

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Final Report

Solomon Islands

UN-REDD Programme

June 2014

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

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1. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are requested to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UNREDD SOLOMON ISLANDS PROGRAMME: SUPPORT TO INITIAL READINESS
Implementing Partners ¹	Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and Ministry of Forest and Research)
Participating Organizations	

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	18 months	No-Cost Extension	Yes
NPD Signature Date	3rd May 2011	Current End Date	June 2014
Date of First Fund Transfer ²	May 2011	Mid-term Review	No
Original End Date ³	31 June 2012	Mid-term Review Date	N/A

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2014 ⁷
FAO			
UNDP	550,000	550,000	489,945.11
UNEP			
Indirect Support Cost (7%)			
Total	550,00	550,000	489,945.11

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

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

3 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

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

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
June 2014	June 2014	June 2014	June 2014
Joel Scriven	Akiko Suzuki	Thomas Enters	Chanel Iroi

⁸ Each UN organization 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.

2. Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the results and identify key achievements of the NP. Additionally, the section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and for these parties to provide additional or complementary information.

2.1 Overall Results of the National Programme

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the NP has reached the expected outcomes and outputs identified in the National Programme Document. [500 words]

- Potential REDD+ strategies linking to the development of capacity to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through REDD+ reviewed by the Taskforce and Working Groups and incorporated into the Roadmap.
- The Roadmap recommends establishing a national REDD+ Committee, a national REDD+ focal point and national REDD+ Implementation Unit. In response, the MFR recruited a Forestry REDD+ officer in December 2013, after establishing the REDD+ implementation unit.
- The development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure for awareness-raising, and the structure was supported by the respective technical working groups.
- A national REDD+ website was developed hosted by the MECDM <http://202.1.169.27/itsolution/>.
- A number of awareness raising and training events were organized in Honiara and provinces with support from the REDD+ Taskforce and working groups. This work has significantly increased both the number of people (mainly in Honiara and key provinces) participating and deepened awareness of REDD+ in the Solomon Islands.
- An assessment of existing safeguards and gaps was conducted during the preparation of the background document by the policy advisor. The initial assessment shows that while there are safeguards such as the Environment Impact Assessment process (which includes both social and environmental elements) under the *Environment Act 1998*, the ability of the country to fully implement them has been limited. This is due to limited capacity within the respective government agencies and also negligence on the part of those responsible for implementing them. Another example of an environmental safeguard for the forestry sector is the code of logging practice which comprehensively provides for how logging operations should occur in order to reduce environmental impacts. This has not been fully implemented due to weak monitoring and inability of the MFR to enforce the code.

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53

- A guidance note on REDD+ safeguards was prepared to accompany the draft Roadmap and circulated to stakeholders for review.
- Based on the review of safeguards an overall approach to REDD+ safeguards and an information system to report on these was discussed and identified, which is going through consultation with key
- The MRV “hands-on” training was held in South Choiseul has resulted in more than 30 participants. The MRV Training was a good example of inter-agency collaboration for REDD+ both at the national and regional levels. The MFR, through its development budget, funded over 60% of the training. The UN-REDD Programme co-financed the remaining 40%. SPC-GIZ, through its regional project on climate protection through forest conservation, then met travel costs for four officers from Fiji’s Department of Forests to support the delivery of the training.

The primary recommendations to emerge from the training event were:

1. Develop and initiate a framework for National Forest Inventory (NFI);
2. Conduct a mapping, stratification, and field measurement campaign to systematically collect information to fully characterize the forest carbon stocks and inform the development of a national Reference Emission Level;
3. Create a permanent sample plot network protocol for use in long-term monitoring, measurement, reporting, and 3rd party verification;

- Basic MRV guidance notes have been formulated and are included in the MRV section of the

Roadmap.

2.2 Ancillary results

Please provide a description of results that had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered in the process of implementing the National Programme. [250 words]

The UNREDD Programme activity results were used as baselines to resource mobilize further funding for REDD+ process in the Solomon Islands by SIG requests for support through other agencies to look at the environmental safeguards to ensure that the additionality of REDD is also addressed under sustainable development. For example the GEF/FAO Integrated Sustainable Management Project.

The proposed investment has been developed to strengthen and complement ongoing efforts by the government of the Solomon Islands and its partners in order to promote new approaches to sustainable forest management that is socially viable, economically feasible, and environmentally sound. In total, the GEF-5 allocation to the project is US\$ 5.67 million, with an additional amount of at least USD 30.67 million confirmed as co-financing.

The projects' objective is to assist the Government of the Solomon Islands to implement *integrated management of protected and productive forest landscapes for sustainable community development and multiple environmental benefits*. Its global environmental objective is to support biodiversity conservation through expansion, enhanced management and financial sustainability of the country's developing protected area network; sustainable and integrated landscape management targeting productive mixed-use corridor and buffer zone landscape; improved forest and natural resource management by local communities (e.g. including gender dimensions of non-timber forest product harvesting), and; the restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and non-forest lands.

2.3 In Focus

Please provide an example of an outstanding achievement made by the NP. [150 words]

The government through Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFR) actively resource mobilize additional funding for the sustainability of Programme outcomes. The MoFR recruited a Forestry REDD+ officer in December 2013 after establishing a REDD+ implementation unit. In addition, four new positions for forest monitoring have been secured and confirmed for 2014. MFR sought additional financial resources for 2014 for two REDD+ related development budgets, proposed by the planning section for the Department of Forestry. The first budget was for national forest monitoring and inventory and second for forest biomass and carbon assessment training and capacity development. The Climate Change Division through MECDM also sought resources to support climate change mitigation activities, in particular through NAMAs, of which REDD+ is an important component. MECDM has also been working with UNDP to align GEF resources to support these efforts.

2.4 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information

not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

Government stakeholders, as regulators of natural resources development, sees the REDD+ readiness work as a strategic entry point for advocating and strengthening sustainable forest management and strengthening environmental management accountability across government. The REDD+ Readiness process also reveals the kind of gaps the country will need to address in order to facilitate sustainable natural resource management. An example is strengthening the safeguards process, benefit sharing and transparency in the forestry licensing system. Therefore, the government stakeholders have been aware of the need for increased government accountability in order to implement REDD+.

2.5 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

The involvement of non-government organizations in advocating for natural resources management, good governance and inclusive participation in decision making ensures the REDD+ readiness work compliments their work on the ground and their inputs are reflected in policy processes related to REDD+. From this perspective, there is an increasing sense of ownership of REDD+ readiness efforts from non-government stakeholders.

2.6 Results Framework Matrix

The results framework aims to measure overall results of the National Programme against the outcome and output targets identified in the National Programme document log frame. In cases where there are no achievements or shortfalls in achieving targets, a thorough justification is required. Requirements for the sections include:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title and indicate if the outcome was achieved. Please list each outcome indicator, the associated baseline and expected target for the National Programme. Please provide an assessment of whether the target has been achieved and expected outcome met.
- For each output, please provide the output title and list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected overall target and delivery against this target.
- Please repeat this for all outputs and outcomes listed in the NP results framework (or revised version after inception workshop or mid-term review).

Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved
<p>By June 2014 quarterly meetings for the National REDD+ Taskforce and Working Groups, whose members were appointed by Cabinet was operational. The members of the taskforce and working groups were actively involved in the discussions and decision making processes.</p> <p>The taskforce also prepared a cabinet paper on the progress of the UNREDD Programme and recommended that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government of the Solomon Islands takes full ownership of the development and implementation of a national approach to REDD+; 2. Government leadership facilitates a multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of REDD+; 3. The Government of the Solomon Islands considers the establishment of an official mechanism for the review and approval of forest carbon initiatives and that adequate time is provided for the development of a full framework to guide implementation of REDD+ within the Solomon Islands. <p>The Solomon Islands Government Cabinet has endorsed the current work of the UN-REDD Programme and acknowledges the importance of a multi-sectoral approach. On the third issue, Cabinet has fully endorsed the view and recommends that the UN-REDD Programme facilitate such a mechanism in coordination with the MECDM and the MFR in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1896&Itemid=53</p> <p>Over the period of the programme below are some examples of the activities undertaken by the taskforce.</p> <p>In May 2013, a number of the members of the national REDD+ Taskforce travelled to Fiji as part of a Regional REDD+ capacity building initiative. Members of the Taskforce and working groups were able to observe how the Government of Fiji is implementing its REDD+ readiness programme and raise their awareness of the important role of a multi-stakeholder group. Lessons learned from each member of the working groups were presented in their study tour reports submitted to the PMU. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2350&Itemid=53</p>	

The second quarter meeting of the REDD+ Taskforce and the working groups was organized over a two-day period during 22-23 May 2013 combined with a national safeguards workshop. The workshop reviewed preliminary stakeholder mapping, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as potential REDD+ strategies. These multi-stakeholder groups were also introduced to how a national Safeguards Information System (SIS) could be structured, and during an open plenary, discussed the potential ways to further develop nationally appropriate safeguards (including approaches to stakeholder engagement) and a SIS. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1896&Itemid=53

By the end of the programme in June 2014 All three outputs under outcome 1 was fully completed (albeit not within two months, which was not a realistic time frame). - Terms of reference were indeed drafted and were adequate. - The working group was formed although heavily biased towards government and NGO participation with less than desirable participation from the private sector. - The group met five or six times during the life of the project (although minutes were kept for only two of those minutes)

<i>Outcome 1.indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group formed within two months and meets on a quarterly basis as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD+ process in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ process in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the second quarter of 2014, the National REDD+ Taskforce and Working Groups reviewed and approved the improved version of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap together with technical guidance notes. MECDM to submit to Cabinet for official endorsement.

Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broad-based, multi-stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No multi-stakeholder working group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Meetings for REDD+ Taskforce and Working Groups Engaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this output there were 3 activities envisioned: (1) to draft Terms of Reference for the REDD+ Task Force; (2) to identify possible members for the working; and (3) to provide a workshop and follow-up on the meetings of the working group. By the end

national REDD+ working group	on REDD+ in place.	in REDD+ process	of the project all three activities were achieved.
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Output 1.2: Policy and sectoral analyses to inform the development of the Roadmap

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and oversight process in place within four months Report produced within 10 months of programme inception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy and sectoral analysis for REDD+ undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of existing institutional structures Assessment of existing drivers of deforestation and degradation and past and present strategies to address them Identification of potential approaches to REDD+ Strategies Proposal for revised institutional approach and improved coordination Review and finalize REDD+ Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial assessment of existing institutional structures was completed through the preparation of the background document by the policy advisor. The assessment shows that REDD+ implementation would require structural changes within the MFR and the MECDM in order to coordinate and implement REDD+ activities. Institutional capacity development on forest governance, national forest monitoring systems for REDD+, transparency and accountability are some of the key components covered by the background document http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53 The assessment of existing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was also completed in the background document. The major driver of deforestation and degradation in the country is unsustainable logging. This is due to country's reliance on logging as a major source of income. The analysis also reflected that subsistence agriculture is an increasingly important driver of deforestation through shifting cultivation, exacerbated by indirect factors such as rapid population growth. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53 Potential REDD+ strategies linking to the development of capacity to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through REDD+ were reviewed by the Taskforce and Working Groups and incorporated into the Roadmap. The first draft of the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap underwent review by key stakeholders. The Roadmap recommends establishing a national REDD+ Committee, a national REDD+ focal point and national REDD+ Implementation Unit. In response, the MFR with support from MECDM recruited a Forestry REDD+ officer in December 2013, after establishing the REDD+ implementation unit.

Output 1.3: A REDD+ readiness roadmap			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road map in place after 10 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roadmap process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roadmap in place by end of 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap document completed and circulated to stakeholders for review by end of 2013 and finalised by June 2014 for submission to cabinet for endorsement.

Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome partially Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>This outcome has three outputs as listed below.</p> <p>Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.</p> <p>Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+</p> <p>Output 2.3: A rapid/initial cost-abatement assessment.</p> <p>By June 2014 (programme end), progress has been done to achieve a stakeholder guideline to ensure stakeholder awareness and involvement in decision making process of REDD in SI. Though it must be said that not all of the planned outputs were completed or fully completed due to the timeframe of the programme.</p>			
<i>Outcome 2.indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad stakeholders Awareness carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No awareness on REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness strategy in place and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD” Modest progress made. Concerned government officials and some NGO staff have indeed an understanding of the

			REDD process. This does not appear to be the case for landowners, many private sector actors and the public at large.
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Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan developed within 4 months Programme delivered by end of INP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited understanding of REDD+ at constituency level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop process of communication and capacity building for 2013 for REDD+ Readiness Development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure Website developed and published Awareness raising / training events delivered 	<p>The process for communication and capacity building began during the life of the programme has progressed from the initial start. Key achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure for awareness-raising, and the structure was supported by the respective technical working groups. A national REDD+ website was developed hosted by the MECDM http://202.1.169.27/itsolution/. A UN-REDD Programme brochure which was developed and circulated through awareness-raising, consultation and training events. <p>A number of awareness raising and training events were organized in Honiara and provinces with support from the REDD+ Taskforce and working groups. This work has significantly increased both the number of people (mainly in Honiara and key provinces) participating and deepened awareness of REDD+ in the Solomon Islands. In addition to these awareness-raising events, there were also consultation, and two MRV training events, and key members of the Taskforce undertook a study tour to Fiji. Stakeholders were particularly interested in the potential contribution that the five REDD+ activities to towards sustainable development in the Solomon Islands. The focus of many of the awareness activities were on the benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon.</p>

Output2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan developed within four months; Programme delivered by the end of initial programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No FPIC process in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPIC processes to be reflected in the REDD+ Roadmap Develop guidance note on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ implementation 	<p>Some work were done to develop an FPIC guidance note to accompany the Roadmap that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with Taskforce members regarding the scope of the stakeholder engagement guidance note during the two-day national stakeholder workshop on safeguards in May 2013; - Development of an outline of the stakeholder engagement guidance note, encompassing FPIC and other broader stakeholder engagement and consultation methods, which has been shared for initial comments and will be linked to the first draft of the Roadmap. <p>Though a plan was not produced by the end of the programme.</p>
Output2.3: Promoting social and environmental benefits whilst reducing risks from REDD			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and discussion on the formulation of a nationally appropriate safeguards mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current approach to or analysis of safeguards for REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of existing safeguards and gaps Develop guidance note on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ Implementation Development of an approach to safeguards – including indicators, safeguard information system Development of guidance note for implementation of safeguards in SI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of existing safeguards and gaps was conducted during the preparation of the background document by the policy advisor. The initial assessment shows that while there are safeguards such as the Environment Impact Assessment process (which includes both social and environmental elements) under the <i>Environment Act 1998</i>, the ability of the country to fully implement them has been limited. This is due to limited capacity within the respective government agencies and also negligence on the part of those responsible for implementing them. Another example of an environmental safeguard for the forestry sector is the code of logging practice which comprehensively provides for how logging operations should occur in order to reduce environmental impacts. This has not been fully implemented due to weak monitoring and inability of the MFR to enforce the code. <p>http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guidance note on REDD+ safeguards was prepared to accompany the draft Roadmap and circulated to stakeholders for review. <p>Based on the review of safeguards an overall approach to REDD+ safeguards and an</p>

			information system to report on these was discussed and identified, which is going through consultation with key stakeholders. It is anticipated that this work will also align with the on-going efforts to develop safeguards within the transport sector
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Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>By June 2014 (programme end), Three national workshops on MRV methodology were completed, as was a study tour to Fiji. An attempt to introduce selected participants to forest carbon measurement techniques was completed in Choiseul province. For this exercise, three forestry officers from Fiji flew in and acted as team leaders under the MRV consultant. However, there should be no expectations that a true capacity to establish a REL or implement an MRV process has been achieved. Only the foundation for this was set and an FAO regional project entitled “Strengthening Regional Support for National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the Pacific” is now in place and will carry this effort forward.</p>			
Outcome 3.indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Capacity of National counterparts on REL and MRV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REL and MRV capacity assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REL and MRV capacity assessment initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities foreseen were carried out with the support of FAO’s regional programme

Output3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment report. Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No national REL and MRV capacity assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of MRV Expert MRV Training workshop on data collection Develop guidance note for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRV expert’s (consultant) first mission (June 18-23) included meetings with the MFR on the overview of MRV, assessment of MFR's activities, and identification of skills and roles for MRV training. A presentation was also made to all heads of forestry and forestry staff. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=294

<p>delivered by end of INP</p>		<p>data collection for MRV in Solomon Islands</p> <p>Develop step-by-step guidance to implement MRV REDD+ Readiness in Solomon Islands</p>	<p>6&Itemid=53</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRV expert conducted a training workshop on data collection for all stakeholders. The training provided an overview of MRV skills and methods, an overview of the needs of the Solomon Islands to reach international reporting standard (in terms of equipment, data and personnel) and what information is available (GIS, inventory databases, etc.). http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2946&Itemid=53 - The MRV “hands-on” training was held in South Choiseul has resulted in more than 30 participants. The MRV Training was a good example of inter-agency collaboration for REDD+ both at the national and regional levels. The MFR, through its development budget, funded over 60% of the training. The UN-REDD Programme co-financed the remaining 40%. SPC-GIZ, through its regional project on climate protection through forest conservation, then met travel costs for four officers from Fiji’s Department of Forests to support the delivery of the training. <p>The primary recommendations to emerge from the training event were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and initiate a framework for National Forest Inventory (NFI); 2. Conduct a mapping, stratification, and field measurement campaign to systematically collect information to fully characterize the forest carbon stocks and inform the development of a national Reference Emission Level; 3. Create a permanent sample plot network protocol for use in long-term monitoring, measurement, reporting, and 3rd party verification; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic MRV guidance notes have been formulated and are included in the MRV section of the Roadmap.
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Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan developed within four months; • Programme delivered by the end of initial programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No FPIC process in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPIC processes to be reflected in the REDD+ Roadmap • Develop guidance note on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ implementation 	<p>Some work were done to develop an FPIC guidance note to accompany the Roadmap that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with Taskforce members regarding the scope of the stakeholder engagement guidance note during the two-day national stakeholder workshop on safeguards in May 2013; - Development of an outline of the stakeholder engagement guidance note, encompassing FPIC and other broader stakeholder engagement and consultation methods, which has been shared for initial comments and will be linked to the first draft of the Roadmap. <p>Though a plan was not produced by the end of the programme.</p>

2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Please provide a summary of any key changes made to the National Programme Document relating to the results framework, indicators, outcome, outputs, implementing partners or duration of the (NP).

N/A

If the **results framework** was revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

If the **NP outcomes or outputs** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

If the **results framework indicators** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

If the **NP implementing partners** were changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

If the **duration of the NP** was changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

3. Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case where lessons learned have been identified.

Please provide a narrative of the **most significant lessons** learned during the implementation of the National Programme. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. [150 words]

1. The three phases of REDD+ need to be understood in order to manage expectations at both national and community levels.
2. It is critical that the Readiness process is accompanied by demonstration activities and thus a larger size programme would have been more meaningful. The site for demonstration would have then been used to test processes such as stakeholder engagement, FPIC, safeguards, benefit distribution and the technical components for MRV and REL/RL.
3. More flexibility in terms of timeframe should be given in order for countries to fully develop

the respective thematic areas of REDD+. For example safeguards are already a huge thematic area to cover, and then there is FPIC, stakeholder engagement, benefit sharing, discussion on multiple benefits and other areas relating the governance all linking to capacity to implement effectively the five REDD+ activities.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **inter-sectoral coordination** during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

Intersectoral coordination was a challenge from the start. Over the implementation of the project the Project Management Unit and the key line ministries (MECDM, MoFR) through constant dialogues formed a working coordination mechanism through identifying focal points within line ministries. A lessons learned through the implementation is to ensure that information sharing within the line ministries are constantly done as well as connecting responsible ministries during the formulation of the project and clarifying the roles each play so they could take ownership of the work each play to realize the outcomes of the programme. Through the challenges the line ministries through the end of the programme were fully involved though the inter-sectoral coordination with private sector is still a work in progress.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the **technical dimensions** of the national programme during implementation: [150 words]

During the implementation of the INP, it was evident that clear that guidelines was needed to enhance the technical capacity within government ministries and agencies to ensure that the government has the technical capacity to collect, organize and centralize the technical and socioeconomic data required for REDD+ initiatives.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **REDD+ readiness process** during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

During the implementation it was obvious that the SESA was a very important assessment approach leading to a risk management framework guiding a country on how to address environmental and social issues during the REDD+ readiness phase. It is focused on addressing existing safeguards of the World Bank and other delivery partners and is a conditionality on all FCPF grant contracts. Although the primary purpose of SESA is to minimise the environmental and social risks of FCPF investments, SESA could also inform overall national safeguard responses for REDD.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **anchoring REDD+** in the national development process: [150 words]

Inorder for REDD+ to be embedded into the National Development process, not only would it need to be included in the National Development Strategy of the country but needs to be mainstreamed into current line ministries' plans, strategies and legislations. For example Weak legislative coherence in land use undermines a steady progress in terms of preparedness to absorb REDD+ safeguard and gender activities under the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap 2012-2020. Further, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) will not likely to be ready to start working competently as a partner in combating deforestation and forest degradation under the REDD+ platform until the legislative connections are clear and binding. As a result, the current weak legislative environment

will lead to weak or unreliable coordination with partners due to unclear responsibilities, lack of systematic response from MAL (in any case, more ad-hoc responses will be the norm), low budgetary support for land use activities and inadequate prioritization of land use activities due to lack of direction and limited information for comprehensive planning.

On an individual level it could lead to a feeling of frustration, unfulfilling work environment, demotivating and lateness to work due to unclear directions. It is pivotal that the legislative gap be addressed to improve the outlook for land use in the country.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **implementation and sequencing** of national programme support: [150 words]

1. The national circumstances and level of development of the country mean many of the governance issues are either partially in place or not present at all. This means many similar processes will need to be established in order to facilitate REDD+ activities implementation.

Please provide a narrative of any **other lessons** learned during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

1. It is important that the national REDD+ programme has communications officers as the programme covers many thematic areas and strategic communications with stakeholders are crucial in establishing effective working networks and coherence across the efforts.
2. Implementation arrangements are a challenge and one that require some innovation on the ground

3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or conclusion of the national programme. [150 words]

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]

[input text]

Unintended Consequences [150 words]

[input text]

3.2 Inter-agency Coordination

This section aims to collect relevant information on how the NP is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

Was the NP in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government? If not, please explain what measures were put in place to address this. [150 words]

Yes the NP was in line with the country's National Development strategy and the Pacific UNDAF and SI country action Plan.

Please briefly summarize what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the NP. [150 words]

The NP in the Solomon Islands is financially administered through UNDP, while both FAO and UNDP regional advisors provide technical oversight in the implementation of INP activities. UNEP also provides technical inputs on an ad-hoc basis for activities related to UNEP's expertise under the UN-REDD Programme. This arrangement has worked well.

Was a HACT assessment undertaken? If yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency? [150 words]

The NP's modality was based on a HACT assessment by UNDP

3.3 Risk Narrative

This section aims to capture the key internal and external risks experienced by the programme during implementation.

Please provide a summary of the key internal risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

Coordination within Government at times is a challenge due to the limited capacity, time and resources. The action taken to manage the challenge is to strengthen the engagement process, communication and planning process with the Government partners. This ensures that there is an ongoing commitment towards the programme and its activities.

Administrative funding arrangement: At times request for payment of recruitment of ICs are delayed due to the procurement process. This is something the country office is trying to improve on and expand procurement's capacity to avoid delays.

Please provide a summary of the key external risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

Political Will and support. Given the ongoing changes in government, the roadmap and guidance note to cabinet has been slow to be passed in Cabinet.

In addressing this, implementing partners have been working closely with key minister's to inform them about the importance of the roadmap though side meetings.

4. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as not applicable (N/A) any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard: [100 words]

The country does not yet have a national REDD+ strategy.

Indicator	Start ⁹	End ⁹	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		x	Not yet initiated	The country does not yet have a national REDD+ strategy.
			Under design	
			Drafted, under deliberation	
			Adopted	
			Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
			Implementation in early stages	
			Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action			The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ¹⁰ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	[input text]

⁹ Mark with an X, the progress indicated by the qualifiers at the start and end of NP implementation.

¹⁰ Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

plans.			The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	[input text]
			The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	[input text]
			The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	[input text]
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.			The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	[input text]
			The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	[input text]
			The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	[input text]
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.			There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	[input text]
			Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	[input text]
			REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	[input text]
			There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	[input text]
			Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	[input text]

4.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard: [100 words] The country does not yet have a SIS

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?		x	No	Not in place
			SIS objectives determined	
			Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
			Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
			The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+			Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
			Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	[input text]
			Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	[input text]
			Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	[input text]
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	[input text]	

4.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Basic MRV guidance notes have been formulated and are included in the MRV section of the Roadmap.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?			Not yet initiated	Basic MRV guidance notes have been formulated and are included in the MRV section of the Roadmap.
		x	Capacity building phase	
			Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	
			Submission drafted	
			Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions			Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	[input text]
			Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	[input text]
			Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	[input text]
			Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	[input text]
			Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	[input text]

¹¹ FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

4.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all applicable and provide details of Other Source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?			No	Formulation of the Institutional capacity development background document on forest governance, national forest monitoring systems for REDD+, transparency and accountability are some of the key components covered by the background document http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53
		x	NFMS capacity building phase	
			Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced ¹² construction phase	
			NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries			NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
			NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	[input text]
			NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	[input text]
			NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	[input text]
			The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the	[input text]

¹² NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

		implementation of REDD+ activities;	
		The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	[input text]
		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	[input text]

5. Financial Delivery

The table below gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme at the end of programme implementation (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred ¹³	Total Expenditure ¹⁴	Delivery Rate ¹⁵ (%)
Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$102,804	\$154,993.85	150.77%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$102,804	\$154,993.85	150.77%
Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$238,318	\$141,613.28	59.42%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$238,318	\$141,613.28	59.42%
Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL/RL formulation and MRV.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$121,495	\$95,995.16	79.01%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$121,495	\$95,995.16	79.01%
Outcome 4: Project Management	FAO			
	UNDP	\$51,402	\$65,398.57	127.23%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$51,402	\$65,398.57	127.23%
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO			
	UNDP	\$35,981	\$31,944.25	88.78%
	UNEP			

¹³ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organizations from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund as reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

¹⁴ The sum of commitments and disbursements

¹⁵ Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

Indirect Support Costs (Total)	\$35,981	\$31,944.25	88.78%
FAO (Total):			
UNDP (Total):	\$550,000.00	\$489,139.76	88.93%
UNEP (Total):			
Grand TOTAL:	\$550,000	\$489,139.76	88.93%

6. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what actions were considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these were discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [100 words]
[input text]
Were any of the delays/obstacles raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [100 words]
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No
[input text]
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [100 words]
[input text]
How were these delays/obstacles addressed? [100 words]
[input text]

6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

During NP implementation, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [100 words]
The NP gave the government the opportunity to coordinate REDD+ activities in country through the taskforce to enable coordination of activities which resulted in positive collaborations. For example. The "hands-on" MRV training was held in South Choiseul and resulted in more than 30 participants being trained. The MRV Training is a good example of inter-agency and intra-agency collaboration for REDD+ both at the national and regional level. The Ministry Forest through its development budget funded over 60% of the training committing more than USD30, 000, the UNREDD Programme co-funded the remaining 40%. SPC-GIZ through its regional project on climate protection through forest conservation then met travel costs for four officers from the Fiji Department of Forests to support the MRV consultant for the training. The Ministry of Environment through the climate change division then funded the closing dinner for the MRV training. The on ground partners in ensuring that FPIC principles are applied for training on customary land include the Choiseul provincial government, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) and the Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF).
How were these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [100 words]
As per the example stated above these opportunities strengthened the NP and supported the activities of the NP as well.

6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

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; these

can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the Programme and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme. [150 words]

The government is taking active steps to ensure that the sustainability of Programme outcomes. The MFR recruited a Forestry REDD+ officer in December 2013 after establishing a REDD+ implementation unit. In addition, four new positions for forest monitoring have been secured and confirmed for 2014. MFR sought additional financial resources for 2014 for two REDD+ related development budgets, proposed by the planning section for the Department of Forestry. The first budget was for national forest monitoring and inventory and second for forest biomass and carbon assessment training and capacity development. The Climate Change Division through MECDM also sought resources to support climate change mitigation activities, in particular through NAMAs, of which REDD+ is an important component. MECDM has also been working with UNDP to align GEF resources to support these efforts.

A new UNDP project called “Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making through REDD+ Readiness” is currently designed and will provide strategic guidance towards the implementation of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. It is expected to start in July 2014.

Also the ongoing target support from FAO and the newly developed GEF 5 funding through FAO for sustainable forest Management are supports that will address the strategies within the roadmap.

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.

Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

Programme Executive Board Established: Yes No

Date of Last Meeting: June 2014

Number of meetings annually: 2 or on need basis.

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: [150 words]

Through the National REDD+ Task Force, the government inter ministries’ are fully onboard to work to ensure sustainability of the NP through their ministerial plans and policy. This commitment to supporting the sustainability of the programmes shows the government’s commitment and ownership of the programme.

The partner agencies (MECDM and MoFR) are represented on both the Programme Executive Board (PEB) and also the National REDD+ Taskforce. The representatives of these agencies, including the UN-REDD focal points have also been engaged throughout the year in delivery of the National Programme through consultation, workshops and meetings.

Are the UN-REDD Programme’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?

Fully Partially No

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

All stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process has been consulted throughout the implementation of the NP. This is evident in the NP's meetings and workshop minutes and reports.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme's activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the box below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

Member of the steering committee

Member of technical or other advisory committees

Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

[The involvement of non-government organizations in advocating for natural resources management, good governance and inclusive participation in decision making ensures the REDD+ readiness work compliments their work on the ground and their inputs are reflected in policy processes related to REDD+. From this perspective, there is an increasing sense of ownership of REDD+ readiness efforts from non-government stakeholders. Meanwhile, government stakeholders, as regulators of natural resources development, treat the REDD+ readiness work as a strategic entry point for advocating and strengthening sustainable forest management and strengthening environmental management accountability across government. The REDD+ Readiness process also reveals the kind of gaps the country will need to address in order to facilitate sustainable natural resource management. An example is strengthening the safeguards process, benefit sharing and transparency in the forestry licensing system. Therefore, the government stakeholders have been aware of the need for increased government accountability in order to implement REDD+.

6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below: (N/A)

Sources of Co-Financing ¹⁶	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing ¹⁷	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

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