed in July 2011 and the funds have been released to the agencies in August 2011. During the inception phase of the program, efforts have been focused on clarifying the governance arrangements of the program and finalize the necessary administrative and logistical issues to be ready to initiate the implementation of the program, following the UN-REDD guidelines for the inception phase. This phase is key to secure sustainable progress amidst the coordination difficulties within the government. Important agreements were reached since disbursement of the funds regarding the coordination unit/office for the NJ and executing procedures such as the official designation of a technical team in charge of the implementation of the NPD and the creation of a political committee. The inception phase is currently finalizing (including the inception workshop to be held in late February) and the initial activities are going to be implemented in 2012 according to an agreed and coordinated work plan. Several meetings have been held with the technical REDD+ team since August 2011 and an official inception meeting is going to be organized in 2012's first quarter to confirm the inception of the program.

Due to agenda overlapping of the three parties' authorities (and other national authorities), the inception workshop was pushed back, while the NC process begun with many discussions on ToRs and was finally launched on October 2011.

During the meetings held by the technical team, a calendar was initially established which included the inception workshop, National Coordinator hiring process and estimated dates for a couple of workshops and missions. Even though the inception workshop date was postponed, the UN REDD Technical Team decided to move forward with two missions which had been originally agreed upon, including multiple benefits and forestry inventory, which were held in September and November 2011. The first steps in relation to multiple benefits, deforestation mapping and scenarios and costs of REDD have been taken. This included a capacity building and consultation workshop held with representatives from government agencies, civil society (including indigenous peoples representatives), and academic community. Representative of SEAM, INFONA and FAPI have also participated to a regional training on REDD+ in October. And eventually FAPI published a

⁹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹⁰ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

proposal for consultation with indigenous people. This proposal will have to be revised by INDI and will serve as a basis for future consultation processes with IP for REDD+.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

SEAM and INFONA have stated and will continue stating that REDD is a priority. Both institutions have limited human resources to perform their daily tasks part of their institutional mandate. This is reflected in the execution of specific programmes. At the moment, both institutions do not have full-time staff members involved in the implementation of the programme. The counterpart staff members for the coordination of the programme, designated by INFONA and SEAM, are currently working part-time with the programme. In addition we have to take into consideration that, in order to involve the civil society in the coordination of the programme, representatives from Indigenous People (FAPI) were incorporated into the Technical National Team of the project. This is viewed as an exemplary action. Therefore, the decision-making time and the execution of the programme must be in accord with the decision-making time of the indigenous people. This is an important issue stressed by the Representatives from Indigenous People (FAPI). For example, the programme signature after approval was delayed by FAPI in order to respect their internal consultation time. On the other hand, in the Technical National Committee, decisions are made when the three members (INFONA, SEAM and FAPI) reach an agreement. Reaching such agreement has not been an easy task. Currently, the three organizations have agreed on a "modus operandi" which has started to work for the first technical missions and hiring.

As described in 2.1.1, the clarification of the governance arrangements was the priority during the inception phase of the program in order to ensure the sustainability of the NP. A 2 days meeting took place November 2011 between all NP signatories to discuss implementation strategies, executing procedures, and the structure of the coordination unit/office among other issues.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government
- ☐ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☐ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☐ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

Due to the fact that the institutions that are part of the NP have limited time and human resources for the NP implementation and that there is no hired team so far to support its management, the decision making process has taken longer than expected and it has required additional efforts to keep a smooth communication and move forward with NP implementation.

In this context, the NP parties have confirmed their technical team representatives and by the end of

¹¹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

September they had established communication and decision making protocols for the programme execution. However, it was necessary to put these protocols in practice through activities regarding the programme execution within September and December in order to define their efficiency and applicability and to adjust the initial agreements. This caused a delay in initiating the Programme and there will surely be more spaces and time in the future for additional adjustments. A measured agreed to facilitate the future implementation of the program is the recruitment of additional staff to support SEAM, INFONA and FAPI during the implementation of the NPJ. These recruitments are going to be initiated during Q1 2012.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

Not relevant.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

Several work meetings took place to agree on the Programme Operation mechanism. Both SEAM and INFONA had different perspectives on the organization of the execution that had to be consulted at different moments during dialogues and agreements processes. Since several meetings have already taken place to define the Programme Operation mechanisms, financial aspects, hiring procedures and organization of events including those related to dissemination and consultation, the national counterparts agreed on doing a inception workshop more related to dissemination and communication towards political levels and civil society. The national counterpart considered several tentative dates for the inception workshop taking into account that both INFONA and SEAM considered very relevant the participation of the President of the country. Since no agreement on the dates could be reached to this end, SEAM, INFONA and FAPI agreed that the inception workshop will take place on 29th February 2012.

While defining the Programme Operation mechanism, the preparation of the 2012 AWP begun taking into account all the institutions and agencies involved. It was considered appropriate to clearly identify each national counterpart which will act as primary responsible for each activity, as well as each lead UN agency in charge of providing technical support. The following step is for each "lead institution" to prepare their specific AWP and then to share it with the rest of the technical team, to later achieve an integrated annual work plan of the NP upon which activities and responsible parties are to be monitored.

The permanent communication between all the institutions and agencies will be facilitated by the programme coordinator, whose recruitment has been initiated in October 2011 This decision and agreement has been included in the "decision making protocol of the technical team".

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and "Delivering as One".

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

consider it necessary:

Communication between the three UN agencies has remained fluid throughout the entire process (i.e. formulation, approval, and inception). Joint missions from regional offices have been planned in coordination with national offices and all activities executed so far by each agency has been done in full consultation with all signatories of the NP (not just UN agencies).

Hiring, contracting and financing procedures of staff for the coordination unit/office has been agreed upon discussion of all parties involved.

The RC called for high level meetings with SEAM, INFONA and FAPI leading discussions on institutional roles and next steps to signing of the NP. Additionally, the RC was present at the meetings where these three parties proceeded with the signing and submission of the NP, and interacted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for defining the role of this Ministry in the NP.

After the signing of the NP and final submission to the UN REDD Secretariat, the role of the RC has been established to be that of calling for high level meetings, as required, as well as for leading discussion between agencies, if required.

2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain, including which HACT components have or have not been applied:

The recommendations of the HACT assessments conducted with SEAM and INFONA are being applied by the three agencies.

2.3 Ownership¹³ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

☐ No ☐ Some ☒ Yes

Please explain:

All parties have shown full ownership of the process. All procedures have been coordinated and supervised by relevant parties. All parties were fully active during the workshop (which purpose was to start the annual work plan preparation) in addition to agree on decision making processes and on the Coordination's TORs held in November through interventions, participation, presentations and moderation and coordination of the event.

For specific issues regarding MRV, a small team has been established within the INFONA which is composed by the institution staff who will be linked to the FAPI and the SEAM.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☐ No ☐ Partially ☒ Fully

¹³ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

During the finalization of the NPD, all the comments and suggestions provided by the FAPI, as referent in IP issues, have been taken into account into the NPD. The FAPI is signatory of the NP and is one of the 3 institutions composing the national technical REDD+ committee. Moreover, FAPI recently published or took part in the preparation of three important documents closely related to the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities:

- a) Published a proposal of protocol for consultation with Indigenous people,
- b) Took part in the preparation of a guide on strengthening of institutional capacities for the implementation of public policies focused on indigenous peoples
- c) Took part in the preparation of a guide on basic orientations for civil servants to work with indigenous people.

Having thus achieved consensus within one of the major IP networks in Paraguay, UN REDD's technical team is now focused on other IP network and organizations in order to ensure adequate consultation processes throughout NP implementation.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

- ☒ Policy/decision making
☒ Management: ☒ Budget ☐ Procurement ☐ Service provision
☐ Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

As the NP's inception phase is being completed, non-government stakeholders were involved in the above kind of decisions and activities, although it is expected that as project's implementation accelerates, more non-government actors are to be involved in the different activities, whether from the National Committee, other advisory committees, or for service provision.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁴ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The appropriation of the program by the representative of indigenous people is good, as described above in 2.3.2. It will even increase in the future with the implementation of the 3 different outcomes of the NPD.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at this stage of Programme Implementation, check the "does not apply" box.

1.3.2 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

- ☐ Women Total No
☐ Men Total No

Comments: To be defined within 2012's first semester.

1.3.3 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- ☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The national institutions have some MRV system elements and tools, however, it is expected that with the programme execution the mentioned capacity will be improved and it can become a

¹⁴ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

solid system that will be able to share information among different organizations.

1.3.4 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Paraguay does not have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment at this stage. A PGA exercise is being piloted in 4 countries worldwide; Ecuador being the only country in LAC so far, and not additional funds are available for the moment from the global program to initiate a PGA in Paraguay.

1.3.5 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

1.3.6 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.7 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

☐ Women Total No.

☐ Men Total No.

Comments: 13 indigenous people organizations are included in FAPI and taking part of decision making processes. Other IP networks and organizations are expected to be involved through the NP's Redd+ Committee and other committees.

1.3.8 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No.

Comments: During the inception phase, several meetings of the technical team took place, and FAPI held many meetings with its member organizations to discuss NP aspects; consultation with other IP organizations and networks are to be held throughout 2012.

1.3.9 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.10 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: see comments on 2.3.2.

1.3.11 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.12 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The SEPC are still under development at this stage.

1.3.13 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁵, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁶ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁷:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.14 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: The government has showed high interest in multiple benefits. At the initial stages of consultation and capacity building civil society and indigenous peoples have also shown interest in multiple benefits and progress has been made in a primary selection and priority setting of multiple benefits for Paraguay.

1.3.15 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁸:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

1.3.16 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

¹⁵ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁶ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁷ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

¹⁸ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The decision-making process within the programme requires consensus from two governmental organizations (SEAM and INFOMA) and one indigenous group (FAPI). A workplan and a budget for 2011 to 2013 have been developed in order to reach the proposed objectives. In addition, leading institutions from the Government and UN Agencies have been designated with respect to indicative activities related to the results from the programme as well as the definition of their respective actions.

Likewise, work procedures were established during other meetings and the institutions have designated their representatives within the National Technical Team

Pertaining to the specific issue of National Forestry Inventory, one of the activities of the programme, technical meetings have taken place as well as a technical workshop with the assistance of specialists from FAO, specialists from INFONA and from different key actors involved. INFONA agrees with the establishment of a technical unit for the execution of the inventory and has designated a coordination to this end. Finally, there has been progress in the selection of a technical assistant for the Forestry National Institute, who is expected to join the team on 9th January.

FAPI points out that in relation with the development of the National Programme, it may be said that it has lasted the required time to prepare a proper revision of the process and elaboration so as to uphold the collective and individual rights of indigenous groups. The times between governmental institutions are different from NGOs and even more so with the indigenous groups organizations.

The extension of the process has facilitated the creation of synergies between documents and processes with other conventions such as the biological diversity convention and has made it possible to elaborate important guidelines regarding indigenous people rights and responsibilities from the Paraguayan government from the Human Rights perspectives.

As a result from the process, we now have a proposal on consultation and consent that will be reviewed by all organizations and indigenous groups as well as authorities and institutions involved in the programme.

We can conclude that the NP not only directs the construction of a country-process for UN REDD+ project but it also guarantees the fundamental human rights for forest people, in other words, for indigenous people.

In relation with the implementation of the NJP, there were difficulties in agreeing with the timeliness and processes between public institutions and civil society, in this case one third-level indigenous organization. However, several actions have been realized as stated before, - forest inventory workshop- like the multiple benefits workshop.

It is important to point out that discussions and preparatory actions have begun for the hiring of a national UN REDD coordinator and other consultancies. It is expected the development of a workshop within the first months of 2012 with indigenous organizations and civil society with the objective of sharing 2012 and 2013 Annual Workplans of the NJP.