

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programmes Final Report - **PHILIPPINES**

UN-REDD Programme

25 September 2013

Final Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The *Final Report* for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat as per the deadline agreed between the three participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office. 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 final 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 four sections: 1) National Programme Status, 2) National Programme Progress 3) General Programme Indicators, 4) Government Counterpart Information, 5) Other stakeholders (non-government information).

The participating UN Organizations are responsible for filling out sections 1, 2 and 3, the Government counterpart will be requested to fill out section 4 and the other relevant non-governmental stakeholders will be requested to fill out section 5.

ACRONYMS

ALOS PALSAR	Advanced Land Observation Satellite: Phased Array type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar
ASoG	Ateneo School of Government
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CI(P)	Conservation International (Philippines)
CoDe REDD	Community Development for REDD (CSO alliance)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
GIZ	German International Cooperation
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INP	Initial National Programme
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
KSCA	Knowledge, Skills and Competence Assessment
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIP	National Council for Indigenous Peoples
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NMRC	National Multi-stakeholder REDD+ Council
NPD	National Programme Document
NTFP EP	Non Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PCI	Principles, Criteria and Indicators
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PMRC	Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD+ Council
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNRPS	Philippines National REDD Plus Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (plus) conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD+
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
WISE	Women's Initiative for Science, Culture and the Environment

1. National Programme Status
 1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Philippines Title of programme: UN – REDD Philippines Programme: Supporting Initial Readiness Process	Date of signature¹: 28 July 2011 Date of first transfer of funds²: 05 August 2011 End date according to National Programme Document: 27 July 2012 No-cost extension requested³: 30 April 2013
---	---

Implementing partners⁴: Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Responsible partners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code-REDD Philippines 2. Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) 3. Climate Change Commission (CCC) 4. Conservation International-Philippines (CIP) 5. Fauna and Flora International (FFI) 6. Non-timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP EP) 7. Women’s Initiative for Society, Culture and Environment (WISE)
--

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

Financial Summary (USD)⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget⁶	Amount transferred⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 25 September 2013⁸
<i>FAO</i>	315,650.00	315,650.00	307,410.00⁹
<i>UNDP</i>	162,950.00	162,950.00	162,319.87
<i>UNEP</i>	21,400.00	21,400.00	21,400.00
<i>Total</i>	500,000.00	500,000.00	491,129.87

¹Last signature on the National Programme Document

²As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³If yes, please provide new end date

⁴Those 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. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵The information on expenditure is **unofficial**. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶The 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: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹Due to the implementation of a new admin/ financial system in FAO, some of eligible expenditures included in this report, at the time were not recorded in the FAO system.

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ¹⁰			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Representative, a.i. FAO	Toshihiro Tanaka Country Director UNDP	Thomas Enters Regional Coordinator UNEP	Analiza Rebuelta-Teh Chief of Staff Undersecretary DENR
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:

¹⁰ 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

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
From Results Framework	From Results Framework	<p>Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme</p> <p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p>	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the closing of the National Programme according to the National Programme Document	<p>The actual level of progress reached towards the overall National Programme targets. Please provide a substantive assessment of the achievements of target to date, no more than 100 words per output.</p> <p><u>An achievement is made when a goal is completed or attained successfully.</u></p> <p>Examples of achievements are published reports or an operating monitoring system. Drafting Terms of Reference is <i>not</i> an achievement.</p> <p><u>For each achievement please specify:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What</i> was achieved • <i>Who</i> was involved • <i>When</i> the achievement was made <p>For each product please provide links if available.</p>
Outcome 1. REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process				
Output 1.1 Strong commitment on REDD+ from key stakeholders gained	REDD+ readiness roadmap	<p>As per project document, no such materials exist. However, FMB and CoDe-REDD Philippines have already produced the PNRPS and a briefing material on it has been published and shared.</p> <p>PNRPS has legal</p>	<p>As per NPD, Roadmap ready after 7 months.</p> <p>For UN REDD Philippines, the target is to organize a National-Multi Stakeholder REDD Plus Council (NMRC) as the embodiment of the country's strong commitment to REDD+</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme Executive Board (PEB) formally organised and three PEB meetings held 2. Progress towards formation of NMRC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional consultation on the structure and functions of both NMRC and Provincial Multi-stakeholders REDD+ Councils (PMRCs) completed. Consultations were led by the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and were facilitated through 'Roadshows' jointly supported by DENR, GIZ and CoDe REDD. • Organization of the Interim NMRC convened and meeting documented, and the following materials endorsed and submitted to the Climate Change Commission (CCC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft TOR for the NMRC - Draft Operations Manual for the NMRC - Draft CCC Resolution providing policy basis for NMRC

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
		framework (Section 15 of NCCAP/ approved last Nov 25, 2011)		
Output 1.2. Awareness of key stakeholders on REDD+ enhanced	Produced and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials	No UN REDD Philippines IEC Materials exist	IEC Materials distributed widely by INP end date	The Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP EP) took the lead in this component with assistance from WISE, with the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the PNRPS Communications Plan by the FMB 2. Nine Roadshows completed, four of which were co-financed by Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) 3. Frequently asked questions (FAQ) workshop completed 4. Camera-ready copy of PNRPS' full text
Output 1.3: National REDD+ capacity programme developed in cooperation with GIZ/ CoDe REDD/ other service providers	National Capacity Development Programme for REDD+	No National Capacity Development Programme; Low capacity of stakeholders	Draft Capacity Development Programme based on a Capacity Assessment Report.	WISE took the lead in delivering the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge and Skills Competence Assessment (KSCA) on REDD+ conducted 2. Capacity Assessment Tool produced to aid analysis 3. Capacity/Competency Assessment Report produced 4. Training packages for REDD+ practitioners produced
Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation				
Output 2.1	REDD+ social	Minimal social	Compendium of existing and proposed	A Safeguards Technical Working Group was formed to coordinate results under

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
Systematic and structural approach to the application of safeguards in REDD+ readiness identified	and environmental safeguards	and environmental safeguards.	<p>safeguards</p> <p>Proposed REDD+ safeguards (framework/ guidance, protocols/ monitoring framework, criteria and indicators)</p>	<p>this output. Conservation International-Philippines (CIP) took the lead, through the Safeguards Technical Working Group, in delivering the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compendium of existing and proposed safeguards 2. Review of Literature: REDD+ safeguards framework and guidelines 3. Workshop and report on Stocktaking Matrix and Narrative on safeguards framework and guidelines 4. Generation of 10 principles and associated criteria for further action on REDD+ safeguards, through literature review, policy and risk analysis <p>WISE and the Ateneo School of Government (ASoG), through a series of workshops and consultations, facilitated the delivery of the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Recommendations on the outline and content of the Safeguards Framework and Guidelines 6. Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI) matrix for the Guidelines 7. Draft Safeguards Framework and Guidelines for REDD+ in the Philippines, including monitoring framework and protocols, 8. Guidance towards Operationalizing the Framework and Guidelines 9. Field testing of enhanced Safeguards PCI matrices 10. Final Report on safeguards, consolidating all above results
Project Outcome 3: Enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV				
Output 3.1. Harmonized methodology for reference baselines for selected REDD-able	Harmonized methodology for reference baselining	Several methodologies and approaches in gathering forestry data exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced capacity of MRV Technical Working Group on forest monitoring • Enhanced database on REDD+ community of practitioners • Draft NMRC resolution on REDD+ eligible activities 	<p>A MRV Technical Working Group was formed to coordinate results under this output. CIP and Fauna and Flora International (FFI), through the MRV Technical Working Group, worked together to produce the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on discussion of REDD-plus eligible activities in Philippine context 2. Support to Feasibility Study for monitoring REDD+ activities using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of national FRA data and Leyte FRA data in view of forest

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
sites established			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study - monitoring options for REDD+ 	<p>carbon and remote sensing MRV requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on comparison performance of various earth observation products (Radar & Optical) Study on comparison performance of ALOS-PALSAR quad-polarimetric and dual-polarization (single scene) radar images Study on degradation and canopy density estimates from Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and optical images National Forest Inventory System analysis
3.2 A national MRV approach established	MRV approach/design	Fragmented or no efforts at all	Proposed MRV System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed MRV system not fully achieved, but conceptual framework on MRV Data flow completed Recommendations on Forest Stratification for REDD+ and forest monitoring Symposium workshop and report on National Forest Inventory and data analysis, including comparative analysis of NFI options and recommendations for reaching decision on NFI methodology Symposium workshop and report on Remote Sensing

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30April 2013		
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) = B+C
Outcome 1. REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process	FAO	31,500.00	23,803.00	5,957.00	29,759.00
	UNDP	44,780.00		28,656.92	28,656.92
	UNEP				
Sub-total			23,803.00	34,613.92	58,416.92
Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation	FAO	10,400.00		10,400.00	10,400.00
	UNDP	118,170.00		133,662.95	133,662.95
	UNEP	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00
Sub-total				164,062.95	164,062.95
Project Outcome 3: Enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV	FAO	193,100.00	18,831.00	171,380.00	189,910.00
	UNDP				
	UNEP				
Sub-total			18,831.00	171,380.00	189,910.00
Programme Management	FAO	60,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00
	FAO (Total before 7% Indirect Cost)¹¹:	295,000.00	42,333.00	247,736.00	290,069.00
	7% Indirect Cost	20,650.00		17,341.00	17,341.00
	FAO (TOTAL)	315,650.00	42,333.00	265,077.00	307,410.00
	UNDP (Total before 7% Indirect Cost)	152,300.00		152,334.64	152,334.64
	7% Indirect Cost	10,650.00		9,985.23	9,985.23
	UNDP (TOTAL)	162,950.00		162,319.87	162,319.87
	UNEP (Total before 7% Indirect Cost):	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00
	7% Indirect Cost	1,400.00		1,400.00	1,400.00
	UNEP (TOTAL)	21,400.00		21,400.00	21,400.00
	Grand TOTAL:	500,000.00	42,333.00	448,796.87	491,129.87

¹¹ Due to the implementation of a new admin/ financial system in FAO, some of eligible expenditures included in this report, at the time were not recorded in the FAO system.

1.3.1 Co-financing

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

Sources of co-financing ¹²	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹³	Amount (US\$)
FFI/PTFCF	Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation	Cash	2,439.02
FFI/EU Funding		Cash	1,542.98
NTFP/SDC		Cash	35,898.62
FMB	FMB's Planning Office	Cash	24,492.04

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)
USAID	Cost-sharing in Activities	30,000.00
USFS	Technical Assistance	41,095.00
GIZ	Cost-sharing and Technical Assistance	40,000.00

2. National Programme Achievements and Lessons Learned

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions taken to overcome them.

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).

All fieldwork, based on the original results framework, has been completed by end of April 2013, except for the capacity assessment on MRV and activities dependent on the creation of the National Multi-stakeholder REDD-Plus Council (NMRC). The Climate Change Commission (CCC) completed all regional consultations on the prospective role and structure of both the NMRC and the Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD-Plus Councils (PMRCs). The Terms of Reference, Operations Manual, and the CCC Resolution affirming the legal basis of NMRC for the Philippines National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS), have all been drafted but must await formal adoption. The first meeting of the interim NMRC was held in March and it was pointed out during the meeting that the organization process will require more time and more consultations, especially on selection process of representatives. Completion of capacity building activities under output 1.2 was dependent on the conclusion of NMRC establishment under output 1.1 and was not done since the interim NMRC was organized only in March 2013.

The knowledge and skills competency assessment and national capacity development programme under output 1.3 is completed. The UN-REDD Programme, through NTFP-EP, implemented 5 roadshows in Baguio, Southern Leyte, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Davao. Further training sessions were implemented by FMB using alternative resources.

As per the results framework, Outcome 2 is completed. The safeguards framework and guidelines

¹² 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.

¹³ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

were subjected to another round of consultations and field validation to further improve and contextualize the guidelines. The report was finalized in September 2013.

Activities under Outcome 3, relating to enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV, have progressed well. All three planned symposia under this outcome, under a Letter of Agreement (LoA) with CIP, have been conducted, on Forest Stratification, National Forest Inventory and Remote Sensing. Under an LoA with FFI Philippines, the MRV TWG received field-based training in monitoring techniques for forest carbon and biodiversity. A final consolidation workshop to analyse the outcomes of the three symposia and efforts of other related REDD+ initiatives in the Philippines, was conducted in March 2013 and developed a conceptual framework for REDD+ Monitoring and MRV. The capacity building needs assessment under this outcome was not conducted due to the unavailability of a suitable national consultant.

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)

Activities under the UN-REDD Philippines Programme are anchored within the PNRPS and its outputs therefore contribute to the national development framework for REDD+. The PNRPS is being driven by an alliance of CSOs and government agencies (DENR, FMB and CCC), under the leadership of the UN-REDD Programme's implementing partner, the FMB. In this context, REDD+ work is seen as a joint initiative of both FMB and its CSO partners.

The comparative advantage of the UN-REDD Programme is that it provides the enabling environment to consolidate lessons from demonstration sites and to harness and coordinate the resources of the various contributors to the PNRPS. Its outputs provide the platform for the full readiness phase of the PNRPS. An integration workshop with other key partners in national REDD+ Readiness, including FMB, GIZ, USAID, and the CoDe REDD partnership was conducted in February 2013 in order to incorporate the results and planned activities of all partners into a comprehensive revised PNRPS. The results of the UN-REDD Programme will therefore outlive the Programme itself and be sustained as long as the Philippines continues with REDD+ readiness and implementation. The creation of the NMRC, the safeguards framework, the information campaigns and capacity building programme and the analysis of tools and methodologies for monitoring and MRV, are all important building blocks for the REDD+ readiness phase in the Philippines. The formulation and operation of the NMRC and PMRC is being continued by the Climate Change Commission. Through its mandate, CCC will legitimize the NMRC and PMRC in the context of PNRPS and the National Climate Change Action Plan or NCCAP.

Planning for a comprehensive national REDD+ programme will continue. The FMB and its CSO partners are working with USAID, USFS and GIZ to ensure continuity of REDD+ initiatives and to build on the outputs of the UN-REDD Programme. To ensure continuity of efforts for REDD+ work, FMB transferred coordination work for REDD+ from the UN REDD Secretariat (at FMB) to the Bureau's Planning Unit. The move is part of FMB's efforts at mainstreaming REDD+ initiatives into its structures.

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 (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- 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* difficulties¹⁴ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.(200 words)

Differences between UN agencies regarding disbursement policies were part of the obstacles to efficient management of the Programme. This problem was magnified in a small Programme such as that in the Philippines because of the relative shortage of human resources in the Programme Management Unit (PMU). Shortage of relevant technical expertise within agency country offices resulted in delays in review and finalization of activity proposals and reports, especially in relation to outcome 3.

FMB, as the lead Implementing Partner, was expected to assume a leadership role within the Programme, and ensure national ownership. This leadership and ownership has not been evident, partly because of a leadership transition that coincided with Programme implementation. The new FMB Director, who therefore became the new National Programme Director (NPD) needed time to become familiarized with the UN-REDD Programme. Once he was up to speed, he performed the role of NPD effectively, but considering the short timeframe of the INP, the transition period was a significant factor in Programme implementation. The initial leadership role on REDD+ in the Philippines was taken by civil society in the form of the CoDeREDD alliance. While this was a positive development, particularly with respect to multi-stakeholder coordination and consultation, it reflected a lack of priority and awareness given to REDD+ within the Philippines government. FMB's relatively low profile has inhibited communication and understanding of the potential significance of REDD+ within other branches of the government. On a practical level, the shortage of human resources within FMB, and the growing demands on these limited resources from increased donor emphasis on forestry and REDD+, has impeded coordination between the PMU and the rest of the FMB. The UN-REDD Programme is considered as one of several competing demands on FMB staff time rather than a means to develop institutional ownership of REDD+ activities within the country as a whole.

In addition, FMB has been given the considerable tasks of overseeing the National Greening Programme and the Executive Order on logging moratorium. The FMB was focused, during the INP, on delivering the expected outputs of both undertakings. The contracting processes also took more time than anticipated and, given the already thinly spread FMB human complement, activities were therefore delayed.

The multi-stakeholder, consultative nature of the REDD+ initiatives in the Philippines, embodied by the PNRPS, made REDD+ related actions more inclusive. The process, however, also contributed to delays in implementation. The short timeframe of the INP magnified the problems caused by such delays.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁵ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation.(200 words)

N/A

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)

The UN-REDD Programme developed constructive partnerships with parallel initiatives of GIZ, SDC, USAID and USFS, which compensated for the limited technical capacity of the PMU and UN agencies in country.

The PMU worked closely with the FMB leadership to ensure a prominent role of government representatives

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁵ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

in Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Programme activities. As the Programme has proceeded, both PMU staff and country offices of UN agencies became more familiar with the INP working modalities and therefore became more effective in Programme administration. However, the short duration of the Programme meant that the FMB could not take advantage of this acquired capacity.

The adoption of TWGs greatly expedited Programme implementation. Individual TWG members provided much-needed expertise in all Programme outcomes and their inputs shaped all the outputs of the Programme.

Closely working with the FMB Director, who is also the NPD for the UN-REDD Programme, expedited scheduling of activities and the paperwork required for FMB personnel's participation in Programme activities. Greater direct engagement of the FMB Director by the Programme has led to allocation of FMB budget resources to complement Programme activities, for example by initiating basic awareness raising on REDD+ for FMB personnel nationwide.

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, 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 consider it necessary:

The main coordination mechanism for the Programme is the PEB, whose members include several government agencies, UN organizations, and CSOs. The PEB delegated operational decisions over implementation of Programme activities to TWGs. This enhanced multi-stakeholder ownership of the Programme and reduced the visibility of the individual UN agencies at the activity level. The UN-REDD Programme is therefore perceived within the Philippines as a single Programme rather than a series of separate agency-led initiatives. The use of LoAs with CSOs has been the main method of Programme delivery for all outcomes. This also helps to dilute visibility of individual agencies. However, this is more a result of reduced visibility of the partner agencies at country level rather than an active perception of the agencies working together.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisations?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

There has been no HACT micro assessment for FMB. The conduct of micro-assessment in the country is planned for all Implementing Partners of UN Agencies, but the process and decision on when this should be done was beyond the control of FMB and the UN-REDD Programme. There were attempts to implement HACT but these were experimental in nature and not the main modality for transferring funds. No cash transfers have been made to FMB.

2.3 Ownership¹⁶ 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.

¹⁶Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

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

No x Some Yes

Please explain:

Formally, agencies of the Philippines government have assumed responsibility over the UN-REDD Programme, with the FMB as the Lead Implementing agency, and the CCC, Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) and the National Council for Indigenous People (NCIP) responsible for particular outputs. REDD+ is gradually being integrated into FMB's programmes and strategies. During the PEB meeting in December of 2012, the FMB Director committed to sustain the achievement of the UN-REDD Programme. However, there was a clearer sense of ownership of the Programme among CSOs within the CoDeREDD alliance, due to their leadership role in the PNRPS.

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 being applied in the National Programme process?

No x Partially Fully

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

There was no conscious effort among the implementing partners to follow the UN-REDD "Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities." All significant outputs of the UN-REDD Programme, however, went through a series of consultations at varying levels: Local Government Units (LGUs), CSOs, and indigenous communities. The NMRC consultations, for example, engaged stakeholders from both the government and indigenous communities to draft both the ToR and the Operations Manual of the NMRC.

Furthermore, the NMRC consultations were incorporated into the REDD+ Roadshows under output 1.2. Following the recommendations from these consultations, and from the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Convention in January 2013, the CCC was requested to include representatives of all seven ethnographic regions for the Indigenous Peoples/ Indigenous Cultural Communities, and of CBFM communities from the major islands of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, within the NMRC.

The safeguards framework also went through several consultations at different levels – TWGs, expanded stakeholders' roundtable discussions to include different government agencies and private organizations, and at the field level where LGUs, local CSOs and communities were also consulted. Indigenous communities were specifically engaged during roadshows where questions and answers directly impacted on Programme and implementation strategy formulation. The engagement of indigenous communities shaped the communications and the way that other IEC methods were implemented. There was a deliberate effort to translate REDD+ concepts into language understandable at the community level.

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

X Policy/decision making

Management: X Budget Procurement X Service provision

Other, please specify

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

Non-government stakeholders were involved both at the PEB and TWG levels. At the PEB level, they influenced identification of activities to be supported and the consequent allocation of financial resources. They also have the right to inquire about Programme expenditures that directly impact activities on the ground. For the UN-REDD Programme, the non-government sector is represented by CSOs within CoDeREDD. While the representatives can ask questions or participate in setting allocations, it is assumed that they represent the interests of all CSOs that are directly involved in forestry and REDD+ activities.

At the TWG level, members can recommend other priority activities related to the performance of TWG roles and functions. Since the PMU directly relates to the TWGs, it is the PMU's role to bring the recommendation of

the TWGs to the PEB for decision making.

In terms of service provision, non-government stakeholders were of key importance to the UN-REDD Programme. Activities under all three outcomes have been achieved, in whole or in part, through LoAs (as well as one Small-scale Funding Agreement between UNEP and WISE) with the CSOs listed as Responsible Partners.

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 accountability¹⁷ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

With the end of the INP, the FMB has assumed the coordination and management functions for REDD+ Readiness. The NPD formally tasked the Bureau's planning unit to assume the PMU functions in managing the residual activities of the INP, and any follow-up work, and building on its outputs to mainstream REDD+ work into the Bureau's structure and programs. Using its own budget, the NPD engaged the former PMU staff to assist in this transition period.

For civil society organizations, CoDeREDD Philippines remains the strongest supporter of the government's efforts to promote and implement the PNRPS. Its members continue to be involved in related REDD+ activities supported by other partners including GIZ, USAID and other donors.

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.

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

Women Total No 6
Men Total No 8

Comments:

The programme cannot measure yet the "increase in capacity" of FMB and development partners' staff since the country is still at the stage of learning and assessing MRV tools and technologies.

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

Yes Partially x No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially x No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially x No Not applicable at this stage

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

3.3.5 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?

¹⁷Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

Yes x Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The PNRPS identifies several of its strategies and activities as relevant for addressing corruption and vested interests. These mainly deal with institutional and verification issues but the document does not identify existing anti-corruption measures or set out a specific plan to reduce the risk of corruption for a national REDD+ Programme.

3.3.6 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. 4

Men Total No. 4

Comments:

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

Total No. 135

Comments:

3.3.8 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 X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes x Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The PNRPS states that "all REDD+ projects in ancestral domains areas will be required to comply" with the principles of FPIC, as set out in the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA). However, this does not address areas outside ancestral domains (e.g. with customary rights held by 'local communities' rather than Indigenous Peoples). The PNRPS itself, moreover, is not a legally enforceable document.

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

Yes Partially x No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The process of establishing safeguards for REDD+ and its co-benefits is still ongoing.

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

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁸, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁹ policies and gender mainstreaming²⁰:

¹⁸Inclusive 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

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²¹:

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

Yes Partially No X Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The UN-REDD Philippines Programme, while short-lived, provided the country a development framework with which to consolidate and gather the milestones and lessons from REDD+ activities in the country. The Programme provided the mechanism to link all these initiatives into one national REDD+ programme that will aid the country in fully participating in REDD+ regime and implementing its programmes.

The initial preparedness programme leaves us with outputs that provide the building blocks for a more robust REDD+ Programme. The integration workshop with other partners like GIZ, NLBI and USAID, showed how these outputs could serve as stepping stones to a higher level of work, from governance, implementing appropriate safeguards and most of all, in MRV. Activities on how to sustain these gains are identified and similarly, the gaps and weaknesses are identified as well and used as bases for a country-led programming for REDD+.

As mentioned in the previous reports, the DENR, through FMB is slowly making adjustments in its programming to include support to REDD+ activities. FMB has integrated the REDD+ functions in its structure and will continue to sustain UN REDD's outputs. It will continue to work with the PEB members, the interim NMRC, CCC, and the TWGs. With the partnership that the government has established through the Programme, we are confident that we will be able to be able to fully prepare and implement REDD+ in the country.

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.

¹⁹Pro-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.

²⁰The 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.

²¹Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

Undersecretary AnalizaTeh
DENR Focal Person on UN-REDD

5 Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The UN-REDD Programme provided an opportunity for civil society groups engaged in REDD-Plus in the Philippines to work in partnership with key government agencies, notably, the DENR-FMB, other DENR bureaus, the NCIP and the Climate Change Commission, in pursuing the implementation of the PNRPS. Such partnerships are reflected in the implementation of the various programme components and they play an important role in the further refinement and effective implementation of the PNRPS.

Under the programme, the needed participatory and multi-stakeholder processes for the formulation of the NMRC framework, operations manual and the PMRC framework were undertaken. These processes were done almost simultaneously with the REDD-Plus roadshows. Moreover, these participatory processes built on existing processes in REDD-Plus demonstration sites in the Philippines.

The formalization and institutionalization of the NMRC remains to be a challenge. It is a critical area of governance work that necessitates additional time and process owing to, among others, the institutional constraints within the concerned government agencies involved. The one year time frame of the UN REDD programme is therefore insufficient given these circumstances.

It is hoped that the governance and other key initiatives under this programme can be continued in light of other existing efforts to implement the PNRPS in its Readiness Phase.

*Grizelda "Gerthie" Mayo-Anda
Member, PNRPS Policy and Governance Component Team
Executive Director, Environmental Legal Assistance Center
CodeREDD member*