

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



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Organization of the  
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# 2022 Workplan and Budget: Technical Assistance (TA) for REDD+ Implementation

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME

EXECUTIVE BOARD

INTERSESSIONAL DECISION 2/2021

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EB approval date: 26 October 2021

UN organizations	
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## UN-REDD Programme

### 2022-2025 Technical Assistance Multiyear Plan and 2022 Annual Work Plan and Budget / Norwegian contribution

#### Overview

UN-REDD is the UN's knowledge and advisory platform on forest solutions to the climate crisis. It is a UN flagship partnership, composed by three agencies – FAO, UNDP and UNEP – that work together to assist countries to implement the *Paris Agreement*, particularly Articles 5 and 6. Working with 65 partner countries, UN-REDD strives to reduce deforestation, promote sustainable land uses, advance international cooperative approaches to climate mitigation and mobilise climate finance to turn the tide on tropical deforestation.

The Government of Norway has been a key partner and donor of UN-REDD since its inception in 2008 and has indicated willingness to continue supporting UN-REDD, under its [new results framework](#) (see section 1.1), in its role in providing technical assistance (TA) to countries, including through knowledge management and communications, to advance the REDD+ agenda. In line with UN-REDD's 2025 outcomes 1<sup>1</sup> and 2<sup>2</sup>, a particular focus of the Norwegian contribution to the new results framework will be on ensuring a meaningful role of new results-based financing opportunities, more specifically the [ART/TREES](#) and the [LEAF Coalition](#). The [UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework](#) allows Norway and UN-REDD to facilitate countries and other jurisdictions to prepare for and scale up actions, enhance implementation and ensure the high environmental integrity of results. The present TA Multiyear Plan and 2022 Annual Work Plan and Budget intends to define and secure a continued support of Norway to UN-REDD over the period 2022-2025, based on an indication of *circa* 80M Krone (USD 10M) per year.

This document builds on the lessons learned from the 2018-2021 UN-REDD Programme and is a significant contribution to the 2021-2025 results framework. It outlines country, knowledge management and communications support, and its geographic focus (based on UN-REDD assessments conducted in 2020-2021), to be provided by the UN-REDD Programme over the coming four years. The document consists of two sections covering, on the one hand, the Multiyear Plan for the 2022-2025 Norwegian contribution to UN-REDD Programme's TA (USD 40M) and, on the other, the 2022 TA Annual Work Plan and Budget (USD 10M):

1. 2022-2025 Multiyear Plan
  - 1.1 Results Framework
  - 1.2 Budget
  - 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation
2. 2022 Annual Work Plan and Budget
  - 2.1 Country Support
  - 2.2 Knowledge Creation, Management and Communications Support
  - 2.3 Budget

For the multiyear plan, this document refers to the UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework and identifies the specific outputs that the Norwegian contribution will help deliver, and the related indicators and targets to measure the associated results to be achieved by end of 2025 (see Annex 3 for the 2022-2025 Monitoring Framework for the Norwegian contribution).

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<sup>1</sup> Forest-based GHG emission reductions and enhanced removals, of increasing quality (accuracy, certainty and permanence), unlocked at a level of 1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year

<sup>2</sup> Enabling USD 5 bn mobilised for REDD+ from results-based payment (RBP) schemes, carbon markets and other transactions under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement

The 2022 work plan and budget presents specific details on the main TA focus areas and the standard budget by outcome. This work plan is further complemented by two annexes: Annex 1 provides a prospective description of the country-level support during 2022; and Annex 2 presents global knowledge creation, management and communications interventions. These will be further detailed and consulted with relevant stakeholders as year 2022 approaches (e.g. a likely inception exercise in the last quarter of 2021).

This document will be shared with the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board for consideration at its meeting in September 2021.

## 1. Multiyear Plan for the 2022-2025 Norwegian contribution to UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA)

### 1.1 Results Framework 2021-2025

In 2021, UN-REDD initiated a [new results framework for the period 2021-2025](#), aiming to support countries to implement and enhance forest solutions to the climate emergency, notably through REDD+. This results framework positions UN-REDD to assist countries in accessing performance-based finance schemes for REDD+ results, including carbon markets (under Article 6 of the *Paris Agreement*) by supporting them to meet standards of high environmental integrity, as a means to further advance their efforts to deliver results

The results framework was designed on the basis of more than a decade of UN-REDD experience and lessons from the climate-forest nexus, at the global, country and community levels. It aligns UN-REDD to the major international development undertakings in the forthcoming decade, when the *Paris Agreement* enters full implementation and the Sustainable Development Goals should be realised. The framework incorporates provisions related to the current global COVID-19 crisis, articulating UN-REDD within the context of COVID-19 recovery, under a green recovery approach. The results framework has been consulted with diverse UN-REDD stakeholders since 2018, including the UN-REDD Executive Board, which welcomed it during its fourth meeting in June 2020. The framework also provides the basis for donor dialogues, for the preparation of annual work plans and budgets, and for managing, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme.

The results framework reflects the contribution of UN-REDD to forest climate solutions, particularly through REDD+. Forests are unique as natural capital, able to simultaneously address climate change, safeguard biodiversity, enhance rural livelihoods and sustain indigenous cultures. Forests are, in fact, the largest Nature-based Solution for climate mitigation. UN-REDD thus aspires to unlock forest solutions worldwide.

Looking to the 2030 horizon, the goal of UN-REDD is to help realise forest solutions to the climate emergency by avoiding carbon emissions and fostering carbon sequestration for at least 5 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, as proposed by the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (2019) and the UNEP Emissions Gap Report (2018). In pursuing this international goal, UN-REDD will employ both proven and innovative approaches that ensure the environmental integrity of carbon emission reductions and removals, promote social inclusion in climate policies, contribute to sustainable land management and realise non-carbon benefits – from safeguarding biodiversity to supporting local livelihoods and advancing the rights of indigenous peoples.

The UN-REDD strategy for the decade to 2030 turns around four inter-related outcomes:

1. Realising forest solutions
2. Rewarding forest solutions
3. Enhancing forest solutions
4. Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions

Within the scope of this ambition, the UN-REDD Results Framework for the period 2021-2025, is structured in 12 outputs that deliver on international agreements, respond to country demands and emerging trends, and that reflect donor interests. These represent key domains of policy advice, technical assistance and

knowledge that UN-REDD will provide to countries and stakeholders to advance forest solutions. For these policy and finance instruments to function and deliver ambitious and lasting transformations in land and forest sector, countries will need qualitative, independent and trusted advice to be able to navigate their complex technical, stakeholder and policy dimensions. UN-REDD, with a decade of expertise and country-level experience, is uniquely placed to provide such advice and support, in a continued way, so countries can be fully equipped to effectively implement their policy commitments, identify implementing actions, participate in financing mechanisms that already exist as well as those that are emerging - thus underpinning such commitments - and finally monitor the progress and their compliance with high quality technical, social and environmental standards.

In summary, the 2021-2025 results framework will allow the Programme to advance global innovation around REDD+ implementation and climate financing for forests by fostering policies and partnerships. UN-REDD will accelerate learning and momentum for action by deploying the convening power of the UN system to create connections and bring together political leaders, private sector and civil society around forest mitigation solutions. Technical assistance, policy advice and knowledge management and communications will be planned and delivered in ways that are catalytic and yield impacts at scale.

This includes UN-REDD playing the role of neutral convener and broker of knowledge and trust (but not transactions) between “supply” and “demand” of REDD+ results. The Programme will support key countries with high emission reduction potential, in terms of both quantity and quality, and who are committed and willing to scale up REDD+ actions that supply rigorous results of unequivocal environmental integrity. At the same time, TA will be delivered to countries and jurisdictions that may demonstrate potential in the longer term, whether as a result of past TA for REDD+ readiness, or more recent interest kindled by new opportunities for REDD+ results-based finance, or expressed high ambitions related to forests e.g. in the context of the NDC. A broader set of countries aspiring to deliver high-integrity emissions reductions could serve as an indicator of broader legitimacy and attractiveness of emerging opportunities for REDD+ results-based finance, beyond the frontrunners and demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of policies ensuring sustainable land use.

In addition to expanding on its traditional supply focused TA, UN-REDD, as partner to the [Green Gigaton Challenge](#), will also focus on helping to deliver an “unmistakable signal” of demand ambitions and support for forest conservation and restoration. This unmistakable demand signal will take the form of attractive and predictable financing for REDD+ results at scale; forest countries need a clear signal that international public and private funding will support the very large-scale investment requirements needed to achieve and go beyond NDC goals. The recent LEAF Coalition call for proposals, constitutes an important first step is transmitting such a demand signal and thus contributing to the overall goal of 1GtCO<sub>2</sub>e mitigation results by mid-decade.

#### About environmental integrity in forest-based mitigation

Persistent, and legitimate, concerns around the environmental integrity of forest carbon emission reductions and enhanced removals will be addressed by the Programme through a stepwise drive for enhanced quality of REDD+ results.

UN-REDD will support actions to generate forest-based GHG emission reductions and enhanced removals, of increasing quality (accuracy, certainty and permanence) for those countries and jurisdictions that have potential and interest in accessing emerging forest performance-based finance schemes and carbon markets, with results of high environmental integrity, conforming with emerging standards, such as ART/TREES.

### 1.2 UN-REDD 2022-2025 Consolidated Budget

This budget is based on a programme inception exercise conducted in 2020 and the annual budget for 2021, adjusted to accommodate: a) elevated levels of support to potential countries interested in supplying volumes of emissions reductions/enhanced removals to ART/TREES; and b) contributing to an unmistakable

demand signal of equivalent quality and commensurate floor prices (i.e. Outcome 2). Subsequent annual budgets from 2023 to 2025 will be defined through annual work planning and inception exercises, and endorsed by the UN-REDD Executive Board.

**Table 1. 2022-2025 Summary Budget by Outcome (in USD)**

Description	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Forest Solutions Realised	3,073,554				
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Forest Solutions Rewarded	2,843,267				
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Forest Solutions Enhanced	961,743				
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Connecting Actors for Forest Solutions	2,467,231				
<b>Programme Costs</b>	<b>9,345,795</b>				
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	<b>654,206</b>				
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>

Note: The Secretariat funding will be included in the above allocations. The 2022 budget matches the AWPB-2022 as presented in section 2 below. The budgets from 2023 to 2025 will be determined annually, within the total annual pledge.

### 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Out of the 12 outputs presented in the UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework, the four-year Norwegian contribution will contribute to specific outputs, for which the related result indicators and targets to be achieved by end of 2025 are presented in the provisional 2022-2025 Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the Norwegian contribution in Annex 3.

Regular reporting will continue being an integral part of monitoring and evaluation for systematic and timely provision of information on the Programme's progress, in line with MPTF requirements. The Participating UN Organisations will report this progress through a semi-annual update and an annual narrative report (as outlined in the relevant UN-REDD Memorandum of Understanding and Terms of Reference). The report will consolidate inputs from the three agencies to include sections on country support and global knowledge creation, management and communications. The semi-annual update will enable informed adaptive management by the Executive Board, together with the Participating UN Organisations and concerned countries.

In line with the programmatic commitment to gender mainstreaming, UN-REDD will systematically integrate gender equality and women's empowerment concepts across its technical support at local, national, regional and global levels. The Programme will continue employing its [Gender Marker Rating System](#) to comprehensively track and monitor the gender responsiveness of its support across the different outcomes, outputs, country support and knowledge topics, as well as to identify any lessons learned and good practices for replication.

As per the UN-REDD Fund Terms of Reference, a final Fund-level evaluation will be commissioned for assessing the impacts of the Fund as a whole, to be undertaken a year prior to Fund closure in 2025. Meanwhile, in the context of the Programme transitioning into a new phase and continuing beyond 2021, a formative (mid-term) review aimed at informing the next phase is being explored.

## 2. 2022 Work Plan and Budget

The 2022 Work Plan and Budget, presented in narrative form below and in greater detail in Annex 1 and 2, covers the technical assistance, knowledge creation and management and communications support that will be provided by the UN-REDD Programme over the coming year, with some indicative activities that can be anticipated now.

### 2.1 Country Support (Realising and rewarding forest solutions, and increasing ambitions / Outcomes 1-2-3)

Country support remains the key feature of the UN-REDD Programme. UN-REDD has been supporting countries with REDD+ implementation and increasing ambition and delivery of forest solutions in their NDCs, through both country-tailored technical assistance and knowledge generation, management and dissemination. Recognizing the need, value and transformation potential of direct in-country support in addition to technical assistance, particularly for effective cross-sectoral action, the Programme seeks to secure additional resources to expand modalities of support. From 2021, UN-REDD started to also assist countries to enhance the integrity of REDD+ results and access emerging opportunities to implement Article 6 of the *Paris Agreement*, especially with regards to international cooperative arrangements and carbon market platforms for forests, such as ART/TREES.

UN-REDD is currently supporting countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, selected through an inception exercise conducted in 2020-2021, on the basis of assessing their REDD+ readiness, their UNFCCC reports, their prospects for both generating forest-based emission-reductions and accessing REDD+ performance-based finance, and the country demand for UN-REDD support. The countries are: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia. Further details on their REDD+ status, their REDD+ prospects and their 2025 plans are presented in Annex 1.

The UN-REDD Management Group expects that in 2022 the Programme will continue supporting most of the countries as in 2021, while making effective use of emerging opportunities to advance REDD+ implementation at scale and prepare interested countries for ART/TREES.

It is important to note that the country-level support presents a pool of countries which have been identified, and their REDD+ prospects assessed, mindful that flexibility will be needed as the priority countries will be reviewed annually and the list adjusted as necessary, according to progress made by countries and jurisdictions, and redistribution of TA where it is most needed at any one time to make use of emerging opportunities. Further details will be shared for information and comment as part of the annual inception exercise that will be undertaken for every country, and global knowledge and communications, by the end of the preceding year. Annual inception exercises will be consultative processes engaging prospective country partners, international partners and donors investing in the Programme.

Annual inception, therefore, will permit the UN-REDD Management Group to thoroughly assess theoretical mitigation potential of different country and jurisdictional opportunities *vis-à-vis* the likely potential for results to be released once economic, political and social risks (as well as conducive factors) have been considered. The Management Group, guided by the annual inception exercise, will consider opportunities for support and allocate resources, set time-bound work plans and organize inter-agency teams to deliver support services. For each country and situation, agency comparative advantages and individual team member merits will inform inter-agency team selection. Different products and technical assistance needs will require different team compositions, which may change as opportunities emerge (or wane) in countries. In these instances, the UN-REDD Management Group may choose to re-deploy expertise and resources to



provide, for example, short-term support to another country; or it may choose to re-assign staff to an alternative activity not previously envisaged in the original annual work plan.

For each country, that is either on the immediate critical path to meet high environmental integrity standards, or building the pipeline for the longer term with a larger set of countries to generate a greater volume of emission reductions/enhanced removals, of high environmental integrity, Annex 1 presents:

- (i) progress of the country so far, focusing on where the country is expected to be by the end of 2021
- (ii) key milestones to be achieved by 2025
- (iii) main UN-REDD TA focus areas for 2022

## **2.2 Knowledge Creation, Management and Communications Support (Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions / Outcome 4)**

In 2022, knowledge creation, management and communications will continue to be pillars of UN-REDD, and the Programme will continue to provide a suite of global guidance, knowledge management and communications tools and activities to further deliver on Outcomes 1-3, also allowing the Programme to serve its many partner countries in order to turn the tide on deforestation.

UN-REDD will continue to increase the knowledge and capacities of countries, stakeholders and partners committed to REDD+ results and will provide a proven, scientific base to further strengthen global and regional REDD+ efforts through normative good practices, informed by real-world experiences in partner countries. Knowledge on good practices of innovative and scalable REDD+ solutions, drawing on lessons learned from activities undertaken through Outcomes 1-3, will be facilitated, captured and disseminated to scale up delivery of REDD+ and forest solutions across the world.

The UN-REDD knowledge management and communications infrastructure consists of the UN-REDD online portal, a regular flow of knowledge products (e.g. briefs, videos, reports), a set of knowledge events building on the new digital platforms and culture (e.g. UN-REDD webinars, contributions to multi-stakeholder events), a set of communication channels (e.g. newsletter, social media, website) and selected South-South cooperation initiatives. This knowledge management and communications infrastructure allows UN-REDD to disseminate lessons and good practice, to support its partner countries at large, and to stimulate a global movement for forest and climate action. Knowledge management also includes key cross-cutting dimensions, such as gender-responsive REDD+ approaches and informing the works of the UNFCCC Local Communities & Indigenous Peoples' Platform.

## 2.3 UN-REDD 2022 Budget

**Table 2. Outcome-based budget for 2022**

<b>Outcome 1: Forest Solutions Realised</b>				
<b>Budget categories</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staff and other personnel costs	1,274,280.00	1,112,465.94	286,000.00	2,672,745.94
Travel	46,620.00	44,498.64	10,422.43	101,541.07
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	155,400.00	-	-	155,400.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	77,700.00	56,250.00	9,916.82	143,866.82
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,554,000.00</b>	<b>1,213,214.58</b>	<b>306,339.25</b>	<b>3,073,553.83</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Forest Solutions Rewarded</b>				
<b>Budget categories</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staff and other personnel costs	672,073.70	907,987.10	825,000.00	2,405,060.80
Travel	42,004.60	36,319.48	35,958.46	114,282.54
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	84,009.20	-	121,800.00	205,809.20
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	42,004.60	56,609.87	19,500.00	118,114.47
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>840,092.10</b>	<b>1,000,916.45</b>	<b>1,002,258.46</b>	<b>2,843,267.01</b>
<b>Outcome 3: Forest Solutions Enhanced</b>				
<b>Budget categories</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staff and other personnel costs	265,920.00	385,937.35	154,000.00	805,857.35
Travel	16,620.00	15,437.49	10,417.76	42,475.25
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	33,240.00	-	-	33,240.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	16,620.00	56,250.00	7,300.00	80,170.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>332,400.00</b>	<b>457,624.84</b>	<b>171,717.76</b>	<b>961,742.60</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Global Knowledge Management: Connecting Actors for Forest Solutions</b>				
<b>Budget categories</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staff and other personnel costs	273,663.00	782,568.65	1,100,000.00	2,156,231.65
Travel	15,203.50	31,302.75	25,000.00	71,506.25
Contractual services	-	-	124,039.86	124,039.86
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-	-
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	15,203.50	56,250.00	44,000.00	115,453.50
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>304,070.00</b>	<b>870,121.40</b>	<b>1,293,039.86</b>	<b>2,467,231.26</b>
<b>Programme Costs</b>	<b>3,030,562.10</b>	<b>3,541,877.27</b>	<b>2,773,355.33</b>	<b>9,345,794.70</b>
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	<b>212,139.35</b>	<b>247,931.41</b>	<b>194,134.87</b>	<b>654,205.63</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,242,701.45</b>	<b>3,789,808.68</b>	<b>2,967,490.20</b>	<b>10,000,000.33</b>

## Annex 1 – Country specific support in 2022

The following profiles provide details on the support anticipated to the current 18 UN-REDD TA priority countries during 2022: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia. This TA is framed within the current REDD+ status and the 2025 horizon of each countries, which are also presented. These country briefs were prepared by the UN-REDD Team and will be subject to a revision in consultation with country stakeholders by the end of the current year, as part of the 2022 programme inception.

### Argentina

#### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

UN-REDD has consistently supported Argentina with technical and policy advice for the last seven years, first through targeted support on REDD+ safeguards and on national forest monitoring system, and then through a complete UN-REDD National Programme (NP). Through the implementation of the UN-REDD NP, and in close collaboration with other key initiatives such as the WB FCPF, Argentina successfully completed the REDD+ readiness phase, [fulfilling all of the requirements under the Warsaw Framework](#). Specifically, the country developed in a participatory manner and submitted to the UNFCCC its national REDD+ strategy which, together with other policies and initiatives acting under the overall framework of the Native Forests Law, is a key instrument for the country to achieve its NDC LULUCF commitments. Some relevant examples include: the national plan on sustainable forests management with integrated livestock (MBGI); the territorial planning of native forests (OTBN); the 2020 decree on agricultural crops export aiming at increasing crop/grain production and values, achieving higher income from export gains, recovering degraded land buffer areas. Its efforts to curb deforestation produced significant results for the period 2014-2016, some of which were rewarded through the GCF's REDD+ RBP pilot programme. Additionally, two bills currently under discussion in the National Congress (reform of the forest law and criminalization of environmental crimes) could further enhance the reduction of emissions from the LULUCF sector. The envisaged UN-REDD plan for 2021 geared towards ART/TREES compliance and carbon finance, while of interest to the country, had been put on hold due to limited time attention capacity at the government level and an already overloaded and hectic national agenda for 2021. The dialogue with the government will however continue, to reassess UN-REDD technical assistance for 2022 by November 2021.

#### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Looking to 2025, Argentina will seek to consolidate the implementation of the legal framework, enhance forest monitoring and planning, as well as enhancing the economic value of forests. More specifically, the country will advance in the implementation of specific programmes, including: forest supply area programs, integrated community plans, forest management with integrated livestock and early warning deforestation system. This with the aim of ensuring the country is in trajectory to meet its NDC target of limiting net emissions to 359 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030. UN-REDD technical assistance in detailing out and supporting the achievement of this national goal for 2022 will be further reassessed by November 2021.

### Chile

#### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Chile completed the REDD+ readiness elements and will continue to implement the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (ENCCRV), including improvements in the related

systems, and strengthening capacities and institutional coordination. The country developed an ambitious finance strategy to support the implementation of its ENCCRV, published in 2016. The estimated total budget for administration and implementation of the activities included in the ENCCRV is USD 433 million, for a planning horizon of nine years. This budget includes unconditional costs of 16% of the budget, for which there is a budget in the respective institutions nationwide. The remaining 84% corresponds to costs subject to availability of funding from various national and international sources. MINAGRI, CONAF and other national institutions are already managing to leverage this additional funding. In this context, Chile secured support from a wide array of sources, including the FCPF Carbon Fund and GCF Results Based Payment pilot programme that will provide roughly USD 90 million for results achieved from 2014 to 2024. By the end of 2021, Chile will optimize its financing strategy, including the assessment of the feasibility and potential to generate emission reductions under the ART/TREES standard, submit an updated FRL and implement a sophisticated and transparent benefit sharing mechanism that provides a sound basis for the use of the proceeds from REDD+ results. At the moment there is no clear definition of emission reductions rights, or who is entitled to the GHG certifications. These aspects might be regulated in the future, taking into consideration a sectorial perspective. So far, article 14 establishes that: The Ministry of the Environment must create, manage and maintain a public registry, which will contain the approved reduction or removals projects, as well as the certificates that certify verified emission reductions or removals, which must have a unique electronic identifier and may be transferred.

#### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Chile's updated NDC incorporated a new integration component that holistically contributes to addressing both the causes and the impacts of climate change. This is an effort to advance towards an integrated and synergistic vision in the design and implementation of climate action in Chile. This component encompasses ambitious targets for the LULUCF sector by 2030 that will be partially achieved in 2025. Chile commits its contribution through the following measures: sustainable management and recovery of 200,000 hectares of native forests, representing GHG captures of around 0.9 to 1.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq annually by 2030, to afforest 200,000 hectares, of which at least 100,000 hectares will comprise permanent forest cover, with at least 70,000 hectares of native species that will represent captures of between 3.0 and 3.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq annually by 2030, to reduce emissions in the forestry sector associated with degradation and deforestation of the native forest by 25%, with respect to average emissions in the period 2001-2013. The ENCCRV is one of the main tools that is being applied to reach the different targets on mitigation related to LULUCF, along with regulations and instruments granting incentives for forest owners to preserve or create new forests. The country will also continue to strengthen institutional capacities for REDD+ implementation and to promote social and environmental integrity of REDD+ emission reductions.

#### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, technical assistance will focus in supporting Chile to implement the improvement plan to overcome gaps and fulfill the MRV and safeguards requirements of forest carbon markets, initial focus on ART/TREES, including strengthening its Safeguards Information System to report on how safeguards have been addressed and respected, as well as improved monitoring and estimation of degradation emissions. Regarding legal aspects: As a next step, depending on the deliberations aimed to enact the law in 2021, it may be relevant to understand the implications of articles 14 and 27 of the draft climate change law in relation to emission reductions ownership, and explore the possibility of preparing a set of recommendations to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, and/or to provide support - as needed - in drafting the regulation, once the climate change law is adopted in late 2021 or in 2022.

## Colombia

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Colombia has advanced in the implementation of an important set of forest policies and actions in recent years, including: a National Policy for Deforestation Control and Sustainable Forest Management that sets a roadmap and establishes deforestation reduction targets, whose goals have been reflected in the Nationally Determined Contribution; a National Council to Combat Deforestation and Other Associated Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF); a National Restoration Plan with an associated goal of planting 180 million trees; the delimitation of the agricultural and livestock frontier in 2018; incentives schemes such as the carbon tax-break for carbon-neutrality and payments for environmental services; support for community forestry; the creation of the National Indigenous Environmental Commission (CNAI) in 2021; a Safeguards Information System (and is working in putting it into operation), and yearly summaries of information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected. In addition, Colombia has now presented a reference level at national scale. During 2021, Colombia is expected to produce a TREES Concept Note. Last, the country is progressing towards the accreditation process of Finagro to the GCF, with technical assistance for ESMS development & implementation.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Towards 2025, one of the main country goals, reflected in its updated NDC, is to reduce deforestation to less than 100,000 ha/yr by 2025 and provide the policy and financial incentives to continue towards a net zero deforestation by 2030. The sudden increase in deforestation, associated with the post-conflict dynamics, will also need to be contained and reversed through the full implementation of the national REDD Strategy. In addition, consolidation of the peace process and full implementation of the peace agreements, including sustainable agrarian reform and support for community development, will also be key to conserve forests and will demand significant state capacity. The country will also improve the quality of its REDD+ emission reductions, by linking these emission reductions to environmental and social integrity criteria.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

Key areas of support in 2022, taking into account existing support from other initiatives, include: support the development of TREES Registration Document, including preparation of improvement plans where appropriate; institutional arrangements and processes to manage commitments with multiple sources of finance (including non-state actors) that may encompass different requirements and standards; support mechanisms to protect and respect the rights of indigenous peoples and afrocolombian communities in climate & forests policies and programmes, including rights to land and resources, human rights and cultural rights; advance the integration of forest degradation in REDD+ reporting; continue to promote and strengthen the multi-stakeholder governance structures that facilitates the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in climate and forests affairs; as well as supporting expansion and consolidation of community forestry and forest restoration.

## Costa Rica

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Costa Rica is already engaged in various REDD+ Results-Based Payment initiatives, particularly the GCF, the Carbon Fund (WB/FCPF) and ART/TREES. In late 2020, the country signed an ERPA with the World Bank's FCPF and also received approval for a REDD+ Result-Based Payment proposal from the Green Climate Fund (with UNDP as Accredited Entity). As soon as ART/TREES started operations, Costa Rica prepared a detailed concept note, with technical assistance from UNDP that served to thoroughly assess the country prospects and needs, and submitted formally to the ART Secretariat in December 2020. The country has set out an intense process in 2021 to complete all the monitoring, reporting and verification requirements to generate and register the first TREES units by the end of the year.

This national process is solidly led by FONAFIFO, the National Fund for Forest Finance. UN-REDD will play a significant role in knowledge management throughout this process, so that Costa Rica's pioneer work in ART/TREES and carbon market readiness can be disseminated across the region and globally, so to stimulate more countries and jurisdictions to come forward with proposals. It is to be noted that Costa Rica will strive to apply the *San Jose Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets* to any deal moving forward – an international pledge that Costa Rica has been leading, thus giving its capital city's name to it.

#### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

The backbone of Costa Rica's REDD+ performance is a national scheme for payment for ecosystem services (PES), under FONAFIFO, which was a pioneer of environmental finance in the 1990s and is evolving to also become a pioneer of climate finance in the times of the *Paris Agreement*. Over the past years, the PES programme has been essentially funded by the national fuel-tax and water fees, with minimal contribution of the national private sector. In the next 5 years, international resources from RBPs schemes and carbon markets are of enormous importance to update and expand this programme, in line with the ambitious goals of the NDCs, while the country seeks to decarbonise its economy (which will reduce fuel consumptions and thus the associated tax income that has been the PES source up to the present). This is a key and complex economic, financial and environmental transition that Costa Rica aims at in the 2025 horizon.

#### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2021, along the country's submission process to ART with TREES compliance, FONAFIFO is currently in conversations with the international forest-finance facilitator Emergent to access carbon markets for results that the country has achieved in 2016-2017. Anticipating that 2021 plans succeed, the main areas of focus in 2022 will concern the operationalisation of a potential Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with Emergent. Critical features of such operationalization concern high environmental integrity, coherence with the NDC with avoidance of double counting, the development of a plan to use the proceeds from the sale of TREES units, and fulfilment of the likely complex reporting processes.

In addition, as Costa Rica will strive to apply the *San José Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets*, support will be specifically required to fulfil such principles in the adoption and operationalization of any deal: e.g. ensuring that pre-2020 units are not to be used towards post-2020 targets, and warranting that all use of carbon markets toward international climate goals is subject to corresponding adjustments.

Furthermore, to ensure that no-double payment and/or double-counting will occur, support will be provided to develop a national registry, which is expected to become fully operational during 2022. This system, which will cover all sectors of the economy, is being integrated in the National Climate Change Metric System (<http://www.sinamecc.go.cr/>) under the management of the National Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Energy.

It is to be noted that a significant share of the proceeds from REDD+ RBPs will be used to support Costa Rica's World renowned [National Payment for Environmental Services Programme](#) (PES) which will be an important mechanism to transfer needed cash resources directly to impoverished groups to support the green COVID-19 recovery. Support will be provided to consolidate ongoing changes to improve environmental, gender and social outcomes of the PES, in particular to implement measures that increase participation of indigenous peoples and women (see [“+women+nature” initiative](#)). Finally, it is expected that there will be reporting requirements related to the use of proceeds in the context of a potential *Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement* with Emergent as well as carbon elements in the context of the ART/TREES process. Support will be provided to ensure that all these requirements are met.



Finally, to support the REDD+ implementation the technical assistance will support the expansion of the use of the Land Use, Land Cover, and Ecosystems Monitoring System (SIMOCUTE) to implement and assess the forestry policies.

## **Côte d'Ivoire**

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Côte d'Ivoire is politically committed to reducing GHG emissions by 28% by 2030 (low carbon scenario compared to 2012), as expressed in its NDC. This will be achieved, in part, through the implementation of the GHG reduction strategy stemming from deforestation and forest degradation, in addition to sustainable forest management and ambitious reforestation policies. The country has completed the REDD+ readiness phase, fulfilling each of the four pillars of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Côte d'Ivoire has also advanced towards developing an Emission Reduction Programme under the FCPF Carbon Fund and initial results should be reported during 2021. The country has successfully launched two jurisdictional approaches to deforestation-free cocoa production and rural development, in a context of protecting the country's last forest reserves in the Cavally region and deploying forest ecosystem restoration solutions in the Bélier region. In addition, the GCF/SAP/REDD+ project (PROMIRE) in Eastern Cote d'Ivoire is in inception phase and aims to advance opportunities for ecosystem restoration in the context of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative.

In 2021, the UN-REDD technical assistance will continue supporting the country's engagement to advance deforestation-free agriculture, with a focus on cocoa, a policy dialogue process with the EU on deforestation-free cocoa trade and private sector, and an NDC revision to fully integrate forest solutions and submit an enhanced and ambitious set of NDCs to the UNFCCC before the CoP-26. Moreover, UN-REDD will support the NFMS and finalize the country's safeguards information system, which could be interlinked with the jurisdictional-scale actions on the ground. Finally, UN-REDD will finalize economic and financial agroforestry models for cocoa and timber rooted into the jurisdictional approach and leverage potential public funding for jurisdictional actions to scale up sustainable business practices.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

By 2025, Cote d'Ivoire's jurisdictional programmes in Cavally, Belier, and in the Eastern part of the country will have delivered positive REDD+ results (avoided emissions and removals), and be rewarded by international results-based financing. This will reinforce the political agenda and its means to curb deforestation and degradation, and expand agroforestry and forest restoration efforts. In addition, deforestation-free supply chains (notably cocoa), rooted into jurisdictional approaches, will be scaled up at national level. UN-REDD will support Cote d'Ivoire in delivering REDD+ results with high social and environment integrity, rewarding with results-based finance through carbon standards such as ART/TREES, and removing deforestation from the supply chains.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, Cote d'Ivoire will require technical support to consolidate and expand jurisdictional endeavours for deforestation-free cocoa production and forest restoration, seeking REDD+ related investment and performance finance. These jurisdictional programmes, and the efforts to remove deforestation from supply-chains, are expected to deliver emission reductions going forward. UN-REDD will support a policy dialogue on how to capitalize on carbon markets on such expected progress in Bélier and Cavally jurisdictions and Eastern Côte d'Ivoire. Support is needed to compile the necessary documentation to access carbon finance, and this may be accompanied by necessary upgrades to the NFMS and SIS (to be determined over 2021) as well as continued support on deforestation-free commodities. Moreover, at the national-scale, continued support for submissions on emissions reductions/enhanced removals results and safeguards will provide essential basis for

jurisdictional-scale actions. Support is also planned for the effective implementation and monitoring of the revised NDC related forest solutions and REDD+ plans.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

DRC has demonstrated a strong leadership in the REDD+ agenda since its adoption by the UNFCCC. The National Strategy for REDD+ was prepared through an intense multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder process, then adopted by the Council of Ministers. It was followed by a comprehensive REDD+ Investment Plan, with a mix of policy reforms and territorial investments, which also attracted international appraisal. The country has also established a fully functional National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD), which serves as the financial vehicle for the implementation of REDD+ policy reforms and field investments. Progress on the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ is solid. As a consequence, in 2016 the country embarked in the phase 2 of REDD+ (i.e. implementation), with the signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI) with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), a collaborative partnership between a coalition of willing donors and six Central African countries. Through this LoI, CAFI committed a USD 190 million contribution to the FONAREDD for the implementation of the REDD+ Investment Plan. To date, FONAREDD's Steering Committee has approved 16 investment programmes, with CAFI funding, along co-funding by diverse implementing organisations. FAO and UNDP are major implementing agencies for FONAREDD, leading programmes for the operationalisation of the national forest monitoring system, territorial investments, the national land-use policy reform and the promotion of sustainable agriculture. During 2021, FONAREDD is conducting a number of progress and institutional reviews, to enhance its functioning, while the country is preparing to negotiate a new LoI with the CAFI donors. Under the NFMS project (financed by CAFI and implemented by FAO), which will finish in 2021, the country will be carrying a carbon finance scoping exercise, with a particular focus on the ART mechanism with the forthcoming TREES 2.0 framework. DRC is currently updating its NDC, with an enhanced level of ambition, in which forests are the major climate mitigation component.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

DRC will be central to any effort towards the mid-decade outcome of 1 gigatonne of high environmental integrity emissions reductions/enhanced removals such as those validated and verified under ART/TREES. By 2025, DRC aims to have reformed, and commenced implementation of, its core policies on forest, land and agricultural management on a pathway for sustainable and inclusive development. The second LoI with CAFI should be under full implementation. FONAREDD should have mobilised some USD 500 million in REDD+ investments. In addition, the country should be also reinforcing its REDD+ pathway through additional avenues, notably: (i) forest landscape restoration, aiming at 3 million ha and a solid alignment to the UN Decade on Ecosystem restoration; and (ii) accessing REDD+ performance funding from high-environmental integrity carbon finance schemes (both nationally and through the provincial jurisdictions).

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, UN-REDD agencies will continue providing technical assistance to the implementation of the CAFI investment programmes under their responsibility, to help with qualitative and timely delivery, and thus consolidating the implementation/investment phase. In addition, UN-REDD will help catalyse the implementation of the forest component of the NDCs. Finally, and depending on the prospects of jurisdictional proposals for carbon markets, UN-REDD, in close coordination with CAFI throughout, may help with capacity building to interested subnational stakeholders, in addition to engaging national stakeholders in high-level policy dialogues that could bring DRC, as a crucial, supplier, to the Green Gigaton Challenge, and key steps towards that outcome, notably the LEAF Coalition.



## Ecuador

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Ecuador has been a leader in the UNFCCC framework for REDD+, having participated in all 3 phases. Ecuador is the second country in the world – after Brazil – to have completed the REDD+ readiness process, fulfilling all the requirements to receive results-based payments for REDD+ as set out in the UNFCCC's *Warsaw Framework for REDD+*. In its 2016 BUR, Ecuador reported forest-based emission reductions of over 28 MtCO<sub>2</sub> over the period 2008-2014.

In terms of political commitment (phase 1), Ecuador has adopted a National REDD+ Action Plan (2016-2025), which is already in full implementation. In 2016, the GCF approved a USD 41 M grant to finance this implementation – the very first time that the GCF approved a REDD+ phase 2 project grant for REDD+ (which totals USD 84 M including co-finance). In terms of REDD+ performance finance (phase 3), Ecuador has undertaken two agreements: (i) an agreement with the KFW/REM programme; and (ii) a REDD+ results-based payment programme for USD 18.5 M with the Green Climate Fund. This progressive cycle resulted in an enhanced NDC, with a major focus on forests, which was developed through an inclusive process and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2019. The NDC in the LULUCF sector, building on the goals of the National REDD+ Action Plan, sets a reduction in gross emissions by at least 20 % by 2025 compared to FREL 2000-2008 (4% unconditional target and 16% conditional target).

In 2020-2021, the country is scoping its prospects and plans to potentially engage in new carbon finance schemes that are emerging under Article 6 of the *Paris Agreement*, notably ART/TREES, with its high-integrity and socially inclusive measures, which seem in line with Ecuador's REDD+ pathway, which has a record of sound environmental safeguards, the participation of indigenous peoples and gender mainstreaming.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

In the coming five years, Ecuador will continue implementing the National REDD+ Action Plan and working towards the achievement of its international climate change commitments (NDCs) under the *Paris Agreement*. This involves the following aims: strengthening and increasing the surface of areas under conservation mechanisms; strengthening sustainable forest management; promoting actions for the restoration of degraded forests and ecosystems; strengthening forest control and the prevention of forest fires; strengthening and expanding the National System of Protected Areas; and promoting sustainable and deforestation-free production.

Based on progress with then NDCs and REDD+ results, Ecuador will continue to scope and access performance-based finance for REDD+, including international schemes of results-based payments and carbon finance under the UNFCCC, such as the GCF/RBPs programme and ART/TREES. In 2025, the country would wish to have a regular flow of performance-based finance from the international arena to match their sustained REDD+ progress and achievements, all in compliance with the *Paris Agreement*, UNFCCC safeguards and high-integrity approaches.

In addition, Ecuador, which is a major commodity export country, aims to get the national sustainable trade initiative ("Ecuador: Premium & Sustainable") fully established and functional by 2025. This is one of the key REDD+ objectives of the national government, with the ministries of agriculture, environment and foreign trade working closely together. This requires establishing an integrated approach that connects domestic agricultural policies, national financial arrangements (both public and private sectors), foreign trade partnerships and the international finance for REDD+.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, the UN-REDD support to Ecuador will focus on helping the country meet the TREES requirements and potentially register a proposal with ART. This will require TA on critical aspects of MRV, safeguards compliance and legal compliance. For instance, a key challenge for Ecuador to access ART/TREES is the inclusion of carbon emissions from forest degradation, which will require substantive

work in 2021-2022. With regards to decoupling agricultural production/trade and deforestation, TA is likely needed to help the country design and deploy new credit lines for deforestation-free producers with public banks, coupled with TA on a certification & traceability system to ensure that production of key commodities in the Amazon region is compliant with REDD+ objectives.

## Gabon

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

In partnership with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) and FCPF, Gabon has made progress on its path to conserve forest and reduce forest degradation and has, therefore, opened the door to discussions on how to potentially engage in the REDD+ process. In 2017, the Government of Gabon and CAFI signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) which establishes a partnership for the implementation of Gabon's National Investment Framework (CNI) and commits to reducing its gross emissions by 50% compared to 2010 level by 2025, with a strong focus on reducing emissions from forest degradation activities (e.g. logging), this implies a reduction of more than 50% in the forestry sector. Since then, the country has made progress in preparing the Warsaw Framework elements and achieving ART/TREES conformance. Gabon has NFMS completed, and the first summary of safeguards information and FRL submitted to UNFCCC.

Gabon is open to explore national and international carbon market schemes to transact their forest carbon credits for higher price using ART/TREES and connecting to Emergent on private sector. In 2021, Gabon aims to capitalize progress made and understand potential climate finance opportunities in the emerging carbon markets catering for jurisdictional supply, with a preference for ART/TREES and otherwise. A TREES concept note may be submitted before Glasgow in November 2021.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

By 2025, Gabon expects to be well advanced in meeting mitigation goals with a regular financial flow from market and non-market transactions that enable progress and allow the country to maintain low level of deforestation and degradation while continuing forest restoration and conservation efforts. Gabon will continue to rely on regular financial inputs from CAFI and the FCPF, while UN-REDD will concentrate its technical assistance on safeguards aspects of TREES-grade results and its convening power on supporting Gabon serve as a regional champion of high-quality REDD+ results, facilitating export of knowledge and experience to other African countries with potential under ART/TREES (e.g., Ghana and Uganda).

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, Gabon will require technical support towards accessing carbon finance under HFLD modalities when TREES 2.0 is finalized and released, assuming the standard's approach to HFLD crediting is acceptable to Gabon. That technical support, expected to be largely provided by CAFI, will involve, among other things, supporting the development of a TREES registration document and the development of REDD+ technical annex to the BURs. UN-REDD will continue its technical focus on the safeguards information system, which will need developing and strengthening to meet TREES requirements (a detailed gap analysis this year 2021 will inform such interventions) and will remain open to helping meeting Gabon's needs in establishing predictable forest carbon revenue flows, in close collaboration with CAFI and Emergent.

## Ghana

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Ghana has significantly advanced in developing and implementing its REDD+ strategy. In 2017, the Government of Ghana signed an agreement toward a zero deforestation cocoa supply chain

with 27 private companies and chocolate producers and stakeholder consultations are ongoing for a Climate Smart Cocoa Standard to be finalized in 2021. The Government furthermore reduces deforestation by rehabilitating diseased and old cocoa farms, and is restoring the landscape through shade tree planting and reforestation. The country is both working against the Warsaw pillars and is also developing jurisdictional programmes, most notably through the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP). Preliminary data for subnational areas indicate that the country has reduced emissions. In 2021, Ghana aims to capitalize on this progress and access climate finance. At the end of the year, an initial transaction with the Carbon Fund is expected to be carried out. Moreover, Ghana is engaged to also understand potential climate finance opportunities in the voluntary carbon markets, through high-environmental integrity standards such as ART/TREES. A TREES concept note may be submitted before the end of 2021.

#### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Ghana's NDC puts much emphasis on forests and on the use of carbon markets for achieving mitigation goals for 2020-2030. By 2025, Ghana expects to already be well on the way towards meeting such mitigation goals and there should be regular financial flows both from the Carbon Fund and from emerging carbon markets catering for jurisdictional supply (e.g. using TREES) that enable progress and allow the country to maintain deforestation and degradation at low levels while continuing landscape restoration efforts.

#### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, Ghana will require technical support towards accessing carbon finance. For the Cocoa and Forests Landscape, this will involve supporting the development of a TREES registration document. There may be technical assistance required to addressing current capacity gaps, including collecting TREES-compliant activity data and improving the forest monitoring system. The safeguards information system may need strengthening. A detailed gap analysis is underway in 2021 to inform such interventions.

## **Indonesia**

#### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Indonesia's continuing efforts to reduce deforestation resulted in a 75% drop-in net deforestation rate for 2019-2020 period (115,500 hectares), compared to deforestation in the 2018-2019 period (462,500 hectares). This significant reduction was attributed to continued implementation of the moratorium on primary forest clearing and improved forest fire management. Indonesia had success in Results-Based Payments (RBP) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) with USD 56 million from Norway for REDD+ results from 2016-2017 in July 2020; and USD 103 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for results from 2014-2016 in August 2020. The Environmental Fund Management Agency (BLU BPDH), with technical inputs from UN-REDD, has also developed policy, legal and operational documents on REDD+ fund distribution. The drafting of the Plan for Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management (RPG) is receiving technical and policy inputs from all administrative levels and coordinated with support from the UN-REDD and is currently being implemented. By the end of 2021, Indonesia expects to submit its updated NDC and a new FREL to the UNFCCC, adopt the Draft Presidential Regulation on the Economic Value of Carbon, and proceed to start developing a domestic carbon market that will contribute to financing its NDC and REDD+ implementation.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Under the current NDC, 17.2 % of planned emission reductions, against the business-as-usual scenario, have to be delivered by the forestry sector (by reducing the 2020-30 deforestation target from 450,000ha to 325,000ha by 2030). This equals to 497-650 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 and includes fire and peat-related GHG emissions. To increase the accuracy of measuring and reporting deforestation, degradation and GHG emissions, including those from fire peatland and mangroves, Indonesia aims to continue strengthening the technical capacity of national forest monitoring agencies and systems. An additional parallel new project to redesign and enhance the National Forest Inventory and monitoring systems including high-resolution 3m, daily satellite data SEPAL (with funding also from Norway). This support will enable Indonesia to be much better equipped to monitor and respond to deforestation, peat degradation and fires in near real-time which will increase the ability to make better decisions and take actions to reduce GHGs.

The BLU BPDH will be recognized as an entity on par with internationally reputable environmental fund agencies or other successful national environmental fund agencies, with the capacity to access various types of domestic and international blended climate finance: RBPs, carbon markets, public funding to support NDC implementation, particularly REDD+. This may include, among others, BLU BPDH achieving accreditation as a GCF National Accredited Entity, as well as other relevant accreditation.

The *Presidential Regulation on the Economic Value of Carbon* and complementary ministerial and lower-level regulations are implemented to support the operations of a forest carbon market domestically in the implementation of the *Paris Agreement* for the forest sector. Indonesia would also have assessed the status of international tradable REDD+ generated GHG emission reductions for potential future engagement internationally.

Relevant evolving REDD+ policies, laws and regulations particularly for the forest sector, such as the Government Regulation No. 23/2021 concerning Forestry Implementation, are supported to align with the Job Creation Act (Law No. 11/2020).

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia's view is that it has to focus on economic recovery. The second SOI/O released in December 2020 says that the Updated NDC concluded that "*...the emissions reduction targets of 29 percent and 1 percent would not be revised, taking into account that the unconditional 29 percent target is already very ambitious, and given the still large challenges to meet the conditions that must be achieved.*"

The implication for UN-REDD activities in Indonesia is that work in 2022 is likely to continue to be focused on developing the capacities and systems for improving the accuracy and completeness of the MRV systems and especially on filling gaps in areas such as peatland and fire emissions. Identification of gap-filling actions will be based on demands formulated by the MoEF, through its research and development agency and the Directorate of Climate Change Control, with the aim to better capture GHG emissions from peat decomposition and fire (which have been not fully included in the latest FREL). Work will continue on supporting the operationalization of BLU BPDH in accordance with international best practices including social inclusion; ensure the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Regulations on Economic Value of Carbon is aligned with the latest guidance on Article 6 and further contextualized for Indonesia, if UNFCCC negotiations advance during COP-26 in 2021. Work will continue on promoting sustainable landscape management through blended finance to strengthen peatland governance and raise BLU BPDH's awareness for the added value of co-benefits (biodiversity, climate adaptation, Indigenous Peoples' rights) in Indonesian carbon transactions by the Indonesian forest sector.

## Mexico

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Mexico has submitted its revised NDC in late 2020, reinforcing the role of the REDD+ National Strategy to meet its zero net deforestation target by 2030 and contribute to its unconditional (-22%) and conditional (-36%) mitigation targets with respect to BAU. In addition, Mexico has continued to improve in its REDD+ efforts, including progress in monitoring and expansion of REDD+ initiatives at the subnational level. As the first country in the world to have a REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) in operation, Mexico continues to update and refine its national safeguards system and approach, and is currently working on a revised version of the SIS. This will feed into a second summary of safeguards information (the first one was published in 2017). Limited public resources have made it more pressing for the country to access climate finance. A legal reform bill to the forest law is expected to clarify emissions reductions titling and support subnational action.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

To meet its target, by 2025 Mexico would need to consolidate its nested approach, enabling jurisdictional action effectively nested at the national scale. Implementation of REDD+ strategies, based on enhancing the economic value of forests, enhancing cross-sectoral coordination, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, eliminating the negative impact of agricultural subsidies, also needs to be consolidated.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

During 2022, key activities include advancing on the full implementation of the legal reforms on emissions reductions titling, consolidating the multi-use monitoring system and establishing the basis for high environmental integrity in a nested system that promotes enhanced jurisdictional action. Further advances on safeguards are expected, including continued strengthening of the updated SIS and the periodic collection, analysis and reporting of information on safeguards, to meet UNFCCC as well as other requirements. Advancing to meet high environmental integrity standards like ART/TREES is also likely to be part of the key activities in order to mobilize carbon finance from different sources (including potentially from non-state actors).

## Myanmar

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

The Government of Myanmar has made significant advancements against the pillars of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ including the completion of the national REDD+ strategy development through an inclusive and gender-responsive stakeholder engagement process (the final document is currently in the process of official endorsement). Much of the achievements and lessons learned are the result of dedicated work carried out under the UN-REDD National Programme which ended in November 2020.

The country is currently receiving support under the UN-REDD TA on two initiatives launched in 2020: “Addressing Forest Crime through Improved Forest Governance in the Lower Mekong Region (LMR)” and “Integrating Mangroves into REDD+ Implementation in Myanmar”.

In an already difficult context due to the continuous persistence of COVID-19 pandemic, the recent political development caused by coup d'état of February 1<sup>st</sup> 2021 makes it impossible to realistically plan for the implementation of additional activities. In line with the “Myanmar UNCT Engagement in Current Context” guidance document, the country team intends to continue with the planned activities under the two initiatives mentioned above to the best extent possible, relying on remote

support and international and national consultancies. However, to date, no engagement with Government counterpart is possible, also in view of widespread strikes by government officials.

Activities under the 2021 TA have been put on-hold while the UN-REDD agencies keep reviewing the situation. The country team however, considers the UN-REDD support of paramount importance in order to build on and continue the successful work carried out in previous years. The country team therefore reserves the opportunity to re-assess the situation in 6-months' time to identify windows of opportunities and for planning a re-entry in 2022, or whenever the military regime steps back, and a civilian government can be reinstated by free and fair elections.

## Papua New Guinea (PNG)

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Guided by the UNFCCC framework, PNG submitted its Forest Reference Level (FRL) and National REDD+ Strategy to the UNFCCC in 2017. The first Biennial Update Report (BUR), including REDD+ Technical Annex was submitted in 2019. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) consists of remote sensing-based assessments (point sampling and wall-to-wall mapping), field inventories, and a web GIS-based platform with public access was fully described in the FRL, BUR, and other government publications. PNG submitted the Summary of Information (SOI) of the Safeguard Information System (SIS) in 2020. After a 2019 concept note, PNG is currently preparing a proposal for the GCF Results Based Payment (RBP) Pilot Programme, which may be submitted by the end of 2021.

In 2021, the UN-REDD Programme will support PNG to carry out a detailed assessment of the potential to access carbon finance from international carbon markets using ART/TREES. If the assessment delivers a positive result, submission of a TREES concept note could take place in late 2021/early 2022. Finally, a gap analysis will be completed to understand what further technical inputs are required (strengthening the NFMS, SIS, legislation, policy, and planning) for PNG to complete registration under TREES or alternative carbon standards and continue reducing emissions.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

In the medium term, PNG's REDD+ efforts are guided by its second, enhanced NDC, submitted in 2020. LULUCF is by far the most dominant sector for both GHG emissions and removals in the country. By 2030, PNG is committing to a reduction in annual emission from deforestation and forest degradation of 10,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq compared to the 2015 level. This target will be achieved by a 25% reduction in both the area of annual deforestation and annual degradation against 2015 levels (equating to a reduction in annual deforestation of 8,300 ha or annual degradation of 43,300ha). The target is significant in itself but should also be seen in the context of PNG's projected business as usual scenario for the forest sector, which would result in significant increases in levels of emissions.

PNG plans to achieve the NDC target by promoting REDD+ and drawing on international results-based payments and finance from international carbon markets. Towards 2025, PNG needs to establish the system for the REDD+ RBP to be re-invested to implement the actions identified in the NDC, such as enhancing land use planning and monitoring, timber legality, protected area management, and sustainable community development.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, PNG aims to register under ART/TREES. To achieve this, PNG needs to strengthen its legal and institutional framework as well as safeguards, including the benefit sharing system. Lack of forest inventory and biodiversity data is the major weakness of PNG NFMS. PNG will complete the National Forest Inventory and progress Permanent Sampling Plot field inventory, data analysis, and the forest carbon model development to enhance the emission factor and biodiversity monitoring under REDD+



implementation. The gap analysis to be carried out in 2021 will reveal further technical inputs required to strengthen the NFMS, SIS and legislative arrangements for complying with requirements.

## Peru

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Peru has adopted a specific climate & forest policy, structured around its National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (ENBCCC), which is under implementation, and which includes various arrangements for stakeholder participation, institutional coordination and decentralized action.

Peru is also implementing an international co-operation agreement on REDD+ (JDI/REDD+), which was signed with the governments of Germany and Norway in 2014, for six years. This agreement includes potential performance finance for REDD+, following the accomplishment of specific policy milestones, associated to measured, reported and verified forest-based GHG emission reductions. As the [JDI/REDD+ agreement](#) was meant to be achieved in 2020, a review process resulted in an [Addendum signed in May 2021](#), setting a new horizon for structural policy transformations and the generation of REDD+ results, including the performance payments for reductions in emissions certified by the [Architecture for REDD+ Transactions](#).

The country has recently updated its NDCs, for the period 2021-2030, with an enhanced level of ambition that includes a major role for the forests as a key climate solution that Peru offers the world. A multi-stakeholder platform around NDCs, known as "Dialoguemos", has been actively underpinning this enhancement process and its forest focus. Peru published its first summary of safeguards information in early 2020, covering the period 2012-2019, and is currently finalizing a beta version of its safeguards information system, called the Safeguards Information Module (SIM). Peru will work on piloting the SIM, collecting, analysing and reporting information provided by 'proposing' or implementing entities on REDD+ actions. Peru has also updated its FREL for the Amazon biome with an enhanced methodology and increased transparency which will allow the country to compare its performance of its national strategy on climate change and forests in order to access to RBP.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

In the 2025 horizon, Peru will have achieved phases 1 and 2 of REDD+ with a robust, transparent and harmonized national forest monitoring system, with subnational ramifications, to monitor, report and demonstrate forest-based emission reductions according to UNFCCC provisions and best international practice. A fully functioning safeguards information system is in place, with protocols to collect, analyse and periodically report information on safeguards informing subsequent summaries of safeguards information. In 2025, Peru would have also fulfilled its JDI/REDD+ agreement, including the mobilisation of performance finance for REDD+ results in line with the *Paris Agreement*, including participating in the ART/TREES scheme. At the same time, a national mechanism to channel REDD+ performance finance to jurisdictions and rights holders engaged in REDD+ would be operational, including robust measures for carbon and finance accountability, as well as a commitment for social inclusion. All these prospective 2025 milestones would reflect a dynamic REDD+ cycle, with forest-based emission reductions achieved and rewarded with the engagement of the Amazon regional governments and a strong participation of indigenous peoples. They equally entail NDCs in implementation with higher ambition sought for the 2030 horizon, notably with regards to the forest sector.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In order to support the pathways for these prospective 2025 milestones, the TA in 2022 is likely to focus on the following key areas: Support the preparation and submission of a first ART/TREES Registration Document to the ART Secretariat; Support the exploration of financing sources for the national and decentralised REDD+ agenda (inclusive of non-state funding sources); Consolidation of

the national forest MRV system (including support on monitoring emissions from forest degradation and peatlands), including an MRV protocol that recognizes regional efforts and the indigenous MR, and support the development of the first REDD+ Technical Annex. Other areas of support will focus on: Provide legal advice on ER rights based on the current legislation; Support the finalization and piloting of the safeguards information system and the development of future summaries of safeguards information; Help relaunch of the [JDI/REDD+ agreement](#), especially with regards to key policy reforms, indigenous peoples' participation, and MRV provisions; Catalyse the implementation of the forest component of the NDCs, as will be presented at the Glasgow climate CoP (2021), in alignment to the revised JDI/REDD+; and Capacity building to indigenous peoples' organisations on co-operative arrangements and carbon markets for REDD+ results, including for intact and indigenous forests (e.g. Art. 6 of the *Paris Agreement*).

## Republic of the Congo

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

The Republic of Congo has engaged in REDD+ since 2008 and has much advanced in developing and implementing its REDD+ strategy, its National Investment Plan and working against the Warsaw pillars. The country has submitted a Forest Reference Emission Level to the UNFCCC in 2016 (including deforestation and forest degradation) and published its REDD+ strategy in 2017. Congo has not yet submitted a safeguard summary of information to the UNFCCC but has made progress on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA).

Congo has signed in 2019 a Letter of Intent (LoI) with CAFI, focusing on the 2020-2025 period, to work towards sustainable development by the promotion of a green economy and the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. Congo is also developing jurisdictional level through the FCPF, with an Emission Reduction Programme in the Sangha and Likouala departments, in the Northern part of the country.

In addition, the GCF approved in March 2021 a full REDD+ implementation project, focusing on agroforestry for wood-energy supply in the Southern part of the country, which should be supported by an additional component from CAFI under the current LoI, on wood-energy demand.

The wood energy project proposal has been submitted in early 2021 together with a project on the reinforcement of the National Forest Monitoring System. It is expected to see those 2 additional projects operational in 2021 with a first update of the FREL ready to be submitted at the end of the year. By the end of the year, the country will also have finished its first full AFOLU sector GHG inventory and the data will be included in the Third National Communication.

Finally, preliminary data indicate that Congo is a HFLD country against the ART/TREES2 standard and could benefit from these modalities to access carbon finance. By the end of 2021, a gap analysis against the ART/TREES2 requirements will be ready and serve as a guide on how to proceed towards developing a safeguards summary of information. A TREES2 concept note may be submitted before the end of 2021.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

By 2025, Congo expects to have reduced its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions specifically those from the "land use, land-use change and forestry" sector (LULUCF), and will rely on regular financial inputs from CAFI, the UN-REDD Programme, the Carbon Fund and from voluntary carbon markets that enable progress and allow the country to maintain deforestation and degradation at low levels while continuing landscape restoration efforts.



### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, Congo will require technical support towards accessing carbon finance (be it at landscape or national level), like ART-TREES, where it qualifies as an HFLD country. This will involve supporting the development of a TREES registration document, the development of REDD+ technical annex to the BURs. There may be technical assistance required to addressing current capacity gaps, including collecting TREES-compliant activity data and improving the forest monitoring system. The safeguards information system needs to be developed and a detailed gap analysis will take place in 2021 to inform such interventions. UN-REDD will offer its TA in close cooperation with Emergent and CAFI.

## **Uganda**

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Uganda is among the countries that have several elements of the Warsaw Framework in place, including the National REDD+ Strategy, National Forest Monitoring system, and the Forest Reference Level. In Addition, Uganda is the first country in Africa to report on REDD+ results of 8,071,231 tCO<sub>2</sub> to UNFCCC for the period 2015-2017. Uganda made a commitment to restore 2.5 million hectares of deforested and degraded land, as a pledge towards the Bonn Challenge and has potential for emissions removals. To reduce deforestation and forest degradation, Uganda has outlined seven strategic options (climate smart agriculture, sustainable fuelwood charcoal production, large-scale commercial timber plantations, forest restoration, energy efficient cooking, integrated wildfire management, livestock rearing), and an over-arching option which is strengthening of policy implementation for REDD+ to facilitate the implementation of the seven other options. The UN-REDD TA support in 2021 will be in line with the REDD+ strategy and will allow Uganda to upgrade carbon accounting and SIS development to access RBPs for any achieved emissions reductions and removals results. First, an evaluation of the results of the ongoing assessment is underway to look at deforestation, degradation, and enhancement for 2017/2018/2019 against the assessment of deforestation for a preceding 5-year period to explore whether the initial data would suggest a reduction in emissions. Second, UN-REDD is assessing safeguards conformance, gaps, and gap-filling plans for conformance to ART/TREES requirements by the end of 2021. Third, UN-REDD is assessing potential performance to generate carbon credits and access carbon finance under ART/TREES and formulate strategic recommendations.

In addition, the World Bank approved the Elgon and Albertine Rift World Bank Investment Programme (USD 160 M) for REDD+ implementation project, focusing on biodiversity conservation, restoration and avoided forest emissions. UN-REDD and World Bank have discussed cooperation to scale and explore boundaries for these landscapes that could be TREES-compliant, as well as facilitate dialogues and partnerships between in-country and private sector actors to attract results-based finance at scale.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Uganda expects to reduce its GHG emissions by 22% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, focusing specifically on three sectors – energy, forestry and wetlands which collectively produce 77.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e annually. By 2025, the country will rely on TA inputs from UN-REDD Programme (especially in carbon accounting, safeguards and scoping private sector carbon finance through ART/TREES) and World Bank grant/investment programme that enable progress and allow the country to maintain deforestation and degradation at low levels while continuing landscape restoration efforts. Uganda's jurisdictional programmes in Elgon and Albertine Rift regions have hopefully both delivered positive results. Emissions should have been reduced and have been rewarded by international results-based payments. The national forest monitoring system and the safeguards

information system should both continue operating and provide important inputs for jurisdictional programmes.

#### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, Uganda will require technical support towards accessing carbon finance following the results of ongoing assessment by end of 2021. If the results suggest the country to have potential for vintage ERs under TREES, develop a TREES-compliant workplan for vintage ERs to be assessed in 2022. If the evaluation of results does not suggest potential for vintage ERs, explore a potential longer-term TREES-compliant workplan for future emission reductions, including to scale up jurisdictional programmes in Elgon and Albertine Rift landscapes. Even in absence of emission reductions at the national scale, FREL, NFMS and the SIS will provide an important backdrop for jurisdictional scale action.

### **Viet Nam**

#### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Viet Nam is one of the most advanced countries in the Asia Pacific region in terms of REDD+ Readiness. Following the approval of the revised REDD+ Strategy (National REDD+ Action Programme) through Prime Ministerial decision in 2017, submission and revision of the FRL and completion of a national forest monitoring and information system that incorporates information on safeguards, the country is moving towards measurement and reporting of REDD+ results. For implementing the national REDD+ action plan, the country focuses on developing multi-sectoral and sub-national approaches. A number of jurisdictional programmes are considered critical to ensuring market pressures from coffee and other commodities are managed sustainably. The sustainable supply from domestic long-rotation plantation resources is also among the key REDD+ priorities. Such efforts are already paying off and according to preliminary forest monitoring data, Viet Nam has significantly reduced emissions and enhanced carbon removals.

During 2021, Viet Nam will further advance its MRV efforts, including the reporting on emission reductions achieved against its FRL. Submission of the Third BUR, with a technical Annex on REDD+ results, is expected in 2021, with subsequent international consultation and analysis process. With this, Viet Nam will be in the position to consider applying for results-based payments from the GCF. Moreover, Viet Nam may advance the collaboration with the FCPF Carbon Fund, for which an Emission Reduction Purchasing Agreement was signed recently. Based on these several opportunities expected to emerge over 2021, the UN-REDD Programme plans to support Viet Nam with a structured scoping for climate finance opportunities, to inform Viet Nam's careful consideration of accessing carbon markets through high environmental integrity standards, such as ART/TREES. The Programme will also advance work on both deforestation-free supply chains and jurisdictional programmes.

#### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

Viet Nam's REDD+ efforts until 2025 will be guided by its development strategy and also by its NDC that foresees significant mitigation also from forests. Jurisdictional REDD+ programmes, such as those with support by the FCPF Carbon Fund, and those in Lam Dong and Dak Nong, hopefully will be successful and generate and report emission reductions. Viet Nam has all the necessary ingredients to also access results-based payments and carbon markets – whether at the national scale or for the deforestation-free jurisdictions - and may decide to make progress in this direction over the coming years.

#### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

Following a preliminary assessment of the potential benefits for, and interest of, Viet Nam to access international carbon markets and novel financing opportunities (e.g. LEAF), in 2022, the UN-REDD Programme would provide the necessary technical support to comply with the markets' standards (e.g. ART/TREES). This includes the compilation of documentation and targeted technical assistance

to address any identified gaps in complying with the standard's technical requirements. Technical assistance for deforestation-free supply chains will continue in 2022.

## **Zambia**

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

Zambia has made much progress against the pillars of the Warsaw Framework. To reduce emissions, the country has launched or is in the process of launching several jurisdictional programmes, including in Eastern Province with the support of the BioCF and in North-western province with the support of the GCF. Moreover, project-scale REDD has much momentum in Zambia. At the end of 2021, the jurisdictional scale action will have further progressed. Moreover, the national forest monitoring system and the safeguards information system will have been finalized – and could therefore interlink with the jurisdictional-scale action. Also, there will be improved forest monitoring data available to understand to what extent Zambia has also reduced emissions at the national scale (although this does not currently seem likely).

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

By 2025, Zambia's jurisdictional programmes in Eastern province and North-western province have both delivered positive results. Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation should have been reduced and have been rewarded by international results-based payments. Zambia has developed an approach to accessing carbon markets for the jurisdictional programmes and integrated currently ongoing projects. The national forest monitoring system and the safeguards information system should both continue operating and provide important inputs for jurisdictional programmes.

### *Main TA focus areas for 2022*

In 2022, UN-REDD technical assistance will serve to support the county in biennial reporting to the UNFCCC, both on the NFMS and on the SIS. Although emission reductions are not currently expected at the national scale, the NFMS and the SIS will provide an important backdrop for jurisdictional scale action.

## Annex 2 – Knowledge creation, management and communications support in 2022

### *Current progress and achievements by end 2021*

The UN-REDD Programme is the UN knowledge and advisory platform on forest solutions to the climate crisis. As such, mindful of the intervention principles speed, flexibility and scale, knowledge management and communications play a pivotal role in its technical assistance to its partner countries responding to their needs and its ambition to drive and enhance the global forest solutions movement rooted in field experience and science.

In its effort to increase the knowledge and capacities of countries, stakeholders and partners committed to REDD+ results, the UN-REDD Programme, by end of 2021, will have produced ten knowledge briefs summarizing key lessons learned and good practices covering: land-use planning; forest tenure; rights of IPLCs; financing and private sector; NFMS and MRV; NS/APs, linking REDD+, the *Paris Agreement*, NDCs and the SDGs; REDD+ funding mechanisms; safeguards; and gender. A new UN-REDD website will provide an improved presentation of the Programme's work as well as a better document library experience in terms of user-friendliness and searchability.

With events at UNFCCC COP26 and other strategic moments such as the UN Food Systems Summit and the World Forestry Congress in 2021, the UN-REDD Programme will have contributed to inclusively advancing the discourse and action agenda to support the *Paris Agreement* and SDG Agenda with forest-based solutions. These events will build upon directly country engagement in three south-south knowledge exchanges on results-based payments tailored to partner countries' distinct needs and diverse stages in their RBP process will have elevated key knowledge through sharing of lessons learned and trainings to enable countries to pursue RBPs more efficiently and ultimately scale up REDD+ implementation.

The implementation of forest solutions requires strong public support, and there remains a significant gap between public concern about deforestation, as expressed in polls, and actions to halt deforestation. Consequently, a massive potential for public advocacy has been identified. Campaigns, therefore, will be tailored to educate the public and increase the support for forest solutions by governments and the private sector. For example, the Play4Forests campaign, with the video gaming industry via the Playing for the Planet alliance, follows a two-pronged approach: 1) educating the gaming sector as potential buyers of high-integrity forest ERs; and 2) building broad awareness of and support for forest-based climate solutions. The campaign is expected to raise awareness and support for forest solutions to the climate and biodiversity crises among 100+ million gamers globally and is based on the assumption that a lack of knowledge about the relevance of forests for the fight against the climate emergency among the public stymies public support for forest solutions domestically and internationally. The video gaming industry has a reach of 1 bn people globally and provides, therefore, an unparalleled channel to engage a new and influential public audience.

In support of technological advances and innovations, the effective and sustainable application of innovative technical solutions (Open Foris and ARENA) for generating high-quality activity data and REDD+ and restoration planning and reporting will support countries to improve MRV approaches. The new online UN-REDD Landscape Tool Navigator will enhance country access to technical solutions that support integrated landscape approaches.

### *Key REDD+ milestones/goals for 2025*

By the end of 2025, UN-REDD's thought leadership will be recognized for its continued promotion of socially inclusive approaches that are gender responsive, respect the rights of indigenous peoples, advance collective tenure and governance arrangements and apply social and environmental safeguards as essential aspects of high integrity forest emissions reductions. Knowledge from UN-REDD country support on high integrity emission reductions delivery and access to relevant financing will be captured and relevant practical guidance is developed and disseminated to facilitate scaling up and action by other countries.

This body of knowledge on good practices of innovative and scalable REDD+ solutions, drawn from lessons learned from activities undertaken to realize and reward forest solutions, will have been

facilitated, captured and disseminated to partners through appropriate outputs and channels, utilizing the UN-REDD knowledge management and communications infrastructure consisting of the UN-REDD online portal, knowledge products (e.g. briefs, reports), knowledge events (e.g. webinars, contributions to multi-stakeholder events), communication channels (e.g. newsletter, social media, website) and South-South exchanges. This will not only have supported partners at large, but also positioned forest-based solutions in the global movement for climate action. The online portal will have served partner countries and the broader REDD+ community as the reference to access and implement normative tools and good practices required to advance on their REDD+ trajectories. South-South exchanges will have facilitated the sharing and uptake of lessons learned, not only increasing REDD+ scale but also coalescing communities of practice. Communication efforts in support of high integrity, jurisdictional REDD+ actions will have been socialized the approach among corporations. Finally, the capacities of countries to use innovative technical solutions (Open Foris and SEPAL) for generating robust and sustainable high-quality activity for REDD+ and restoration planning and reporting and other decision-making will have significantly increased.

### *Main focus areas for 2022*

#### *Output 4.1 - Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action*

In 2022, technical assistance to country level delivery will be supported by a number of cross-cutting knowledge management activities responding to needs of partner countries, communities of technical practice and wider forest solution constituencies. These activities also achieve a wider reach by contributing to global-level normative best practices, informed by real-world experiences in the countries. Further specific activities and outputs will be added after the consultative inception phase in Q4 2021:

- Produce knowledge publications and events (including webinars and South-South exchanges) to capitalize on experience and scale up implementation. Among others, to advance work begun in 2021 on:
  - the rights, knowledge and inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate & forest processes and programmes;
  - lessons learned from supporting forerunner countries to engage in leading fund and market standards, with focus on ART/TREES, documented and shared with countries and jurisdictions;
  - issues that connect national REDD+ action with the *Paris Agreement*, particularly with regards to NDC land & forest enhancements, international cooperation arrangements (Art. 6), and the enhanced transparency frameworks for the forest sector (Art. 13);
  - thematic areas (deforestation and food systems, triggers of transformational change, fire monitoring and management, etc.) driven by the outcomes of 2021/2022 key events (COP, UN Food System Summit, World Forestry Congress);
  - country and jurisdiction lessons on accessing and implementing REDD+ performance-based finance and access to international carbon finance.
  - gender mainstreaming in policy work, investment programming and performance-based finance on the climate-forest nexus
- Maintain a user-friendly online repository of REDD+ knowledge, including good practices and lessons learned, from the Programme's partner countries, as well as other interested countries, and organizations working towards the same goals as a core UN-REDD knowledge management tool.
- Produce and disseminate regular newsletters (Resource and Roundup) to share country and thematic knowledge with UN-REDD partner countries and wider forest solution constituencies.
- Build on 2021 work and support the knowledge dissemination to, and engagement of, IPLC on issues such as REDD+ investment programmes and results-based payments as well as facilitate knowledge-based collaborations with international IPLC organisations.

#### *Output 4.2 - Collective political and societal support to FbS increased*

In 2022, UN-REDD will continue to leverage its reach through the three partner agencies, partner countries and robust community of practice and social media following to continue to build political and societal support for forest-based solutions to generate increasing quality of emissions reductions, provided through technical assistance to:

- Deliver events at UNFCCC COP-27, UNEA 5.2., WFC, and other strategic, high-level moments, to advance the political support and financial commitment to forests' contribution to mitigating climate change.
- Advance Green Gigaton Challenge communications efforts to support the objective of scaling up REDD+ results by catalysing an unmistakable demand signal to transact one gigaton of high-quality emission reductions from forest-based solutions by 2025.
- Support countries and UN-system initiatives on Turning the Tide of Deforestation through case studies, evidence and data products, input to events and campaigns.
- Deliver a second phase of the Play4Forests public campaign (in collaboration with the video gaming industry through the Playing for the Planet alliance) with a target of securing high-environmental integrity, and social equity, forest-based ER purchases by the gaming industry, as well as reaching 500 million people to grow knowledge and inspire action around the conservation and restoration of forests.
- Provide support to international & regional networks of IPLCs on issues related to the climate-forest-territory nexus (UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, International Indigenous Women's Forum, UNFCCC LCIP Platform, Global Alliance of Territorial Communities, AIPP and others).
- Undertake additional public advocacy communication campaigns, including strategic social media campaigns, tailored to targeting global and national key audiences.

#### *Output 4.3 - Digital cooperation and frontier technologies deployed to accelerate and enhance FbS*

In 2022, anticipating continued limitations on travel and social interactions related to the COVID-19, many programmatic and policy engagements will continue to be held online. Continuing UN-REDD's programmatic commitment to social inclusion, accessibility for marginalized groups will remain a priority consideration. In addition, UN-REDD will continue to invest into innovative technical solutions for satellite data and remote sensing towards the creation of digital public goods. Finally, UN-REDD in line with the UN Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation will continue to pursue innovative applications technology for forest solutions, from big data to artificial intelligence, in support of Outcomes 1-2:

- Advance application of innovative technical solutions (Open Foris, ARENA) for generating and managing high-quality forest data for tracking REDD+ and other climate commitments.
- Strengthen digital cooperation and advance technical and legal solutions for making country data open, accessible and transparent (e.g., webportals, data sharing agreements, communication strategies for forest monitoring data)
- Provide technical support for digital cooperation and virtual engagement that is socially inclusive, particularly among indigenous peoples, local communities, women and the rural youth engaged in forest & climate action
- Enhance capacity and access to tools that support for planning and implementation of integrated landscape approaches to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, through the co-development and implementation of a decision flow support framework and the creation of a related navigator.

- Deployment and enhancement of the beta version of the UN-REDD Landscape Tool Navigator solution and the associated user flow in collaboration with UN-REDD country stakeholders, supporting efforts in management of trade-offs between agriculture and forestry. It includes development of a knowledge products and a series of country sessions.

### Annex 3 – UN-REDD Monitoring & Evaluation Framework 2021-2025 / Norwegian contribution

This framework will form the basis of monitoring and evaluating the Norwegian contribution to the UN-REDD Programme, 2021-2025. It is aligned to the overall [UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework](#). Outcome-level targets, outputs and related indicators apply to the full, future capitalisation of the Programme, while output-level targets presented here are tailored to reflect Norwegian funding, comprising existing 2021 commitments and an anticipated pledge for 2022-2025 (section 1.2 of this document).

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
<b>OUTCOME 1. FOREST SOLUTIONS REALISED</b> <i>Forest-based GHG emission reductions and enhanced removals, of increasing quality (accuracy, certainty and permanence), unlocked at a level of 1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year</i>				
	tCO <sub>2</sub> e of forest-based GHG emission reductions and enhanced removals per year unlocked	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> e as of 01 January 2021 <sup>4</sup>	1 GtCO <sub>2</sub> e per year	Country biennial update reports as well as, REDD+ results annex submitted, published on the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform; subnational jurisdictional results published by RBP-making entity and/or market registries; UN-REDD annual reports capture contribution of the Programme to the target through support to countries/subnational jurisdictions, and the nature of that support. UN-REDD workplans and annual reports.
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes	# of partner countries/subnational jurisdictions assisted to implement REDD+ investment	In the previous phase (2018-2020), UN-REDD assisted 5 partner countries to prepare, adopt, finance and launch REDD+ strategies and investment	15 countries/subnational jurisdictions supported by UN-	Country biennial update reports, with submission of REDD+ results, published on the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform; subnational jurisdictional results published by RBP-making entity and/or market registries;

<sup>3</sup> The UN-REDD Management Group will take the lead responsibility for M&E, across all outcome- and output-level indicators, with support from relevant - country, communications/knowledge management, safeguards, etc. - teams, as relevant and necessary.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the (more than) decade-long history of REDD+ readiness, implementation and results-based payments, with multiple development partners contributing to past achievements, zero baselines are set at 01 January 2021 for all outcome-level indicators in this framework, and UN-REDD will track additional contributions to new REDD+ achievements from this date onwards.



OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
to deliver their NDCs	plans/programmes that deliver REDD+ results	programmes. The current challenge is to assist countries with the full implementation of such plans and programmes and demonstrate results	REDD are generating REDD+ results	UN-REDD annual reports capture number of countries/subnational jurisdictions supported by UN-REDD and the nature of that support
1.2 Forest landscape restoration, low-carbon forest management and forest carbon stock enhancement accelerated	# of countries/subnational jurisdictions implementing landscape restoration, sustainable forest management and/or fire management to enhance forest carbon stocks	UN-REDD (2018-2020) has supported countries with forest landscape restoration plans and sustainable forest management practices, but none are under implementation yet	6 countries/subnational jurisdictions enhancing carbon stocks	Success factors for, and results and benefits of, forest landscape restoration in supported countries/subnational jurisdictions disseminated on the Bonn Challenge Barometer
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	# of countries that have mainstreamed deforestation considerations and risks into policies that guide key supply chains driving deforestation	UN-REDD has directly supported 5 countries with various aspects of deforestation-free supply chains, and a further 5 countries, indirectly, through knowledge exchange events	4 countries have mainstreamed deforestation considerations and risks through policies and measures in priority supply chains	Country-/subnational jurisdiction-approved policies, laws and/or regulations
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	# of countries with improved, policy-relevant, national forest monitoring systems (NFMS), and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions	UN-REDD has supported over 45 countries to establish NFMS and MRV systems to comply with UNFCCC provisions. The challenge now is to improve country NFMS, and their MRV capabilities and scope, to measure high-quality and accurate emission reductions/enhanced removals in priority countries with high results potential	15 countries improve policy-relevant NFMS and MRV systems to enable them to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions	Online national NFMS portals

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	# of countries demonstrating improved addressing and respecting of safeguards, including SIS operations, in their submissions of summaries of information (Sol) to the UNFCCC	To date, UN-REDD has supported, directly or indirectly, 36 countries with their approaches to meeting UNFCCC safeguards requirements. At the close of 2020 (irrespective of UN-REDD support), 17 countries had submitted 1 or more Sol and 13 countries had some form of SIS online. As with NFMS, the focus for safeguards support is to improve quality of information in priority, high-potential countries.	6 countries demonstrating improved addressing and respecting of safeguards in their submissions of summaries of information to the UNFCCC	Sol submissions to UNFCCC REDD+ web platform
<b>OUTCOME 2. FOREST SOLUTIONS REWARDED</b> <i>Enabling USD 5 billion mobilised for REDD+ from results-based payment schemes, carbon markets and other transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement</i>				
	USD mobilised/enabled for REDD+ results from results-based payment schemes, carbon markets and other transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	USD 0 as of 01 January 2021 <sup>3</sup>	USD 5 billion	RBP proposal, emissions reductions/enhanced removal purchase agreements, and press releases on private investments in forest carbon publicly available on online media, notably websites and registries of those bi- and multilateral entities making RBPs, e.g. CAFI Secretariat, GCF RBPs, BioCarbon Fund, FCPF Carbon Fund, ART Registry
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	# of countries assisted with preparing, submitting and implementing results-based payments proposals for their REDD+ results of high	To date, UN-REDD agencies have supported 6 partner countries with the design and approval of results-based payment proposals through the GCF.	10 UN-REDD partner countries are accessing REDD+ performance-based payments	Proposals and reporting documentation publicly available on websites and registries of those entities making RBPs, e.g. ART Registry

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
	environmental integrity and social equity		programmes that are recognized for their environmental integrity and social equity (e.g. TREES-grade results)	
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	# of countries/subnational jurisdictions supported by UN-REDD to engage in carbon markets for REDD+ results of high environmental integrity and social equity (i.e. ART/TREES-grade results)	UN-REDD is conducting prospective assessments of 11 countries to access ART. By the end of 2020, one country (Costa Rica) has submitted an expression of interest to ART.	10 countries/subnational jurisdictions complete the ART registration process and issue TREES-compliant emission reductions/enhanced removals	Transactions recorded on public registries, e.g. ART Registry
2.3 Private-sector forest carbon investments mobilised	# of countries/subnational jurisdictions securing private sector investments, of high environmental integrity and social equity	UN-REDD has been working with countries/ subnational jurisdictions, and private sector companies, to facilitate investments in REDD+ but no concrete commitments have been realized to date	3 countries/subnational jurisdictions implement private investment partnerships for forest solutions, with high environmental integrity and social equity (i.e. TREES-grade results)	UN-REDD regular reporting (corroborated by media articles) documents countries/ subnational jurisdictions securing private sector investments
<b>OUTCOME 3. FOREST SOLUTIONS ENHANCED</b> <i>More than 15 countries enhance significantly the forest component of their NDCs in the 2020-2025 cycle, including quantitative targets</i>				

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
	# of countries significantly enhancing the forest component of their NDCs, including quantitative targets, in the 2020-2025 cycle	0 countries as of 01 January 2021 <sup>3</sup>	>15 countries	Revised NDCs, demonstrating enhanced ambition in the forest and land-use sectors, published on the UNFCCC registry
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	# of countries supported to both implement their 2021 NDC forest & land use targets, and submitting greater targets in the 2025 review cycle (forest and land-use sector).	Around 2020, the forests & land use sector started to be recognised as the major front in climate action for many countries. In accordance, UN-REDD is providing support to inform the inclusion of forest-related activities for NDC enhancement in at least 15 countries, in the context of the Climate Promise. In 2021, all countries are expected to submit their revised and enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC, for accelerated implementation thereafter.	15 countries implement their 2021 NDC forest & land-use targets,	NDC Partnership reports; UNFCCC NDC stocktake (expected in 2023); 2024 Biennial Transparency Reports
<b>OUTCOME 4. CONNECTING ACTORS AND KNOWLEDGE FOR FOREST SOLUTIONS</b> <i>Forests and REDD+ catalyse a global, transformative nature-based solutions movement to accelerate climate action</i>				
	# global NBS stakeholder constituencies understanding the importance of the need, and	0 constituencies as of 01 January 2021 <sup>3</sup>	At least 10 constituencies <sup>5</sup>	UN-REDD regular communications and knowledge management reporting, based on awareness surveys, on-the-ground

<sup>5</sup> 1) national and subnational governments (supply side); 2) national governments (demand side); 3) international inter-governmental organisations; 4) private sector (demand side); 5) private sector (supply side); 6) civil society; 7) indigenous peoples and local communities; 8) women; 9) youth; and 10) academia.

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
	applying knowledge of how, to scale up REDD+ implementation			intelligence and knowledge events, document stakeholder constituencies' understanding and action on scaling up REDD+ implementation
4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action	# knowledge products, and # events, on inclusive, scalable and innovative forest-based solutions to climate change for country, regional and global forest/climate constituencies	In the previous phase (2018-2020), UN-REDD assisted countries with their knowledge needs through creating, managing and sharing knowledge through publications, exchanges and webinars. The current challenge is to increase uptake and create, manage and share novel knowledge, e.g. on ART/TREES and broader results-based financing.	20 knowledge products and 13 events on inclusive, scalable, and innovative forest solutions to climate change for country, regional and global forest/climate constituencies	UN-REDD online resource library hits and document downloads; post-event satisfaction surveys
4.2 Collective political and societal support to NBS increased	# of global campaigns to promote cross-sectoral collaboration and public engagement on forest-based solutions to the climate emergency.	In the previous phase (2018-2020), UN-REDD focused on socializing REDD+ knowledge among stakeholders to educate and capacitate. The current challenge is to raise public and corporate awareness on forests and contribute to building a movement advocating for forest-based solutions.	5 global enduring campaigns conducted to promote cross-sectoral collaboration and public engagement on forest-based solutions to the climate emergency.	Web analytics; media articles
4.3 Digital cooperation and frontier technologies	# of innovative and interactive platforms, tools and technologies deployed and	In the previous phase (2018-2020), UN-REDD has contributed to the development of a variety of	5 innovative and interactive platforms, tools and	Registration to UN-REDD participation platforms; downloads/subscriptions to

OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2020)	TARGETS (2025)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION <sup>3</sup>
deployed to accelerate and enhance NBS	upgraded to promote and enable inclusive digital cooperation, knowledge sharing and data-driven forest solutions	innovative technical solutions and materials to assist countries in digital cooperation and knowledge sharing, as well as measurement, reporting and verification of REDD+ actions. The cornerstone of these efforts is the Open Foris software and platforms that support multi-purpose and cost-effective land-cover and land-use assessments based on remote sensing and result dissemination.	technologies deployed and upgraded to promote and enable inclusive digital cooperation, knowledge sharing and data-driven forest solutions; 10 technical manuals developed; and 20 of capacity building events organized	platforms and tools; participation and engagement statistics