

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Final Report

Solomon Islands

UN-REDD Programme

July 2018

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

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Final Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Final Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights overall results throughout the implementation of the NP. These results are reported against the consolidated National Programme Document results framework, as approved by the Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board, or as adjusted following a mid-term review or evaluation.

The report includes the following sections: 1.) National Programme Identification; 2.) Progress Reporting; 3.) Lessons Learned; 4.) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions; 5.) Financial Delivery; and 6.) Adaptive management.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the regional agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams for a focus on results and adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons that could be exchanged among partner countries.

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org).

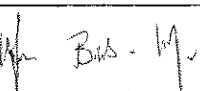
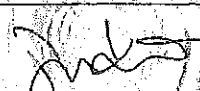
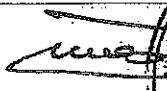
1. National Programme Identification

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

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

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

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN-Agency	Approved Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2015 ⁷
FAO			
UNDP	514,019	514,019	457,195.51
UNEP			
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	35,981	35,981	31,944.25
Total	550,000	550,000	489,945.11

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
		N/A	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
July 2018	July 2018	N/A	July 2018
Tiina Vahänen	Azusa Kubota	N/A	Chanel Iroi



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

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

3 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>).

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

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

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

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

Progress Reporting

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

1.1 Overall Results of the National Programme

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

The Objective of this initial UN-REDD programme (INP) was —to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands . Overall the National Programme has contributed much to the awareness of REDD+ in country and most importantly has set the pathway for the Government of the Solomon Islands to establish or strengthen current institutional frameworks for REDD+ Readiness through the three outcomes and outputs below.

Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following three Outputs:

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

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), and the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MFR) through the National Programme set up a national REDD+ working group which met regularly and oversaw the process of REDD+ readiness. The working group included broad representation of all stakeholder groups, including other government agencies, customary land owner groups, NGOs, and the private sector.

Further to that a multi-stakeholder management structure has also been established under the roadmap to coordinate REDD+ readiness developments and support consultation with, and participation of, different stakeholders.

The management structure includes:

- A National REDD+ Committee made up of government, NGOs, private sector and indigenous representatives.
- A REDD+ Implementation Unit within the MFR to lead REDD+ activities
- A REDD+ Focal Point will be established within the MECDM to lead REDD+ activities within the ministry and support cross cutting activities.

Output 1.2: Collated and analyzed forest resource data

Though discussions among line ministries to identify available data and data gaps were initiated, this activity was not fully implemented due to coordination issues within the ministries. However, to some extent this activity was captured under outcome 3 as well as under the FAO/UN-REDD targeted support to MFR, which has started some data collation. It is envisioned that SPC support will continue to work with the ministries to implement this output beyond the life of the project. This is also stipulated in the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap strategy to guide ongoing and new initiatives.

Output 1.3: A REDD+ readiness roadmap

Formulation and endorsement of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap with the stakeholder and MRV guidelines. This has contributed to resource mobilization of GEF 5 funding on Integrated Forest Management.

Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following three Outputs:

Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.

A multi-stakeholder governance structure for awareness-raising was developed and supported by the respective technical working groups.

Two brochures entitled "Solomon Islands UN REDD Programme" and "National Approach to REDD+ in the Solomon Islands" were produced and distributed in a number of awareness raising and training events organized in Honiara and provinces with support from the REDD+ Taskforce and working groups. At the regional level, a look and learn visit for two weeks in Fiji took place for the REDD+ working group.

This has significantly increased both the number of people (mainly in Honiara and key provinces) participating and deepened awareness of REDD+ in the Solomon Islands.

Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+

A Stakeholder Engagement for REDD+ guidelines were prepared to inform design and implementation of future REDD+ processes. This document provided guidance to identify if free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is needed, and if so, how such a process could be designed in a participatory manner that respects FPIC. Two missions were carried out in Western Province and Makira Ulawa Province. Possible sites for a pilot experience were subject to preliminary review, but no site has been ultimately chosen and no pilot experience carried out due to limited time

Output 2.3: A rapid/initial cost-abatement assessment.

This was not carried out, however a guidance note on REDD+ safeguards was prepared to accompany the draft Roadmap and circulated to stakeholders for review. This activity will be addressed by the GEF UNDP capacity building project.

Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV. This will be achieved through two Outputs:

Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment

Three national workshops on MRV methodology were completed, as was a study tour to Fiji. An attempt to introduce selected participants to forest carbon measurement techniques was completed in Choiseul province. For this exercise, three forestry officers from Fiji flew in and acted as team leaders under the MRV consultant. However, there should be no expectations that a true capacity to establish a REL or implement an MRV process has been achieved. Only the foundation for this was set and an FAO regional project (through UN-REDD targeted support) entitled "Strengthening Regional Support for National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the Pacific" is now in place and will carry this effort forward.

Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV

Cooperation to a certain extent has been formulated as stated in 3.1 with the south-south cooperation with Fiji. Given the timeframe as well as the evolving issues around REDD+ in the Solomons this was not fully capitalized on but progress has been made.

1.2 Ancillary results

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

The UN-REDD INP activity results were used as baselines to mobilize further funding for REDD+ processes in the Solomon Islands, for example the GEF/FAO Integrated Sustainable Forest Management Project.

1.3 In Focus

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

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

1.4 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

It is important to acknowledge the fact that whilst the UN-REDD initial national programme was being implemented, reform in the country's forest sector has been ongoing. These reforms include measures to strengthen monitoring, expansion of reforestation and plantation development and expansion in botanical research. These reforms were critical to strengthening governance in the forestry sector and initial processes towards REDD+ readiness in Solomon Islands. It contributed greatly to the formulation and endorsement of the REDD+ Roadmap. Given the fact REDD+ focuses on the forestry sector, the opportunity for Solomon Islands to benefit are immense. The government based on activities within the National programme saw opportunities for REDD+ in the roadmap which goes beyond the monetary values of forest carbon but more on the multiples benefits such as sustainable forest management, conservation of biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services and having in place appropriate stakeholder engagement processes and benefit sharing mechanisms.

The government is committed to implementing the REDD+ readiness roadmap that the programme has successful produced.

Mr. Chanel Iroi
UN-REDD Focal point
Under Secretary

1.5 Non-Government Comments

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

The initial readiness programme by UN-REDD has provided a platform for Private sectors, NGOs and CBOs to engage in the REDD+ readiness programme and align ongoing initiatives with government priorities through the REDD+ working group.

The National programme has further raised awareness about REDD+ within all levels of governance. It has been challenging as REDD is a new concept however the programme has initiated progress in which stakeholders are brought together to understand the concept and work together to have in place relevant safeguards to support communities and strengthen capacity of stakeholders working in the REDD+ space.

Bill Apusae
REDD+ Working Group Member
Live and Learn

1.6 Results Framework Matrix

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

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

Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ readiness roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no roadmap process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • roadmap ready after 10 months 	<p>This outcome target has been achieved however not within 10 months but within 18 months. By end of the National programme a REDD+ readiness programme is in place which is used for further resource mobilization.</p>

Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group			
Output 1.2: Collated and analyzed forest resource data			
Output 1.3 : A REDD+ readiness roadmap			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1: Working group formed within 2 months and meet monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output1.1: No multi-stakeholder working group on REDD+ in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1:multi stakeholder National working group in place and operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1: A multi-stakeholders working group was established but not within 2 months but 6 months of the programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.2: Monitoring and oversight process in place within four months • Report produced within 10 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output1.2 No policy and sectoral analysis for REDD+ undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.2: Report produced within 10 months • Assessment of existing institutional structures • Assessment of existing drivers of deforestation and degradation and past and present strategies to address them • Identification of potential approaches to REDD+ Strategies • Proposal for revised institutional approach and improved coordination • Review and finalize REDD+ Strategies • Develop guidelines on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ Implementation • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.2: This output was not fully achieved by the National Programme due to timeframe and internal coordination however this output is supported by the FAO Target Support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.3 : Monitoring and oversight process in place within 4 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output1.3:No roadmap process in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output1.3 : The roadmap in place by end of 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.3: The roadmap was in place by 2013 and endorsed a year later.

Assessment towards Output:

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

Strengthening of National REDD+ Taskforce and Working Groups and Taskforce. The members of the taskforce and working groups appointed by cabinet attended the meetings and were actively involved in the discussions and decision making processes. The meetings minutes were submitted to the PMU.

The taskforce also prepared a cabinet paper on the progress of the UN-REDD Programme and recommended that;

1. Government of the Solomon Islands takes full ownership of the development and implementation of a national approach to REDD+.
2. Government leadership facilitates a multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of REDD+.
3. The Government of the Solomon Islands considers the establishment of an official mechanism for the review and approval of forest carbon initiatives and that adequate time is provided for the development of a full framework to guide implementation of REDD+ within the Solomon Islands.

Based on that, the Cabinet has deliberated on the issues fully and endorsed the current work of the UN-REDD Programme and the importance of a multi-sectoral approach. On the third issues cabinet has fully endorsed the view and recommends that the UN-REDD Programme facilitate such a mechanism in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Manage and Meteorology and the Ministry of Forests and Research in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1896&Itemid=53

Output 1.2: Collated and analyzed forest resource data

- The initial assessment of existing institutional structures has been undertaken through the background document prepared. The assessment shows that REDD+ implementation will require developing institutional changes within MECDM in order to facilitate REDD+ related activities. The development of institutional capacity to facilitate the requirements of REDD+ in terms of governance, MRV capacity, transparency and accountability are some of the key components.
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53
- The assessment of existing drivers of deforestation and degradation has also been undertaken in the background document. The major drivers of deforestation and degradation in the country are unsustainable logging operations. This is due to country's reliance on logging as a major source of income. The analysis also showed subsistence agriculture is also a major cause of deforestation through shifting cultivation exacerbated by indirect factors such as rapid population growth and that more than 85% of Solomon Islanders are subsistence farmers.
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=53
- Proposals for a revised institutional approach and improved coordination developed.
- Review and finalization of REDD+ Strategies

- Guidelines for stakeholder engagement have been formulated

Output 1.3: A REDD+ readiness roadmap

Progress has been made towards the achievement of this target with baselines studies being completed. The formulation of the major components of the roadmap has been completed through national stakeholders' consultations, workshops and meetings, initial capacity assessment for MRV. All these activities has led to the formulation of the draft roadmap at the end of October 2013.

Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No stakeholder engagement guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered stakeholders by end of initial programme 	<p>This outcome target has been achieved through participatory processes as well as through the stakeholder engagement guidelines which is part of the roadmap.</p>

Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.

Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+

Output 2.3 : A rapid/initial cost abatement analysis			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.1: Plan developed within 4 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output2.1: Very limited understanding of REDD+ at constituency level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.1: Develop process of communication and capacity building for REDD+ Readiness Development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure Website developed and published Awareness raising / Training events delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.1: An awareness strategy was formulated and implemented in Choiseul and Makira Province.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.2: Plan developed within 4 months; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output2.2:No FPIC process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.2: FPIC processes to be reflected in the REDD+ Roadmap Assessment of existing safeguards and gaps Develop guidelines on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ Implementation Development of an approach to safeguards – including indicators, safeguard information system Development of guidelines for implementation of safeguards in SI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.2:The NP supported the process however did not fully implement the plan by end of the programme due to the timeframe however the FPIC process was trialed in Western Province and Makira Ulawa Province. Guidelines on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ implementation, with sections of FPIC, are included in the draft Roadmap.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2.3 : initial cost abatement analysis Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output2.3 No cost abatement analysis Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output2.3: cost abatement analysis Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2.3 This output was not achieved though it will be supported through the FAO Targeted Support.
<p>Assessment towards Output:</p> <p>Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process for communication and capacity building began during the reporting period and remains on going through a number of structures and events including: - The development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure for awareness raising is being implemented through the respective technical working groups. - A UN-REDD website which will be done in coordination with work being done on a regional REDD+ website. www.reddplusolomonislands.gov.sb - A UN-REDD programme brochure which was developed for circulation. - A number of awareness raising and training events related to the operation of the REDD+ Taskforce and working groups. This work has significantly increased both the number of people (mainly in Honiara and key provinces) and depth of awareness of REDD+ in the SI. The focus of many of the awareness activities are on the benefits of REDD+ beyond the carbon given its relevance to the context of Solomon Islands where unsustainable logging has been affecting the livelihoods of the rural populace. <p>Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A stakeholder engagement guidelines, encompassing FPIC and other broader stakeholder engagement and consultation aspects developed and included in the roadmap. - A background document was produced under the NP which provides an analysis of the existing environmental and social safeguards and gaps in their implementation. The initial assessment shows that whilst there are safeguards such as the Environment Impact Assessment process (which includes both social and environmental elements) under the Environment Act 1998, the ability of the country to fully implement them has been limited. Another example of an environmental safeguard for the forestry sector, which has had limited implementation, is the code of logging practice which comprehensively provides for how logging operations should occur to reduce environmental impacts. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2427&Itemid=5 - Based on the review of safeguards an approach to REDD+ safeguards and an information system to report on these is under development through consultation with key stakeholders. It is anticipated that this work will also work with ongoing efforts to develop safeguards within the transport sector. <p>Output2.3: A rapid/initial cost abatement analysis</p> <p>This output was not achieved through the NP though it will be addressed by FAO Targeted support.</p>			

Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costed plan for REL/MRV capacity building with timeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no costed plan for REL/MRV capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costed plan for REL/MRV capacity being implemented 	Outcome three has been achieved though was not achieved as per planned timeframe.
Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment			
Output 3.2 Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.1: Needs assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output3.1: No needs assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.1: Implementation of Needs assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.1: Needs assessment report completed and implementation in progress.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.2: Assessment report of potential for regional cooperation on MRV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output3.2: Regional approach not well defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.2: Effective processes for coordination with regional organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.2: Assessment report done however implementation of the potential regional corporation has not progressed beyond trial phase
Assessment towards Output:			
Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment			
- Initial assessment report http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&id=2946&Itemid=53			

- Supported training workshop on data collection for all stakeholders. The training provided an overview of MRV skills and process, what is MRV in more detailed steps, what is needed for SI (equipment, data and personnel) and what information is available (GIS, Inventory databases, etc.).
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2946&Itemid=53

Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV

- The UN-REDD Programme and national partners were engaged with regional programs such the SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Exchange and Planning Workshop, 3-5 June 2013. The Objectives of the Workshop were to:
 1. Review current work in the SPC-GIZ Pacific Regional Project on Climate Protection through Forest Conservation.
 2. Exchange knowledge and lessons learned for National REDD+ Readiness
 3. Develop and design work to complement the SPC-GIZ Regional REDD+ Programme.

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2351&Itemid=53

1.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

A 2-year no-cost extension was approved for the Programme, to take account of a 12 month delay to the start of activities, due to the limited pool of potential candidates in country for the National Coordinator position and the low salary scale, which could not attract candidates with the required level of experience. The position ToR was revised and readvertised by the UNDP CO once again reviewed the TOR and raised the salary scale. The no-cost extension also took account of the need to extend the timeframe of Programme activities from 12 to 18 months; by the time the Coordinator and PMJ were in place, experience from other UN-REDD National Programmes indicated that the original 12-month timeframe would be insufficient to achieve Programme outputs

2. Lessons Learned

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

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

1. The three phases of REDD+ need to be understood in order to manage expectations at both national and community levels, in particular to build awareness that REDD+ Readiness

(phase 1) consists of capacity and strategy development, and does not inevitably lead to Results-based payments.

2. The Initial National Programme (INP) model was originally designed to be followed up by a more substantial investment in REDD+ Readiness and/or demonstration, both in the Solomon Islands and in the only other INP country, the Philippines. However, this intention was not translated into decisions or exit strategy within the UN-REDD Programme management structure at global level, leading to unrealistic and unmet expectations at the country level.
3. More flexibility in terms of timeframe should be given in order for countries to fully develop the respective thematic areas of REDD+. The timeframe of the INP model did not allow for meaningful progress in many areas of REDD+ Readiness.
4. No independent evaluation was conducted of the Solomon Islands INP, or of the INP modality as a whole (i.e. including the experience of the Philippines INP as well). Without such an evaluation, the opportunity to learn these lessons and reflect them in future developments of the UN-REDD global Programme was lost.

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

Intersectoral coordination was a challenge from the start. Over the implementation of the project the PMU and the key line ministries (MECDM, MFR) formed a working coordination mechanism through identifying focal points within line ministries. A lesson learned was to ensure that information sharing within the line ministries must be a continuous process, as well as to ensure that relevant ministries are identified and engaged during the formulation of the project and their roles clarified, so that each can take ownership of the work required to realize the outcomes of the programme. Towards the end of the programme the ministries were fully involved though the inter-sectoral coordination, though private sector involvement was still limited.

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

During the implementation of the INP, it was evident that training events alone were not sufficient to ensure that technical capacities were built within national institutions. Clear guidelines and materials are also needed to enhance the technical capacity within government ministries and agencies. This was particularly the case for establishment and management of a national database to collect, organize and manage the technical and socioeconomic data required for REDD+ initiatives.

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

During the implementation, as stated above, it became clear that the timeframe of the INP was not sufficient to make meaningful progress at a national level in many aspects of REDD+ Readiness. The Programme required a second phase or follow-up initiative in order to result in sustainable impacts. The subsequent FAO/UN-REDD Targeted Support programme to the Pacific on regional NFMS development, of which Solomon Islands was a beneficiary, was useful in this regard. Also, it was clear that the government needed to have in place a communication/awareness strategy to ensure

that communities as well as national partners are fully aware of REDD+ and what the government is doing under the readiness programme to support the process.

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

In order for REDD+ to be embedded into the National Development process, not only would it need to be included in the National Development Strategy of the country, but it would need to be mainstreamed into current line ministries' plans, strategies and legislations. For example, elements of the REDD+ safeguards should be incorporated into the legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment or the code of logging practice.

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

The national circumstances and level of development of the country mean that many of the institutions, policies and governance frameworks necessary for implementation of a national REDD+ strategy are either partially in place or not present at all. This means that several activities related to capacity or strategy development under REDD+ Readiness have no basis for sustainable impact. In order for the Programme to achieve sustainable impact, greater emphasis needs to be laid on institutional development and governance frameworks as a precursor to REDD+ Readiness activities.

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

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

2.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

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

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]

MECDM, through its Climate Change Division, developed the National Approach to Mitigation Action (NAMA) through the Regional Technical Assistance from the Asian Development Bank under their "Strengthening the Capacity of Pacific Developing Member Countries to Respond to Climate Change (Phase 1)" programme.

While the regional support was to build capacities at the national level, they helped to raise the awareness about NAMA as a key aspect of implementation of the decisions of UNFCCC COPs, for non-Annex 1 countries. Discussions during the workshops built national-level understanding about what may be included within the NAMA. The REDD+ Readiness process, through the UN-REDD INP, helped to bridge the gap in understanding of the links between climate change mitigation, NAMA and REDD+, specifically how REDD+ could potentially be incorporated within a NAMA to facilitate

effective policies and measures towards greenhouse gas emission reductions while maintaining sustainable development goals.

Unintended Consequences [150 words]

During the implementation of the INP, the key technical ministries and stakeholders were very supportive, however there were mixed signals from some political quarters which contributed to the delay of cabinet endorsement of the REDD+ Roadmap. In some constituencies, the REDD+ roadmap was initially seen as an obstacle to logging and therefore at odds with key interest groups.

2.2 Inter-agency Coordination

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

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

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

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

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

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

The INP’s modality was based on a HACT assessment by UNDP

2.3 Risk Narrative

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

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

Coordination within Government at times is a challenge due to the limited capacity, time and resources. The action taken to manage the challenge is to strengthen the engagement process,

communication and planning process with the Government partners. This ensures that there is an ongoing commitment towards the programme and its activities.

Administrative funding arrangement: At times request for payment of recruitment of International Consultants were delayed due to the procurement process. This is something the UNDP country office is trying to improve on and expand procurement capacity to avoid delays.

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

Political will and support. Given the ongoing changes in government, the roadmap and guidance note to cabinet has been slow to pass through the legislative process.

In addressing this, implementing partners have been working closely with key ministers to inform them about the importance of the roadmap through side meetings.

3. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

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

3.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

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

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

Support from the INP focused on design and development of a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap which would guide the country towards the development of a National REDD+ Strategy in due course.

Indicator	Start ⁹	End ⁹	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?	x		Not yet initiated	REDD+ Roadmap is developed and passed through Cabinet, giving a framework against which a national REDD+ strategy process may be initiated
		x	Under design	
			Drafted, under deliberation	
			Adopted	
			Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
			Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP		

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

Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ¹⁰ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	N/A
		The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	N/A
		The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	N/A
		The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	[N/A]
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.		The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	N/A
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	N/A
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	N/A
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	N/A
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	N/A
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	[N/A]
		There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	N/A
		Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	N/A

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

3.2 Safeguard Information System

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

Please provide a brief description of the achievement made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard: [100 words]

N/A

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?	x	x	No	Little guidance was available on safeguards at the time of implementation of the INP. No SIS is in place or planned.
			SIS objectives determined	
			Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
			Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
			The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+			Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	N/A
			Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	N/A
			Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	N/A
			Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	N/A
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	N/A	

3.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

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

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

Specific FREL support was not delivered, technical support instead focused on NFMS which would ultimately generate data for the FREL construction.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?	x		Not yet initiated	Some initial information provided through NFMS-related training and capacity building activities
		x	Capacity building phase	
			Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	
			Submission drafted	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions			Submitted to the UNFCCC	
			Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	N/A
			Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	N/A
			Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	N/A
			Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	N/A
		Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	N/A	

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

3.4 National Forest Monitoring System

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

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

Initial capacity building support provided through the INP on NFMS for REDD+, and a capacity needs assessment carried out. Through the INP the potential for a regional approach to NFMS development was explored. The results of this assessment indicated that a regional NFMS was an appropriate way forward, and through FAO/UN-REDD targeted support, and in partnership with SPC/GIZ programme, was implemented.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?	x		No	National capacity developed on NFMS concepts and operation, including remote sensing, national forest inventory, greenhouse-gas inventory and forest and land cover change assessment. A Pacific regional plan for implementation of a common NFMS approach is developed
			NFMS capacity building phase	
		x	Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced ¹² construction phase	
			NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries			NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
			NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	N/A
			NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	N/A
			NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGI)	N/A
			The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	N/A
		The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	N/A	

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

		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	N/A
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4. Financial Delivery

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

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred ¹³	Total Expenditure ¹⁴	Delivery Rate ¹⁵ (%)
Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$102,804	\$154,993.85	150.77%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$102,804	\$154,993.85	150.77%
Outcome2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$238,318	\$141,613.28	59.42%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$238,318	\$141,613.28	59.42%
Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL/RL formulation and MRV.	FAO			
	UNDP	\$121,495	\$95,995.16	79.01%
	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$121,495	\$95,995.16	79.01%
Outcome 4: Project Management	FAO			
	UNDP	\$51,402	\$65,398.57	127.23%

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

¹⁴ The sum of commitments and disbursements

¹⁵ Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

	UNEP			
Sub-total		\$51,402	\$65,398.57	127.23%
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO			
	UNDP	\$35,981	\$31,944.25	88.78%
	UNEP			
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		\$35,981	\$31,944.25	88.78%
FAO (Total):				
UNDP (Total):		\$550,000.00	\$489,139.76	88.93%
UNEP (Total):				
Grand TOTAL:		\$550,000	\$489,139.76	88.93%

5. Adaptive management

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

5.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [100 words]
Delays in recruitment of National Project Coordinator, as outlined above, due to limited pool of candidates in country and inadequacy of salary provision.
Were any of the delays/obstacles raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [100 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No
The issue of recruitment of the Coordinator was raised at initial PEB meeting.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [100 words]
The initiation of project activities was delayed by nearly two years.
How were these delays/obstacles addressed? [100 words]
A revised ToR was developed and the position readvertised by UNDP CO. The delay in initiation of activities was addressed through a no-cost extension.

5.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

During NP implementation, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [100 words]
<p>The NP gave the government the opportunity to coordinate REDD+ activities in country through the taskforce to enable coordination of activities which resulted in positive collaborations. For example. The "hands-on" MRV training was held in South Choiseul and resulted in more than 30 participants being trained. The MRV Training is a good example of inter-agency and intra-agency collaboration for REDD+ both at the national and regional level. The MFR through its development budget funded over 60% of the training committing more than USD 30,000, the UN-REDD Programme co-funded the remaining 40%. As a result of the regional collaboration on MRV, the SPC-GIZ Pacific Regional Project on Climate Protection through Forest Conservation Programme funded four officers from the Fijian Department of Forest to support the Solomon Islands National MRV Field Training which resulted in more than 30 people being trained.</p> <p>The on-ground partners in ensuring that FPIC principles are applied for training on customary land include the Choiseul provincial government, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) and the Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF).</p> <p>A number of the members of the multi-stakeholder national REDD+ Taskforce travelled to Fiji as part of a Regional REDD+ capacity building initiative. The study tour was funded by the Government of Japan ('Tier 2' UN-REDD funds to UNDP) and facilitated by SPC. Members of the Taskforce and working groups were able to observe how the Government of Fiji is implementing its REDD+ readiness programme and raise their awareness of the important role of a multi-stakeholder group. Lessons learned from each member of the working groups were presented in</p>

their study tour reports submitted to the PMU.

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2350&Itemid=53

Furthermore, the REDD+ Taskforce and the working groups had a two-day combined national safeguards workshop which reviewed preliminary stakeholder mapping, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as potential strategies. The multi-stakeholder groups were also introduced to how a national safeguard information system could be structured. The multi-stakeholder working groups in an open plenary discussed the potential ways to further develop nationally appropriate safeguards (including approaches to stakeholder engagement) and a Safeguards Information System (SIS).

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1896&Itemid=53

How were these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [100 words]

The experience and baselines from the above partnerships contributed to informing the REDD+ roadmap and guidelines which is a key output of the NP.

5.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant; these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the Programme and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

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

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

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

The project will assist the Government of the Solomon Islands to implement integrated management of protected and productive forest landscapes for sustainable community development and multiple environmental benefits.

A new UNDP project called "Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making through REDD+ Readiness" is currently designed and will provide

strategic guidance towards the implementation of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. It is expected to start in July 2014.

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

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

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

Programme Executive Board Established: Yes No

Date of Last Meeting: June 2014

Number of meetings annually: 2 or on need basis

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

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

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

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

Fully Partially No

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

Most stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process have been consulted throughout the implementation of the INP. This is evident in the INP's meetings and workshop minutes and reports.

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

Member of the steering committee

Member of technical or other advisory committees

Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁶ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

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

6. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions

The following definitions for results based reporting from the UNDP Guidelines are to be used for the annual report:

- **Results:** A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes – outputs, outcomes and impact – which can be set in motion by a development intervention.
- **Results Based Reporting:** Seeks to shift attention away from activities to communicating important results that the programme has achieved at output and outcome levels. An effective results-based report communicates and demonstrates the effectiveness of the intervention. It makes the case to stakeholders and donors for continued support and resources.
- **Results Matrix:** An important aid in results-based reporting is the results matrix, which clearly articulates the results at output and outcome level and the indicators, baselines and targets. These items, along the review of indicators, assumptions and risks, should serve as guides for reporting on results.
 - **Outcomes:** Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from UNCT cooperation. Outcomes relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups as viewed through a human rights-based approach lens.
 - **Outputs:** Outputs are changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that are achieved with the resources provided within the time period specified. Outputs are the level of result in which the clear comparative advantages of individual agencies emerge, and accountability is clearest. Outputs are linked to those accountable from them giving the results chain a much stronger internal logic.
 - **Indicators:** Indicators help measure outcomes and outputs, adding greater precision. Indicators ensure that decision-making is informed by relevant data.