

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



UN-REDD Philippines National Programme Semi-Annual Report

UN-REDD Programme

30 June 2012

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

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

Country: Philippines Title of programme: UN – REDD Philippines Programme: Supporting Initial Readiness Process	Date of signature ¹ : 28 July 2011 Date of first transfer of funds ² : 05 August 2011 End date according to National Programme Document: 27 July 2012 No-cost extension requested ³ : December 31, 2012
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Responsible Partner: 1. Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Implementing partners⁴: 1. Climate Change Commission (CCC) 2. Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme for South and Southeast Asia (NTFP) Conservation International-Philippines (CIP) 3. Fauna and Flora International – Philippines (FFI) 4. Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) 5. CoDe-REDD Philippines 6. Women's Initiative for Society, Culture, and Environment (WISE)

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

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012 ⁸
FAO	315,650	315,650	170,051.00
UNDP	162,950	162,950	2,067.49
UNEP	21,400	21,400	0.00
Total	500,000	500,000	172,658.49

¹Last signature on the National Programme Document

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

³If yes, please provide new end date

⁴Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵Use Anglophone standards for all figures

⁶The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

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

⁸The sum of commitments and disbursement

National Programme Semi-Annual Report Template

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Kazuyuki Tsurumi	Renaud Meyer	Thomas Enters	Analiza Rebuelta-Teh

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

The table below requests reporting on cumulative achievements (against the expected targets in the Monitoring Framework included in the National Programme Document) and achievements gained in the reporting period (against the expected targets in the annual work plan). If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed. For information on means of verification, responsibilities and risk and assumptions, please refer to the Monitoring Framework in the National Programme Document.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Outcome 1. REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process						
Output 1.1 Strong commitment on REDD+ from key stakeholders Gained	REDD+ readiness roadmap	As per project document, no such materials exist. However, FMB and CoDe-REDD Philippines have already produced the PNRPS and a briefing material on it has been published and shared.	As per NPD, Roadmap ready after 7 months. For UN REDD Philippines, the target is to organize a National-Multi Stakeholder REDD Plus Council (NMRC) as the embodiment of the country's strong commitment to REDD+	UN REDD Philippines contributes to PNRPS by supporting the creation of the National Multi-stakeholders REDD-Plus Council (NMRC) and its provincial counterparts. 1. Programme Executive Board formally organized. 2. Technical Working Group on March 2012 during the Programme Executive Board's 2 nd meeting. Lead organization is the Forest Management Bureau and CCC is co-lead. 3. Contract with Climate Change Commission and the Forest Management Bureau has already been signed. 4. Terms of Reference for Local consultant approved by UNDP 5. Schedule of activities leading to the creation of NMRC and Provincial MRC is currently being finalized.	National Multi-Stakeholder REDD-Plus Council (NMRC) organized and operationalized. NMRC is envisioned to be the main mechanism that will monitor and regulate REDD-Plus activities in the country.	1. Programme Executive Board formally organized. 2. Technical Working Group on Governance Organized in March 2012 during the Programme Executive Board's 2 nd meeting. Lead organization is the Forest Management Bureau and CCC is co-lead. 3. Contract with Climate Change Commission and the Forest Management Bureau has already been signed. 4. Terms of Reference for Local consultant approved by UNDP 5. Schedule of activities leading to the creation of NMRC and Provincial MRC is currently being finalized.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Output 1.2: Awareness of key stakeholders on REDD+ enhanced	Produced and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials	No UN REDD Philippines IEC Materials exist	As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be completed by June 2012.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme Executive Board adopted the Communications Plan of the PNRPS 2. MOA between Non-Timber Forest Products-Philippines and FMB has been signed. The MOA covers implementation of all activities under Output 1.2 3. A Road Show was conducted in Baguio, southern part of the Philippines, involving more than 50 local government unit personnel, civil society organizations and indigenous communities. The Road Show is an information campaign to inform various stakeholders on REDD-Plus 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme Executive Board adopted the Communications Plan of the PNRPS 2. MOA between Non-Timber Forest Products-Philippines and FMB has been signed. The MOA covers implementation of all activities under Output 1.2 3. A Road Show was conducted in Baguio, southern part of the Philippines, involving more than 50 local government unit personnel, civil society organizations and indigenous communities. The Road Show is an information campaign to inform various stakeholders on REDD-Plus 	
Output 1.3: National REDD+ capacity programme developed in cooperation with GIZ/ CoDe REDD/ other service providers	National Capacity Development Programme for REDD+	No National Capacity Development Programme; Low capacity of stakeholders	Draft Capacity Development Programme based on a Capacity Assessment Report.	None yet	Draft Capacity Development Programme based on a Capacity Assessment Report.	None yet
Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation						

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Output 2.1 Systematic and structural approach to the application of safeguards in REDD+ readiness identified	REDD+ social and environmental safeguards	Minimal social and environmental safeguards.	<p>Compendium of existing and proposed safeguards</p> <p>Proposed REDD-Plus safeguards (framework/ guidance, protocols/ monitoring framework, criteria and indicators)</p>	<p>1. Work plan leading to achievement of target outputs completed</p> <p>2. Consultants for major outputs identified and initial negotiations completed (Consultants from Ateneo School of Government, Conservation International Philippines)</p> <p>3. Terms of reference submitted to UNDP for review and approval</p> <p>4. Proposal for targeted support on corruption risk assessment submitted and approved</p>	<p>1. Compendium of existing and proposed safeguards</p> <p>2. Proposed REDD-Plus safeguards (guidelines, framework, protocols/ monitoring framework, criteria and indicators)</p> <p>3. Terms of reference submitted to UNDP for review and approval</p> <p>4. Proposal for targeted support on corruption risk assessment submitted and approved</p>	<p>1. Work plan leading to achievement of target outputs completed</p> <p>2. Consultants for major outputs identified and initial negotiations completed (Consultants from Ateneo School of Government, Conservation International Philippines)</p> <p>3. Terms of reference submitted to UNDP for review and approval</p> <p>4. Proposal for targeted support on corruption risk assessment submitted and approved</p>
Project Outcome 3: Enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV						
Output 3.1. Harmonized methodology for reference baselines for selected REDD-able sites established	Harmonized methodology for reference baselining	Several methodologies and approaches in gathering forestry data exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of MRV Technical Working Group on forest monitoring Enhanced database on REDD-Plus community of practitioners Draft NMRC resolution on REDD-Plus eligible activities Feasibility Study - monitoring options for REDD-Plus 	<p>1. Technical Working Group organized and special meetings held to plan detailed activities and schedules for MRV</p> <p>2. Negotiations with Conservation International-Phils and Flora International Phils as organizational consultants for MRV initiated</p> <p>3. Detailed work plan for the first training on MRV and Forest Monitoring completed and disseminated</p>	<p>1. Enhanced capacity of MRV Technical Working Group on forest monitoring</p> <p>2. Enhanced database on REDD-Plus community of practitioners</p> <p>3. Draft NMRC resolution on REDD-Plus eligible activities</p> <p>4. Feasibility Study - monitoring options for REDD-Plus</p>	<p>1. Technical Working Group organized and special meetings held to plan detailed activities and schedules for MRV</p> <p>2. Negotiations with Conservation International-Phils and Fauna and Flora International Phils as organizational consultants for MRV initiated</p> <p>3. Detailed work plan for the first training on MRV and Forest Monitoring completed and disseminated</p>

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
3.2 A national MRV approach established	MRV approach/design	Fragmented or no efforts at all	Proposed MRV System	1. Desk review and initial discussions initiated	2. Proposed MRV System	1. Desk review and initial discussions initiated

1.3 Financial Information

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

Definitions of financial categories:

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

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS		
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B+C
Please write outcome in full	FAO	31,500	19,856.00	-	19,856.00
	UNDP	44,780	2,067.49		2,067.49
	UNEP				
	Sub-total				
Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process	FAO	10,400			
	UNDP	118,170			
Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through					

concrete studies of options and Inclusive consultation									
Sub-total									
Project Outcome 3: Enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV	FAO	213,750	93,339.00	8,227.00				101,566.00	
	UNDP								
	UNEP								
Sub-total									
Programme Management	FAO	60,000	22,272.00	26,357.00				48,629.00	
	FAO (Total):	315,650	135,467.00	34,584.00				170,051.00	
	UNDP (Total):	162,950	2,067.49					2,067.49	
	UNEP (Total):	21,400	-	-				-	
	Grand TOTAL:	500,000	138,074.49	34,584.00				172,658.49	

1.3.1 Co-financing

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

Sources of co-financing ¹⁰	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹¹	Amount (US\$)

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

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

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

The National Programme (NP) started very slowly and dealt first with all the details of organizational arrangements, coordination mechanisms and consultation processes. Given the depth and wide scope of stakeholder participation in the planning process, it took time for the NP to bring relevant stakeholders to the table to decide and agree on work plan, budget details and protocols to follow during implementation.

The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), as the NP's Responsible Partner (RP), also faced (and continues to face) the challenge of responding to demands for accountability and leadership over programme outputs. Saddled with its own organizational adjustments and personnel movements, FMB had to dig deeper into its already busy staff to lead technical working groups.

By the end of June 2012, no annual targets had been fully met vis-à-vis expected outcomes and outputs but the groundwork has been completed. Negotiations with prospective consultants, both

¹⁰ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹¹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

organizational and individual, are almost done and ready for formalization through Letters of Agreement (LoA) for FAO, Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) for UNDP, and Small-Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) for UNEP. Fortunately, the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) agreed to work on detailing project activities, budget, and schedules, pending completion of these formalities. Activities were pushed forward as the NP waited for the formalization of all contracts. With all preparations laid out, it is expected that succeeding months will see the NP activities rolled out on the ground.

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

The Philippine NP's advantage is that it already has the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS) as an overarching framework for all its activities. The NP's work plan was detailed in a way that all activities serve as a building block for the attainment of the PNRPS goals and objectives. The NP's alignment with PNRPS ensures that all its outcomes and outputs shall be carried forward and sustained by the PNRPS stakeholders.

At the Programme level, the composition of the Programme Executive Board (PEB) was made as wide as possible to ensure strong policy linkages, resource mobilization potential, on-the-ground experience and expertise.

At the Implementing Partner level, FMB formalized its commitment to the NP by drafting a special order assigning its personnel to various technical working groups. The set-up ensures that Programme achievements will input into the core programs of the Bureau and will be formally integrated into its regular functions and concerns.

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

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

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current internal difficulties¹² the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.(200 words)

FMB as the NP's Responsible Partner (RP) is expected to take the leadership role in the whole programme. The concern is that the Bureau's personnel are already saddled with so many activities that the UN REDD NP's work became just additional and ad hoc work for them. Initially, in the absence of a Special Order officially assigning responsibilities to its personnel, line of communication and responsibilities were confusing. FMB's leadership is equally already burdened with so many works that they could no longer spend focused or dedicated time for the NP.

The PMU also had difficulties in responding to every need of the programme and its stakeholders.

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

Clearly, PMU needed to learn the dynamics not only of the programme itself but also the culture and subtleties of relationships that govern and shape the UN REDD Programme in particular, and the REDD plus work in general.

One of the major difficulties that delay programme implementation is the non-standardization of UN policies and procedures. There were times that arrangements were made and initially agreed on but were later changed due to non-compliance or non-alignment with some UN policies. The PMU also needed to continuously remind and orient the NP's stakeholders on complete UN policies and procedures so as to ensure that submissions are according to prescribed policies and no longer had to be returned and re-worked.

The TWGs spent more than two months detailing and adjusting the NP's work plans to ensure that they are aligned with other REDD-Plus work in the country and that they are responsive and relevant to the needs and concerns of the overall REDD-Plus movement in the country

- 2.1.5** If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹³ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

The change of leadership in FMB has been disruptive but it has slowly but surely streamlined the NP into the Bureau's regular functions and activities. The special order has been signed and the new National Programme Director and Assistant Director are taking efforts to expedite decision-making and processing of administrative and financial matters.

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

The PMU and UN agencies spent a considerable amount of time on the development of administrative procedures. Agreement on these procedures will result in more efficient implementation of National Programme activities in future.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

- 2.2.1** Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?
X Yes No
If not, please explain:

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

Currently, the main coordination mechanism is the Programme Executive Board (PEB) where several government agencies, UN organizations, and civil society organizations sit and discuss matters related to the NP's implementation. The PEB also invites "Observers" either for technical inputs on matters that may be beyond the current capacity of the PEB or for coordination concerns and synergy-building with other donor agencies like GIZ and USAID and for other donors for that matter. The observers also include on-call individuals who can provide inputs on REDD-Plus policy and readiness requirements.

One of the major decisions made by the PEB was the adoption or the activation of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for UN REDD. The TWGs expanded Programme ownership and accountability since it

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

brought into the fold other organizations, individuals and interest groups whose work are related to REDD-Plus concerns. The PEB also offered a venue for sharing of expertise to aid decision-making and resources to promote Programme outcomes and outputs.

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

Yes No

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

As of June 30, 2012 a HACT micro-assessment has not been completed. The FMB is therefore treated as a 'high risk' partner for the purposes of assurance activities, until such time as the assessment can be carried out. As of 30 June 2012, no cash transfers had been made to FMB.

2.3 Ownership¹⁴ and Development Effectiveness

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

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

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The FMB assumed responsibility over all outputs as reflected in the NP's annual work plan (AWP). It has engaged several partners and consultants to aid the bureau in conducting some activities leading to its desired outputs. From the government side, the Climate Change Commission is responsible for organizing the NMRC and PMRCs as well as for the drafting of its operations Manual; the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) is leading the formulation of safeguards for biodiversity while the National Council for Indigenous People (NCIP) takes co-leadership for community and social safeguards.

For Civil Society Counterparts, the NP partners with NTFP, Women's Initiative for Society, Culture, and Environment (WISE), Conservation International-Philippines, Fauna and Flora International, Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) for implementation of specific programme activities leading to some of the NP's desired outcomes and outputs.

A DENR special order assigning specific DENR and FMB personnel to specific roles in the NP has already been drafted and is waiting for signature.

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

No Partially Fully

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

For the reporting period covered, this has not yet been done since there are no major consultations yet at the level of indigenous or other forest dependent communities. The NP, however, ensured participation of NCIP as the government agency mandated to implement a law called the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) in all NP activities and processes.

¹⁴Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

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

- X Policy/decision making
- X Management; X Budget Procurement X Service provision
- Other, please specify

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

As members of the PEB and of the TWGs, non-government stakeholders participate in discussions and decision-making relevant to strategic direction and priority actions of the NP. They get to recommend management options, activities and corresponding budget allocation. The Philippines NP espouses highly consultative processes and ensures inputs from both government and non-government partners were solicited and considered in almost all levels of decision-making.

With technical expertise embedded in some non-government partners like CI-Philippines and FFI-Philippines, they were also requested to provide services in forest monitoring and MRV.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁵ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The NP benefits from very active and deeply committed civil society partners. They contribute greatly to shaping the Programme in the context of the PNRPS. As mentioned above, several non-government partners assumed ownership and accountability in most of the NP's outcomes and outputs and correspondingly and outspokenly demand the same quality of commitment from the government partners.

This should also be read in the context of the PNRPS history where non-government partners took an active role and implemented some initiatives that can be used as reference or resources for the UN REDD NP. The gathering of civil society organizations under CoDe REDD fueled the crafting of the PNRPS which now guides all REDD plus activities being supported by the NP.

At the level of TWG, non-government partners take the co-lead roles to ensure balance of perspectives and to move forward Programme activities as planned and as committed by their government counterparts.

3. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-2 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart: DENR-FMB

The UN REDD Philippines Programme is an important initiative that complements government efforts at mitigating climate change and its impacts in the country. As such, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, through its Forest Management Bureau is providing all possible support within its capacity. The Department, however, is also concerned with so many other equally important activities that also demand time and resources from its personnel. This situation necessitated a well-thought of plan in assigning individuals who can best provide inputs and help to specific programs and projects. For UN REDD, FMB personnel have been formally assigned to lead specific technical working groups. This delegation of responsibility is hoped not only to mainstream REDD Plus work into FMB's priorities but also to ensure monitoring and delivery of quality outputs by all of the Programme's implementing partners. FMB is also working hard through its Programme Management Unit in facilitating contracts and pushing for activities that are expected to achieve Programme outcomes and outputs. As of June 30, 2012, a Special Order effecting accountabilities of FMB personnel over specific outcomes and outputs has been finalized and signed by the Office of the Secretary of DENR.

¹⁵Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

4. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-2 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

From WISE:

Through the CoDe REDD Philippines, WISE participated in the Inception Workshop in October 2011, several sessions early of 2012 up to the details of work and financial plan. Given this, WISE has always reminded colleagues in the government and non-government organizations to ensure the alignment of output and activities with the PNRPS. The partnership that CoDe REDD Philippines and DENR through FMB however, was somehow undermined by the administrative/logistical procedures/requirements of UN-REDD. It was too late in the day that CoDe REDD Philippines was informed of the changes of arrangements in implementing activities despite the well-documented agreements in workshops that UN-REDD representatives and FMB participated. This caused postponement of activities, WISE for instance had to shoulder the "surcharge" of some reservations, particularly that of the artists and plane fares. NTFP had to spend its own resources apart from the already committed counterpart for PNRPS implementation.

The development of REDD-Plus in the Philippines is not the same and will never be the same with other countries. Taking the active participation of CoDe REDD Philippines against the DENR-FMB as not being able to provide leadership in UN-REDD is not a fair assessment. There is definitely a learning curve on REDD-Plus for all organizations in the Philippines. WISE, with RECOFTC carried out a research on this and published the same.

It is a mission to be achieved to make DENR-FMB a leader on REDD-Plus, but that will not happen by forcing it to handle a task that it lacks the capacity to do so. The PNRPS and the PD indicated this capacity gap. The NP should have started with sending its PMU to the REDD-Plus 101 Basic Course. The NP Director should have been in the same class. Leadership from the NP Director was simply wanting. Technical support could only do so much. There was lack of sense of urgency and integrative understanding from the end of the PMU under the authority of the NP Director.