

**Activities and information complementing Annex 12, *Support to the Nation REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA)*, of the *Sixth Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund*.  
(Annual Report 2014)**

Related SNA Outcome / Output number	Activities undertaken and additional information
<b>Outcome 1. : REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring</b>	
<p>Output 1.1 Activities, tools and methods for MRV and monitoring are developed by UN-REDD Programme and shared across UN-REDD countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The software for biomass assessment is being upgraded and one tutorial for wood density database compilation is being prepared in 2014.</li> <li>• Increased capacity and enhanced knowledge (measured through self-assessment evaluations of workshop participants) on MRV, NFMS, GHG inventory systems achieved through four regional workshops and experiences sharing on <a href="#">NFMS methods</a> (south-south exchange). The four regional workshops: in <a href="#">Africa in October</a> in Livingston, <a href="#">Zambia</a> (85 participants, 24% women) from 20 countries; and two for LAC region, one in San José, <a href="#">Costa Rica</a> July on <a href="#">GHG-Inventory</a> (56 participants, 36% women) from 14 countries and one in <a href="#">Panama City</a>, September (40 regional experts, 40% women) from 18 countries on <a href="#">satellite land monitoring systems</a>; and in response to regional needs, three sub-regional workshops held on specific elements of the NFMS, UN-REDD joined technical and financial efforts with the Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (<a href="#">MAGHG</a>) project and the “Proyecto Para el Fortalecimiento de Capacidades REDD+ y Cooperación Sur-Sur” (México-Norway); and in <a href="#">Asia and the Pacific</a> region in October in Hanoi, <a href="#">Viet Nam</a> (60 experts participated, , 21% women) from 18 countries, including all Asia-Pacific UN-REDD Programme partner countries on forest monitoring with a particular focus on <a href="#">NFMS</a>.</li> </ul> <p>In addition: Based on lessons learned from countries in FMRL construction and consultation with Experts (including IPCC authors, UNFCCC and UN-REDD staff, and modelers involved in FMRL construction) a technical document, “<a href="#">Emerging approaches to Forest Reference Emission Levels and/or Forest Reference Levels for REDD+</a>”, produced and presented to over 100 people at the Policy Board in November.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Country-level capacities to implement monitoring and MRV functions are developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panama - A protocol for collection of botanical samples in indigenous people territories is under development for endorsement by traditional authorities.</li> <li>• Cambodia, Mongolia and Sri Lanka strengthened capacities on compilation and development of estimates of a GHG inventory for the Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector , one of the pillars of the NFMS through trainings which in total included 71 participants (43 women). (See details in list of activities)</li> <li>• Sri Lanka strengthened its capacity on forest cover and forest cover change by remote sensing (27-31/01/2014, 32 participants, 18 woman) and on tree allometric equations and biomass modelling (19-24/04/2014 attended by 27 participants, including four women; 28/09-04/10/2014, 14 participants, 4 woman).</li> <li>• DRC- Accuracy Assessment of Global Forest Change data from Hansen et al. (<a href="http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest">http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest</a>) for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) completed, which further clarifies..... DRC improved and simplified its methodology for forest cover change, and 1990</li> </ul>

	<p>forest mask completed at 90%. Priorities, work-plan and coordinated approach with FCPF to support provision of data in a coordinated manner with JICA/JAFTA, USFS and WWF for FCPF Carbon Fund ER-PIN process agreed in consultation with government stakeholders (06-12/04 and 12-17/09/2014, Kinshasa).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya’s methodology to perform the Accuracy Assessment of the National Land Use change map developed (to be implemented by Kenya and KFS) and staff of the Kenya National Forest Inventory capacitated on the use of Collect Earth ( 23 experts)).</li> <li>• Methodology to perform the Accuracy Assessment of the National Land Use change map developed (to be implemented by Kenya and KFS) and staff of the Kenya National Forest Inventory capacitated on the use Collect Earth (15-19/09/2014, 23 experts coming from 6 institutions attended these hands-on session).</li> <li>• The Republic of Congo completed the NFI data collection (except for forested swamps), strengthened database management and archiving systems capacities through training ( 11 participants, 7 women), developed data analysis methodology (training held the 30/06/2014 -09/07/2014 attended by 11 participants, 7 women) and analysis advanced. Enhanced capacities on NFMS web portal software and specific features for Republic of Congo NFMS Web Portal identified (19-28/03/2014, attended by 4, one woman). Preliminary results of Accuracy Assessment of the Global Forest Change product for the Republic of Congo obtained, including capacities to use open source tools enhanced, with the Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Amenagement Forestier (02-10/06/2014 attended by staff of the center).</li> <li>• National Programme document of Uganda (sections on NFMS, MRV and REL) developed and document validated with stakeholders (27/09-02/10/2015, attended by 30 participants, 2 women).</li> <li>• Knowledge on FREL/FRL and UNFCCC requirements on FREL/FRL development increased by over 100 technical staff in 8 countries through 5 national workshops - DRC in September (20 participants-25% women), Republic of the Congo in November (20 participants-20% women), PNG in October (37 participants-35% women), Viet Nam in December (15 participants-20% women), and Zambia in April and July (over 40 participants), and through 4 sub-national workshops - Peru in April (69 participants-35% women), Mexico in August, Viet Nam (details in 1.1) and Indonesia (details in 1.1).</li> <li>• Eight countries (DRC, Republic of the Congo, Mexico, Peru, PNG, Zambia, Viet Nam Peru) increased their Knowledge on FREL/FRL and UNFCCC requirements on FREL/FRL through workshops and national and subnational levels (100 - participants, (See also details under output 1.1).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2. Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation.</b></p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Nationally owned credible and inclusive systems of analyzing, assessing and addressing governance challenges and collecting and sharing governance data.</p>	<p>Indicator b: 2 countries (Indonesia and Viet Nam) (66%) incorporated governance recommendations from the PGAs into their REDD+ planning process. In 2014, governance data and recommendations from the PGA report in Indonesia were used as a basis for decisions in Indonesia REDD+ planning and policy-making to address identified shortcomings, such as how to most strategically make use of budget resources at provincial level to more appropriately deal with land conflicts and claims that are being registered at the provincial level. See further detail sin list of activities. Further, some initial steps towards governance reform have been made, such as revision of 12 regulations including introduction of sanctions to prevent or detect corrupt practice among ministry staff and establishing of a conflict resolution mechanism (see full overview <a href="#">here</a>).</p>
<p>Output 2.2 bis</p>	<p>The implementation of this new Output will start in 2015. Below is a summary of preparatory work that will support the</p>

<p>Strengthened country-specific national REDD+ strategies and action plans</p>	<p>delivery of this Output.</p> <p>Following an overall progress on REDD+ readiness and the adoption of the Warsaw Framework, partner countries are increasingly focusing their attention on REDD+ National Strategies and/or Action Plans (NS/AP) development, resulting in more requests to UN-REDD for support on this topic (backstopping and targeted support). Considering the highly integrative and iterative nature of NS/AP design processes, a guidance document is deemed particularly valuable to support the countries towards the implementation phase of REDD+ under the UNFCCC. Such a document (see target a) should acknowledge the very varying national circumstances and build on existing experiences.</p> <p>Two regional South-South learning exchange workshops (SSE) on NS/AP were organized in LAC (Quito, Ecuador, July 2014) and Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, October 2014) regions respectively, to exchange best practices and lessons learnt. These workshops allowed for substantive discussion, exchange of lessons learned and best practices in the development of NS/AP. Per region. The outcome of these fruitful workshops was presented in a learning session on NS/AP prior to the 13th Policy Board. All this was capitalized in a training session of the Asia-Pacific REDD+ Academy, and is paving the way towards a UN-REDD document on NS/AP development.</p>
<p>Output 2.4 National capacity for performance based payments and inclusive benefit distribution systems (BDS) enhanced.</p>	<p>Indicator a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sri Lanka has a work plan for development of national fund management options.</li> <li>• Chile is planning to pilot a selected fund management option to implement the national strategy, which in case of success could be presented to the Parliament to receive budget support.</li> <li>• Ecuador has developed a project to support the establishment of fund management options (operational modalities) to implement the national REDD+ strategy and channel bilateral funding.</li> <li>• Kenya is implementing a national fund management arrangements project and has developed work plans.</li> <li>• Côte d'Ivoire developed a work plan for national fund management arrangements under the National Programme.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.5 Policies and measures related to sustainable forest management (SFM) are identified and promoted at national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cameroon</b> is establishing a multi-stakeholder REDD+/FLEGT platform. A two-day national workshop on EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement /FLEGT-REDD+ mechanisms and 5 informal exchange meetings organized to boost the linkages between REDD+ and FLEGT processes, based on the existing platforms. <a href="#">4 quarterly information bulletins on FLEGT/REDD+ have been produced.</a></li> <li>• <b>Honduras</b> and <b>Guatemala</b> developed workplan for effective coordination of and increased capacity to implement REDD+ and FLEGT processes, which will be delivered in 2015.</li> </ul> <p>In support to the output: A two-day national workshop on EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement VPA/FLEGT-REDD+ mechanisms and 5 informal exchange meetings were organized to boost the linkages between REDD+ and FLEGT processes, based on the existing platforms. <a href="#">4 quarterly information bulletins on FLEGT/REDD+ have been produced</a></p>
<p>Output 2.6 Corruption risks in REDD+ are assessed and managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia, building on a recommendation from the 2012 (PGA, finalized the data analysis for its first evaluation of the Ministry of Forestry's online forest licensing system. The study gathered quantitative and qualitative data from 116 service users and 44 service providers to score 10 indicators on transparency, timeliness, informal fees, feedback and complaints mechanism of five types of forest licenses and highlights differences across users, provinces and types of permits. The study and recommendations will be launched in early 2015 alongside the results of the 2014 PGA, and are expected to lead to an improvement of the forest licensing system through the ongoing national bureaucratic reform. (TS)</li> </ul>

Output 2.8 REDD+ strategies are gender sensitive and women participate effectively in national REDD+ systems	Indicator a: Indonesia organized an event ' <a href="#">Achieving Gender Equality in REDD+ Implementation</a> ' in Jakarta in June, which allowed discussions on the expansion of women's equal participation in forest management and women's roles within REDD+ institutions and projects.
<b>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</b>	
Output 4.1. Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costa Rica's indigenous peoples increased knowledge of REDD+ through support to the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) for the development of tools (<a href="#">web-page</a> and <a href="#">videos</a>) and technical support to conduct workshops with grassroots indigenous organizations.</li> <li>• Indigenous peoples in Argentina were informed on the ongoing REDD+ process in Argentina and validated the R-PP (see Output 4.3).</li> </ul>
Output 4.5 Private sector engagement in REDD+ readiness and broad stakeholder consensus on private sector engagement is built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costa Rica, Panama and Peru requested Targeted Support to assess productive business models compatible with REDD+, how private sector finance can be leveraged for the implementation of results-based actions, and as a future source of REDD+ demand. This work will be implemented in 2015.</li> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire requested Targeted Support to explore options for unlocking private investment opportunities in agricultural business models that are compatible with the objectives of their REDD+ Programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 5. Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.</b>	
Output 5.1 Countries make use of tools, guidance and support to develop approaches to capture multiple benefits.	<p>Indicator a: Priorities for spatial analysis confirmed during a consultation in Cross River State, Nigeria, followed by a joint GIS working session, and a report-back meeting to share the progress made (October –November, 2014, Calabar).</p> <p>Peru requested targeted support for an online spatial decision support tool addressing potential benefits, and a first meeting in Cambridge workshop the form of the tool, which is intended to help inform decisions on the location of REDD+ actions (4 November 2014).</p>
<b>Outcome 6. Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing.</b>	
1 country (Indonesia) developed a Green Economy Model (I-GEM) tool to integrate green economy information into national and sub-national planning systems through System Dynamics Modelling, with support from the UN-REDD Programme, through UNORCID and in partnership with the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme. (See further details in list of activities). I-GEM is currently being tested by the Indonesia Plan Agency (BAPPENAS). The Central Kalimantan I-GEM is the first provincial based green economy model made accessible to planners at district level.	
Output 6.3. Countries make use of technical advice and support to develop transition strategies for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context	<b>Indicator c:</b> Kenya study concluded that by 2010, the cumulative negative effect of deforestation in the Water Towers of Kenya on the economy through reduction in regulating services was an estimated KSh 3,652 million/yr, which is more than 2.8 times the cash revenue of deforestation. The Panama report estimated that the clearing of forests between 1992 and 2012 generated revenues of around 335 million US\$ to the country in year 2012 only. However, the economic loss associated with foregone ecosystem services that forest conservation would have secured reaches about 606 US\$ million in year 2012 only. Hence, the benefit cost ratio suggests that forest conservation during this period would have provided net economic returns to Panama.

