Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation: 2023-2025 Workplan and Budget / UK contribution

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Workplan and Budget / UK contribution

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Overview

This document covers the indicative technical assistance, in-country activities, knowledge creation and management and communications support that will be provided by the UN-REDD Programme over the period 2023-2025.

The proposed support presented below as indicative activities is based on country needs as identified by the UN-REDD country teams and confirmed through country consultations held as part of the 2023 annual inception/work planning conducted between November 2022 and February 2023. Annual inception/ work planning exercises are consultative processes engaging country partners, international partners and donors investing in the UN-REDD Programme.[1]

UN-REDD operational modalities at country level differ from country to country. UN-REDD support will be coordinated and implemented by the UN Agencies' teams, ranging from dedicated in-country UN-REDD focal points, to agencies' country offices teams, and/or their headquarters or regional teams, as well as through teams of national and international professionals, and through engagement of other country-based partners as relevant to deliver field-oriented support, in close coordination with country counterparts.

1. **Country support (Realising and rewarding forest solutions, and increasing ambitions / Outcomes 1-2-3)**

Focus countries

1.1 Bolivia

Context and strategic priorities

Bolivia has included significant forest goals in its updated Nationally Determined Contribution for the period of 2021-2030, submitted to the UNFCCC in April 2022. They include an 80% reduction of deforestation with respect to the 2016-2020 average (262,178 ha annually) by 2030 and a 100% reduction within protected areas. Other key targets include the reduction of 60% in forest fires below baseline and increases in forest cover of 1 million hectares, both by 2030. In addition, the NDC seeks to double production of sustainable timber and non-timber forest products. These targets are further complemented by other actions which also generate or enable forest climate results, such as wetlands conservation, soil restoration, increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring tenure security through agrarian reform and land-titling with a gender perspective. The Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism remains an integral part of the proposed mechanism to achieve forest goals, seeking to integrate mitigation and adaptation goals and targets as well as seeking to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty.

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[1] It must be noted that processes such as certifying emission reductions (ERs) under TREES will involve a stepwise strategic decision process, e.g. a Monitoring Report will only be prepared if there are clear indications of ERs to be generated. These activities are included in this document to indicate the ultimate potential scope of support.

About half of all targets are unconditional, with the other half relying on additional international support in the form of financing, technology transfer and capacity building. Bolivia does not consider carbon markets as part of the instruments to access finance, but is seeking financial and technical cooperation as well as market access for sustainable forest and agricultural production under a "Climate Ambition Alliance", potentially creating opportunities for formal bilateral commitments, public and private investment, sustainable markets and trade. Bolivia is part of the Leticia Pact for the Amazon, which provides a framework for action to address the causes of deforestation to promote the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon biome and the protection of the indigenous and tribal peoples and local communities that live in this strategic ecosystem. FAO, through the country office, regional, and headquarters, has been supporting different components of Bolivia´s climate agenda, including through supporting sustainable food production and small-scale producers. Bolivia, through FAO, is currently implementing a GCF Readiness that aims to build capacities to strengthen the monitoring and reporting process to international climate commitments and to enhance access to climate finance with evidence-based proposals aligned with the National Country Programme.

The UNDP/Bolivia office has recently started to support Bolivia on performance-based payments for REDD+, including support to access LEAF funding, at the request of the Vice-President's Office. The UNDP/Bolivia office is implementing two local projects, with funding from the Swedish and UK embassies in Bolivia, to cover TREES assessment and LEAF readiness, including national MRV, FREL and safeguards systems, co-implemented with national partners such as the Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN).

Indicative activities

The UN-REDD Programme, through FAO, could further support Bolivia in its efforts for the design and implementation of alternative policy approaches, and efforts to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution. Proposed support would complement and build on progress under the current GCF Readiness being implemented by FAO.

With regard to ongoing national work on ART/TREES compliance and LEAF readiness, supported by the two mentioned projects implemented by UNDP's Bolivia Office, UNDP will follow an approach of South-South collaboration. Like this, regional-level knowledge and lessons from forerunner REDD+ jurisdictions, such as Costa Rica and Ecuador, will be made available to Bolivia to strengthen ties and harness experiences across countries participating in LEAF.

In this sense, specific technical assistance activities may include:
- Technical support to develop financing strategies for the forest components of the NDC, building on the support provided under the UNDP Climate Promise initiative, including results-based cooperation and incentive mechanisms.
- Provide technical support and facilitate south-south cooperation on drivers of deforestation and policies to address them
- Develop action plans in order to support integral and sustainable management of forest, for example, strengthening family farming, enhancing agricultural productivity, increasing sustainable forest production, tenure security and market access.
- Development of proposals demonstrating how alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, are contributing to its climate goals.
- Improve monitoring of forest climate goals and, in particular, explore approaches to extend the capacity of existing NFMS to also generate information relevant for biodiversity, water and adaptation

In addition, during 2023, the program will seek to involve Bolivia in global knowledge exchange activities combined with specific technical assistance in selected areas, as outlined above. Further, the co-organization

of an additional forum under the GCF Readiness and further engage Bolivia in the planned 2023 south-south exchanges in the region will be explored, focused on financing and environmental integrity.

The proposed support presented above are indicative activities. It is expected for the UN-REDD programme to work closely with and leverage on the long-term ongoing and planned work of the [Forest and Farm Facility](#) as well as with the technical team in FAOBO.

1.2 Cambodia

Context and strategic priorities

The Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 (NDC 2020) sets an ambitious target to cut overall greenhouse gas emission by 42% by 2030. The main mitigation efforts by 2030 will be derived from the Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector where it will achieve a 50% reduction of historical emissions (76.3 million tCO2e) from deforestation. In the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) submitted in December 2021, the FOLU sector is expected to achieve carbon neutrality from 2031 onwards and net zero-deforestation by 2045. The LTS4CN also pointed to the FOLU sector to provide a net carbon sink of 50 megaton CO2e by 2050. As such, it is expected be the main sector to offset emissions from energy, agriculture, IPPU and waste sectors.

The ambition set out in the NDC 2020 and LTS4CN is built on the country's progress in REDD+, having fulfilled the Warsaw Framework for REDD+: National REDD+ Strategy (2017), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) (2017), Forest Reference Level (FRL) (2017, 2021) and a Summary of Information (SoI) (2019), including a REDD+ Technical Annex (2020). Additionally, a REDD+ Action and Investment Plan, endorsed in 2021, forecasted a total cost of US$ 186 million needed by 2031 to implement the policies and measures identified in the National REDD+ Strategy.

Indicative activities

The activities under the TA have been identified with a view to support the RGC to more strategically engage with their ambitions to finance and implement their ambitious NDC. This includes carefully managing their growing carbon markets portfolio for the FOLU sector to ensure high-integrity carbon credits that will enhance access to various initiatives, such as the international coalition "Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance" (LEAF), among others. In 2023, the UN-REDD TA for RGC is grouped around three key streams of support, namely:

1. Pilot institutional operations for nested framework on the ground
2. Strengthen monitoring and tracking of NDC and LTS4CN implementation
3. Revenue management for REDD+ through the Environmental and Social Fund

Given that the development landscape in the RGC is complex with multiple funding streams, this section provides more details of existing or confirmed support that FAO (including through the UN REDD SFT-LMR and UN-REDD initiative on Social Forestry and Climate Change in ASEAN) and UNDP have in place which are complementary to the proposed TA services. It seeks to provide a more concise narrative of where clear gaps remain as well as where key synergies could be achieved, thereby showcasing the strategic importance of UN-REDD.

RGC has key and innovative components in place that should support its transition from REDD+ readiness to implementation, thereby positioning the FOLU sector to meet the ambitious climate targets set in the NDC 2020 and LTS4CN.

1.- Pilot institutional operations for nested framework on the ground [led by UNDP]

Under activities related to piloting institutional operations for nested framework, TA from the Programme will support the REDD+ Secretariat (RTS) to select pilot sites, districts and/or provinces, and test the

Guidelines on the Rules and Procedures for nested REDD+ developed between 2019 and 2022 that are related to among others, institutional arrangements, financial flow, monitoring and reporting activities and safeguards, functional registry, enhance social inclusion, and revenue sharing. Operational challenges identified through this piloting phase will be documented and used to revise the Guidelines for REDD+, preliminarily listed above. Institutional arrangements for the nested framework will be strengthened, including the roles of communes. Additionally, RGC through the RTS (MoE) will also be supported to develop lessons learnt briefs and slide decks to share its on-going experience on piloting the nested framework with national and international audiences.

As part of the nested framework, the RGC has developed a database for the official registration of REDD+ projects that will provide procedures to register and publicly track projects. This will also allow action-based tracking of activities under the FOLU sector for NDC and LTS 4CN, if and when RGC decides to include voluntary carbon projects in this sector towards its NDC targets. To define the input and tracking of projects once they are officially approved, all projects in the database should follow the general registration processes in the guidelines. This includes submitting registration information and undergoing a review regarding the conditions of eligibility. To operationalize this process, RTS will receive support to improve and review procedures and registry guidance templates, ensure transparency in the projects' implementation, as well as map revenues and overall results. This includes clarifying the role of the communes in the intersection between projects and implementation. This support will also focus on a revision of project-level safeguards management in accordance with the country's REDD+ safeguards principles as part of its application to be entered into the database. It will be a valuable tool and source of sound information system to be collected and synthesized when preparing its Summary of Information (SoI) on safeguards for submission to the UNFCCC as well as other reporting purpose.

In short, the TA will focus on:

a) **Operational Guidelines** that are reviewed and updated based on piloting in selected districts and provinces.

b) **Institutional arrangements** for full implementation related to information and financial flow, the role of communes that are clarified. A set of knowledge products and events will be prepared for RGC to share its experiences and lessons.

c) **Registry and safeguards management** developed and enhanced which will further support implementation.

2.- Strengthen monitoring and tracking of NDC and LTS4CN implementation [led by FAO]

The national NDC tracking tools have been established under the Department of Climate Change. The RGC has also committed to submit the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). However, reporting against all of the FOLU actions remains challenging including for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and MOE due to limited available information and data collection in response to those priority actions in the NDC and LTS4CN. There have been limited resources to invest in knowledge improvement as well as tools and technology advancement for data collection, compilation and analysis of the data. The standard operating procedures are not yet available to ensure accurate and good quality of data for reporting against NDC and LTS4CN priority actions.

Through GEF-CBIT support, FAO will complete the MIS infrastructure setup within GDNPA/MOE; support improvement of the MIS system of the Department of Planning and Statistic within MAFF; support establishment of the National Sub-working Group on GHG-I; and capacity development to MAFF and MOE on GHG Inventory, IPCC guidelines as well as updating the Climate Change Priority Action Plan for MAFF. Through the UN REDD SFT-LMR, support is provided for establishing a database within FA for FRMIS encompassing the near-real time monitoring system and other information; capacity building is provided to both FA and GDEKI on near-real time monitoring of deforestation. Building on these initiatives, FAO continues its support and fills the technical gaps through this UN-REDD TA with following activities:

a) Further support development of the infrastructure and operationalization of the MIS system within MAFF (FA and DPS) and GDNPA/MOE.

b) Develop the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for gathering information necessary for GHG inventory for FOLU sector.

c) Develop QA/QC mechanism/procedure to ensure the quality of data reporting by national and sub-national government department.

d) Build capacity of the MIS administrators and agency focal points on reporting protocol and data standards MAFF (FA and DPS) and GDNPA/MOE.

e) Support harmonizing the data collection process, sharing mechanism national to sub-national and across relevant sub-sectors/departments of MOE and MAFF and existing systems.

National degradation definition/monitoring

In consultation with Cambodia National REDD+ Secretariat and through funding from Climate Promise 2.0, UNDP has been working on piloting the mapping of forest degradation which have started and are currently in progress with a specific focus on protected areas under MoE. The activities are:

- Proposal of an official national working definition of forest degradation in protected areas (if needed, by drivers) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder consultative process for the consideration of the National Taskforce on forest degradation work.

- Testing and validation of methodologies for mapping and estimation of forest degradation in protected areas, if necessary, by the major drivers.

- Integrate maps and outputs into CEMIS and support national-level process.

- Technology transfer through capacity building and prepare operational manual for monitoring of degradation and for generation of degradation maps.

FAO, USFS SilvaCarbon and DGIS/ GDEKI/ MoE are collaborating to keep improving information on forest conditions, through: 1) Supporting the NFI work, 2) Improving the mapping of forest degradation, and 3) Supporting Forest restoration planning and monitoring.

To avoid overlaps and duplication, UNDP will coordinate with FAO on the preliminary results of forest degradation methodology work. Determining a forest degradation definition and assessing the available methodologies and technical challenges to include in its NRS is critical for Cambodia. Hence, outcomes and recommendations under this work will be essential for further national consultation, studies and refinement of methods that will be carried out under UN-REDD TA, in synergies with ongoing initiatives such as 3Rs and Climate Promise.

In this context, FAO will lead the support on forest degradation through an established national task force and various stakeholder consultations to establish a national forest degradation definition. The definition will clarify the types of degraded land to be prioritized for forest restoration. Different tools and approaches will be identified, introduced and tested in different landscapes. The process will be in full engagement of relevant government technical staff to ensure the uptake of the technology and institutionalization of the capacity introduced through this process. Particular interventions under this TA includes:

a) Develop an official national definition of forest degradation through a participatory and multistakeholder consultive process.

b) Develop operational methodology for detecting and monitoring forest degradation.

c) Develop in-house capacity to fully integrate emissions from forest degradation in future documents, proposals, and reporting as needed.

d) Develop the degradation maps.

Emission Factors updated

The development of national EF builds on the following support by FAO through, among others, the UN-REDD National Programme:

- Design of the NFI (2013 – 2014).

- Harmonized existing forest inventory data collected by the RGC in partnership with different institutions (2013 – 2014).

- Developed single species biomass allometric equations to improve carbon stock estimates and emission/removal factors for the flooded forests (2015).

- Improved forest biomass estimates of upland forest in Cambodia through a second study on the most dominant tree in the flooded forest and upland forest (2016 – 2017).

- Developed multi-species Allometric Equation (2018).

- Upgraded developing Open Foris Collect Mobile for NFI data collection and QA/QC protocols and testing platform at field through training; collected two species of flooded and Deciduous Forest to develop Allometric Equation and improve carbon stock estimation (2019).

Part of the on-going support provided by FAO, SilvaCarbon and JICA to GDEKI include:

- NFI implementation.

- Develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities.

- Build national capacities on measurement.

- Develop allometric equations to strengthen aboveground biomass for Deciduous Forest.

- Develop allometric equation for Shorea siamensis species (upland deciduous forest) and a corresponding report.

To address remaining gaps, the indicative UN-REDD TA activities proposed include:

a) Provide support on the QC/QA on the new EF for Shorea siamensis species.

b) Provide technical support on the intergrade new result from Shorea siamensis species and new species to improve the EF of the Deciduous Forest.

c) Improve mixed-species allometric equations.

d) Provide technical support on the QA of NFI measurement 70 clusters (210 plots) of upland forest in SrePok Wildlife Sanctuary which conducted by GDEKI/MOE.

e) Update Cambodia nation EF based on recent field inventories (from partial NFI and Projects) team

Various scale monitoring systems integrated

Through funding provided by the FCPF project, FAO provided TA to address limited monitoring capacities and capacities on REDD+ MRV, to further improve experiences in applying international standards relevant to REDD+, and build on assistance provided under the National UN-REDD Programme.

Under the UN-REDD TA for REDD+ Implementation: Climate change mitigation through social forestry actions in ASEAN countries, FAO in partnership with MOE and FA will carry out a comparative assessment of mitigation contribution of different social forestry models and potential extent of social forestry interventions; facilitate participatory discussions on methods and the integration of social forestry monitoring in NFMS; build system and human capacities of national governments and local capacities to enable social forestry monitoring within the NFMS.

Building on the UN-REDD SFT-LMR support to establish database and technical capacity on forest monitoring at the central levels (FA and GDNPA), FAO, through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation funded (SDC) "Community Action for Sustainable Forest (CASFor)" will scale up community-based actions and its contribution to NDC commitments with substantiable financing mechanism, particularly for community

forestry and community protected areas. It also includes improved integration of data from targeted areas and enhancing the capacity at community and central/national levels.

Cambodia has also been one of the partner countries in the development of the SEPAL se.plan tool, a spatially explicit online tool, designed to support forest restoration planning decisions by restoration stakeholders. FAO is collaborating with DGIS/GDEKI/ MoE and FA/MAFF on the national forest restoration support, specifically to evaluate restoration potential of the community forest supported by SDC in Cambodia.

Capitalizing on these initiatives, the indicative activities this UN TA include:

a) Capacity development on measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification at various scales.

b) Enhance FRMIS for local-scale monitoring.

c) Enhance NFMS for local-scale monitoring.

d) Further support on the establishment of the FRMS and update the NFMS with the integration of recent developments and local-scale monitoring on CFs and CPAs' actions.

3.- Revenue management for REDD+ through the Environmental and Social Fund [led by UNDP]

For activities related to revenue management for REDD+ through the ESF, TA from the Programme will support MoE and MEF to develop a governance structure premised on strong fiduciary integrity. Assistance will also include development of detailed procedures and regulatory documentation for overall revenue management, monetary and non-monetary benefits sharing on REDD+ revenues from results-based payments, carbon markets (compliance and voluntary) as well as other sources climate finance ensuring relevant shares of revenues for the ESF and for local communities. Blended private/public finance to be channelled will require a specific REDD+ window in the ESF. This assistance will support the development of cross-ministerial coordination, such way define the interfaces among the governmental institutions involved in fiduciary management at multiples levels, reducing transaction costs and increasing transparency in financial management, promoting the mobilisation of private capital and investment opportunities addressed to the FOLU sector. TA will also extend to drafting a guidance note on how proceeds from these various sources will be reinvested into actions in line with the NDC and LTS4CN implementation.

Support to NDC implementation

Through UNDP's TA, CEMIS has been under development by the MoE which is a new system for database management, for data/information sharing and for dissemination of information within and between stakeholders through a digital user-friendly open-source platform. This will allow accessibility of a large pool of geo-spatial datasets for tracking and monitoring progress in conservation, management and protection of protected areas, terrestrial and marine ecosystems and other environmental resources.

The MoE through support from UNDP has developed a national-scale map on Essential Life Support Areas (ELSA) for the year 2021 through various multi-stakeholders' consultations to identify areas suitable for protection, restoration and management. The ELSA map has been integrated into the CEMIS platform for planning and management and will provide baseline data for development activities.

Through Climate Promise 2.0 (CP2) support, UNDP is also working with MoE on strengthening MRV, specially in developing a system for deforestation and in identifying suitable methods to measure and monitoring forest degradation. The work will add value to national-scale estimation and monitoring of forest degradation by drivers as well as benefit the next FRL.

The CEMIS has a strong IT/Network infrastructure that could support nearly 300 users from various partners for their database management, archiving, and sharing. A beta version has been developed and is planned to integrate a monitoring system of community protected areas (CPAs) in collaboration with the General Directorate of Local Communities (GDLC) of the MoE. This activity has also been planned in collaboration with other partners working on the ground engaging local communities, such as Conservation International, IUCN, Flora and Fauna International and others. With the upcoming SDC funded CASFor project, the community monitoring will be benefited eventually. The UN-REDD TA will identify where existing systems

can be enhanced to track indicators under REDD+, as well as improve the systems for Community Protected Area monitoring.

Through CEMIS, ELSA-Map, and CP2 support and consultations with MoE and other stakeholders, three key areas of supports have been identified under forest monitoring, listed below:

a. A report which contains a review and recommended enhancement of existing system(s) such as CEMIS with necessary modification to track indicators under REDD+.

b. Management system of Community Protected Areas (CPAs) strengthened and integrated with CEMIS for national-scale reporting and synthesis. Potential deliverables are:

- Review report: Review of current management systems with special references to potential integration of community-led measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification systems and to various structural elements.

- Gap assessment report: This will also highlight the gaps to make synergies across the system or to explore solutions for an integrated system.

- An operational reporting system: Proposed design considerations for a community-based operational management system

- Intervention plan: This will include a course of actions needed for the management system outlining specific outputs, activities, operational arrangements at various scales: from local-scale up to national-scale.

- Integrate the new community-based management and reporting system(s) on CPAs with the CEMIS/ISDS.

1.3 Ethiopia

Context and strategic priorities

Ethiopia advanced in the four elements of REDD+ under the Warsaw Framework with a gradient of progress. The REDD+ Strategy was finalized and published in June 2018, such strategy also states that a framework for "providing information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities" was drafted and that a web-based platform for the flow of safeguard information by different actors and at different levels would have been soon developed. Progress were made on the National Forest Monitoring System as well as the Forest Reference Level which was prepared and submitted in 2017.

The NFMS made important progress but with important support needed for its completion. Emissions from forest degradation and Removals from A/R projects are the elements that are currently being strengthened within the NFMS. In its efforts to enhance capacities and technical standards, Ethiopia identified the need to strengthen and make NFM/MRV system fully functional and to enhance the MRV capacity to implement and monitor REDD+ activities. In 2022 the country is progressing in this direction and building on phase 1 through the Norwegian funded "National REDD+ MRV Capacity Consolidation and Strengthening", the project aims at (i) strengthening institutional arrangements for the NFMS at national and regional levels to improve uptake of forest statistics with Ethiopia's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and Statistics Bureau and (ii) improving their existing NFMS so that it includes updated activity data and emission factors on forest remaining forests and improved assessment and monitoring of forest gain. The project also aims to expand MRV labs in Gambella, Oromia, Amhara, SNNP, Benishangul-Gumuz and Tigray.

The financial envelop proposed herewith is aimed at supporting the country progressing with i) monitoring of degradation and to accelerate the process to meet TREES requirements and with ii) advancing elements towards the development of a LEAF proposal.

The delivery of the technical assistance would extend in a timeframe of approximately 12 months from disbursement of funding to the MTPF and the UN-REDD engaged agency.

Indicative activities

1. In the implementation of above-mentioned efforts, the monitoring of degradation has been identified as significant by the country and efforts are underway to define and apply a methodology to monitor forest degradation. Time series analysis and visual assessment have determined the need for establishing field plots in areas with likelihood of forest degradation. The establishment and data collection of such plots would allow the country to obtain a more detailed understanding of the loss of biomass from intact to degraded forests and moving steps forward the generation of higher environmental integrity data.

In the specific, leveraging on and partnering up with the ongoing country efforts, through this funding allocation UN-REDD would enable the generation of such data through the establishment of additional field plots. This would represent a significant and cost-effective operation, allowing the country to obtain a more precise estimate of biomass loss due to forest degradation in Ethiopia and to dispose of data needed to meet TREES requirements, particularly on the assessment of forest degradation.

2. In addition, UN-REDD funding would enable the delivery of technical assistance for the development of a potential LEAF proposal draft in 2023 (including verifying results from 2021 and 2022; facilitation of participatory processes at regional and national level; development of inputs for LEAF proposal and continued engagement with Emergent /LEAF).

1.4 Kenya

Context and strategic priorities

Kenya's economy is vulnerable and already experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change. It is estimated that climate-related disasters, such as droughts and floods create an economic liability of 3-5% of its gross domestic product every year[2]. This is largely due to the climate-sensitive nature of the economy with the agriculture, water, forests, energy, tourism, and wildlife sectors being of upmost importance. Kenya's contribution to global GHG emissions is insignificant, estimated at less 0.1%. Nonetheless, Kenya has shown strong commitment to contribute global action to combat climate change.

Kenya has embarked on REDD+ actions to drive transformational changes in its forest sector as a contribution to Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation. With funding from the FCPF and technical and management support from UNDP, as the FCPF delivery partner, the main REDD+ elements have been put together, including a national REDD+ strategy, a comprehensive framework for safeguards, including the design of a safeguards information system, a functional multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building for REDD+ and a submission of National Forest Reference Level (FRL), which will also be updated. In addition, Kenya has embarked on a program to improve the integrity of its national forest monitoring system (NFMS). Funded by UKPact and with technical support from the FAO, the Improving Measurement for Payments to Reduce Emissions and Strengthen Sinks (IMPRESS) project has helped Kenya to align its NFMS with the needs of novel climate standards such as ART/TREES and the VCS JNR. Results from IMPRESS will help Kenya to better understand its eligibility for forest related climate finance and will drive measurement, reporting and verification activities for the foreseeable future. Kenya is also embarking on developing a nesting framework for REDD+ with financial support from UK-Pact and TA from a Nesting Experts Group (NEG), which includes UN-REDD agencies.

Kenya submitted its updated NDC to UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2020, which commits to abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq. Total cost of implementing

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[2] NDC, 2020

adaptation and mitigation actions is estimated at 62 billion USD. Compared to first NDC that was fully conditional to support, Kenya has committed to mobilize resources to meet 13% of the total cost of the updated NDC, with the remaining 87% requiring international support. Specific to mitigation, Kenya intends to bear 21% of the mitigation cost from domestic sources, while 79% is subject to international support in the form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

The evolving policy framework on forests and land use, including *inter alia* the Forest Conservation and Management, Devolution, Community Land and Climate Change Acts and the Lands and Draft Forest Policy, provide the overall vision, policies, measures, and actions to address deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to sustainable forest management in Kenya. The country is amending the Climate Change Act 2016 to incorporate carbon markets and is developing its carbon market regulations. Recently it has set the intention to adopt guidelines for carbon markets under these regulations, specific to the forest sector. Ongoing work on benefit sharing, a REDD+ registry, nesting guidelines can be plugged into the carbon market guidelines for forests.

Indicative activities

In this dynamic setting, the foreseen UN-REDD support to Kenya would enhance some of the policy implementation and financing pathways that are underway, informed by Kenya's REDD+ Strategy. These key streams are described next, organised under the UN-REDD results framework:

Forest Solutions Realised

- Support the development of guidelines carbon markets for the forest sector.
- Support to mature a jurisdictional REDD+ concept and mobilise resources to accelerate forest landscape restoration.

Forest Solutions rewarded

- Support stakeholder and governmental deliberations for a voluntary carbon market access strategy for the land sector, aligned with the provisions of the Paris Agreement.
- Institutional and regulatory capacity building on carbon markets related to the forest sector.
- Provide documentation, drafting and technical support for the ART/TREES concept note and registration and monitoring documents, including the sections on safeguards and assessing potential emission reductions and removals (ERRs) against a TREES crediting level, and drafting the first Monitoring Report.
- Support on legal aspects and title transfer in the context of carbon markets, particularly for ART/TREES.

Forest Solutions enhanced (NDC support)

- Finalise the safeguards-related remaining elements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, to underpin NDC implementation and reporting.
- Train stakeholders on mobilizing public/private carbon finance for high environmental and social integrity interventions/jurisdictional programmes for NDC implementation.

The UN-REDD technical support would be made available to Kenya's government and stakeholders via the UNDP Kenya office. It will be backed with technical assistance from UN-REDD professionals, to help guide and enhance the support. This support is complementary to other ongoing support to Kenya from UN-REDD agencies, namely the UNDP support on NDC implementation and a carbon-markets strategy via the Climate Promise initiative (with UK/DEFRA funding), the FAO support on the FRL via the IMPRESS project (with UK/PACT funding).

1.5 Lao PDR

Context and strategic priorities

The Government plans and commitment for reducing deforestation and enhancing forest cover is a core strategy that has been present in past and present forestry strategies and is repeated in Lao PDR's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of March 2021, and in the REDD+ Strategy (April 2021).

In 2018, Lao PDR submitted its national Forest Reference Level (FRL) to the UNFCCC and in 2020 it submitted its first results report through its biennial update report technical annex. Technical assessment of these submissions has been duly completed. In 2021, the National REDD+ Strategy was approved by the government, indicating 5 main programmes for its implementation. Summaries of information on REDD+ safeguards have also been submitted – the latest in 2020.

Lao PDR is a participant in the FCPF Carbon Fund for a jurisdictional project, for which a GCF project was formulated and is being implemented with GIZ as Accredited Entity. In addition, Lao PDR has submitted a concept note to the GCF for REDD+ results-based payments for the national scale, with JICA as the identified Accredited Entity, should the GCF move forward with this further.

The UN-REDD Programme has been active in Lao PDR, and currently has on-going support through the Sustainable Forest Trade in the Lower Mekong Region initiative, as well as the Climate Change Mitigation through Social Forestry Actions in ASEAN Countries initiative – both delivered jointly by FAO and UNEP with the Department of Forestry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as the government counterpart.

Indicative activities

The proposed support to start after March 2023 will come under the UN-REDD Outcome 2 Forest solutions rewarded and would focus on assisting the government to fulfill monitoring and reporting requirements under ART-TREES, to ultimately realize Lao PDR's access to rewards for REDD+ results namely through a registered jurisdictional project to be submitted to LEAF. Specific areas of technical support are expected to address:

- Formulation and submission of a jurisdictional project proposal to LEAF;
- Documentation, drafting and technical support for the ART/TREES registration and monitoring documents, including:
  - Assessing and addressing gaps for aligning the national data for monitoring and reporting on carbon accounting/MRV, and safeguards, with ART/TREES standards;
  - Integration of jurisdictional safeguards information into, and strengthening of, the national safeguards information system (SIS)
- Support to the implementation of actions to reduce emissions and enhance removals particularly in the proposed jurisdiction under LEAF, including through support to forest-positive supply chains involving village forestry institutions

1.6 Nepal

Context and strategic priorities

Nepal is a least developed country with fragile topography, a population based largely on climate-sensitive livelihoods and limited adaptive capacity, making it particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is considered among the most vulnerable countries to climate change, globally.

During COP26, Nepal announced a number of new commitments that confirm and further its second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) which committed to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emission by 2050. These include commitments to:
- Remain cumulatively 'net zero carbon' from 2022-2045 and become carbon negative thereafter;
- Halt deforestation and increase forest cover to 45% by 2030; and

- Ensure all vulnerable people are protected from climate change by 2030.

In the framework of its REDD+ national process, and with the support of the UN-REDD Programme, in 2017 Nepal developed and submitted to the UNFCCC its Forest Reference Level (FRL). In 2018, the National REDD+ Strategy was approved by the government, indicating 12 strategies and 70 activities to pave the way.

Since then the country continued to be active in the REDD+ arena including through jurisdictional projects, namely under the FCPF Carbon Fund, and more recently, through the project proposal submitted and accepted by the LEAF coalition. In mid-2022 UN-REDD, through FAO and UNEP collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, resumed presence and technical cooperation with the country supporting country moving steps to unlock climate finance (UN-REDD Outcome 2 "Forest Solutions Rewarded"), Such technical assistance is enhancing capacities and supporting Nepal to be able to register its jurisdictional project proposal submitted and accepted by the LEAF coalition, under the ART-TREES standards.

Worth mentioning as well that the Ministry of Forestry and Environment is implementing, with FAO as Accredited Entity and co-Executing Entity, Nepal's first GCF full funding proposal "Building a Climate-Resilient Churia in Nepal" (2020-2028) - a key cross-cutting mitigation and adaptation project, which represents a strong basis for UN-REDD Programme's leverage role.

Indicative activities

In order to strategically build on the current 'nascent' phase of the UN-REDD Technical Assistance in Nepal, the UN-REDD technical assistance supported by UK/BEIS is planned to become operational starting late 2023 or 2024, based on the gaps identified and benefitting from the results of the on-going UN-REDD support and other key initiatives.

The support comes under the UN-REDD Outcome 2 Forest solutions rewarded, and would focus on assisting the government to fulfill monitoring and reporting requirements under ART-TREES, to ultimately realize Nepal's access to rewards for REDD+ results namely through the registered jurisdictional project. Continuing from the current phase, specific areas of technical support are expected to address providing documentation, drafting and technical support for the ART/TREES registration document, including:
- identify a methodology for ART-TREES compliant data collection in the country;
- monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the benefit sharing, particularly where this intersects with legal rights to carbon/forests; and
- monitoring and reporting on implementation against safeguards, including integration of jurisdictional safeguards information into, and strengthening of, the national safeguards information system (SIS).

1.7 Papua New Guinea

Context and strategic priorities

PNG, as Small Island Developing State (SIDS), with a large area of remaining intact forest, and one of the richest levels of biodiversity, has been at the forefront of REDD+ since its inception. PNG has the elements of the Warsaw Framework in place. In addition to a National REDD+ Strategy, PNG has developed a SIS, submitted its first summary of information to the UNFCCC in 2021, and has reported REDD+ results - 9 $MtCO_2e$ - to the UNFCCC for the period 2014 to 2015 in their first BUR (2019), and an additional 61 MtCO2e for the period 2016 to 2018 in the recently submitted BUR (2022). PNG recalculated these REDD+ results following the requirements in the scorecard eligibility criteria of the GCF's REDD RBP Pilot program, using historical average emissions and an upwards adjustment of 0.1% of the carbon stock over the eligibility period, resulting in "GCF compliant" results of 6 MtCO2 for 2014-2015 and 47 MtCO2 over the period 2016 to 2018.

PNG has made proactive steps in contributing to the mitigation of climate change, and has submitted an enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2020. PNG has enhanced its NDC

commitments by presenting targets for both the Energy and Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors, on the latter PNG is committing to a reduction in annual emission from deforestation and forest degradation, due to agriculture expansion and commercial logging of 10 MtCO2e compared to 2015 levels. This target is significant in itself but should also be seen in the context of PNG's projected business as usual scenario which would result in significant increases in levels of emissions in the forest sector if no actions are undertaken. As such PNG is working to deliver a significant change in the emission trend within the sector.

PNG plans to achieve the NDC target by promoting REDD+ and drawing on international results-based payments and finance from international carbon markets to invest its three identified areas: Enhanced Forest Management and Legality, Climate and Conservation Action, and Advance REDD+ Architecture. PNG is committed to continue to take action to strengthen the quality and nature of reporting in the LULUCF sector to allow for better accounting of the sustainable management of forests as well as reviewing how best to account for removals from PNG's extensive forest resources. To support the implementation of REDD+, PNG has also developed a set of key guidelines, covering REDD+ project development and implementation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), benefit sharing and grievance redress.

In light of these developments and need for additional resources to invest in achieving the commitments, PNG in 2020 submitted a concept note to GCF under the GCG Results based payment pilot programme, and is currently awaiting the decision on a 2nd phase of the programme. PNG is implementing a GCF readiness project (2021-2022) to help to build an AFOLU Registry and Nesting System that will facilitate private sector engagement, including for investment of resources generated. In 2021, PNG submitted a LEAF proposal, that successfully passed an initial technical screening process, as well as submitting an ART-TREES concept note.. UN-REDD is assisting PNG to complete TREES registration under the ART-TREES standards, begin ART-TREES monitoring processes, and build on REDD+ readiness. This includes identifying and addressing remaining gaps in relation to the ART-TREES safeguards, supporting preparation of the country's next summary of information on safeguards, and further operationalizing the SIS.To date, PNG has not yet received any result-based payments.

Indicative activities

The focus of the support would be on assisting the government to fulfill monitoring and reporting requirements under ART-TREES, as well strengthen the framework to engage with the international carbon markets. Ultimately, the aim of UN-REDD technical assistance is to support PNG's access rewards for REDD+ results achieved, as well as to strengthen the investments in realizing ambitious forest sector mitigation targets.

Indicative areas of technical support include:

I.   Nesting:
- o   Further developing legal frameworks and implementation of recently developed guidelines/regulations (e.g. on REDD+ project development/implementation, FPIC and benefits sharing)
- o   Establishing conditions to engage with the international carbon market

II.   Investment and finance
- o   Assisting the government to fulfill monitoring and reporting requirements under ART-TREES
- o   Establish the framework to engage with the international carbon markets (see nesting above)

III. Ensuring quality and enabling environment for REDD+ implementation and reporting:
- o   Monitoring and reporting on carbon accounting/MRV, including the preparation of SOPs, and drafting of sections 10 and 11 of the Registration DocumentSections 10-15 of the Monitoing ReportTesting implementation of selected REDD+ actions

    o   Capacity building, institutional strengthening and piloting to monitor and report on implementation against safeguards, together with further operationalization and updates of the national SIS, integrating information on subnational performance.

1.8 Republic of Congo

Context and strategic priorities

The Republic of Congo (RoC) has been engaged in REDD+ since 2008. The country submitted a FREL to the UNFCCC in 2016 (including deforestation and forest degradation) and published its national REDD+ strategy in 2017. In 2019, the RoC joined the FCPF Carbon Fund pipeline with a jurisdictional Emissions Reduction Program in the departments of Sangha and Likouala, in the northern part of the country. RoC has not yet submitted a summary of safeguards information to the UNFCCC but has made progress in developing its Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), under the FCPF.

The RoC signed a letter of intent with CAFI in 2019, focusing on the period 2020-2025, to work towards sustainable development through the promotion of a green economy and the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. The continuation of work aimed at improving the NFMS is supported by the SYNA-MNV project, financed by CAFI, and launched in 2022. This project aims to update the FREL and achieve its UNFCCC submission within 2023. The country has also completed its first comprehensive GHG inventory of the AFOLU sector and the data have been included in the third national communication to the UNFCCC.

Aimed at mobilizing funds from future emission reductions under the high-forest, low deforestation (HFLD) modality, the country has also submitted a concept note to the LEAF Coalition in 2022.

Indicative activities

The UN-REDD Programme will provide support to RoC to develop different elements needed to access forest carbon results-based finance, notably from the LEAF Coalition. To meet the outstanding safeguards requirement of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, and ART/TREES 2.0, UN-REDD will support RoC in the compilation of a first summary of information in 2023.

1.9 Uganda

Context and strategic priorities

Uganda has the elements of the Warsaw Framework in place. In addition, the country is the first country in Africa to report on REDD+ results of 8,071,231 tCO_2e to the UNFCCC for the period 2015-2017. Through its NDC, Uganda has pledged to conditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 22% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, focusing specifically on three sectors – energy, forestry and wetlands which collectively produce 77.3 $MtCO_2e$ annually. Uganda has made a commitment to restore 2.5 million hectares of deforested and degraded land, as a pledge towards the Bonn Challenge. In 2021, Uganda submitted a LEAF proposal that successfully passed an initial technical screening process led by a panel of technical experts.

The National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan describes strategies and actions intended to address policy approaches which promote sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. It will help to improve the status of forest resources, mitigate climate change effects, promote fair and balanced benefits including gender consideration and the welfare of communities in general and forest dependent indigenous communities.

Uganda has been receiving UN-REDD technical support in the last two years towards accessing carbon finance. This technical assistance will continue especially in carbon accounting, safeguards and scoping private sector carbon finance through ART/TREES.

Indicative activities

The following support needs and associated activities have been identified:

1. Support towards NDC's Forest Solutions through the planned forest programmes as well as through developing a pipeline for investments. This includes ensuring a REDD+ component to these investments and ensuring links and reporting for NDC implementation, as well as development of new initiatives to access climate finance.
2. Support to the national carbon market taskforce, including capacity building, policy advice and preparing a carbon market strategy. The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Water and Environment, is setting up its carbon market mechanism framework to enable Uganda to benefit from the compliance and voluntary cooperation arrangements under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and to leverage international climate financing to deliver commitments in the Country's NDC. The development of guidelines, manuals and protocols for implementing the Paris Agreement's Article 6 in the country will be supported too.
3. Support to carbon accounting, in specific the calculation of an ART-TREES crediting level with associated documentation and standard operating procedures:
   o Perform an ART-TREES gap assessment,
   o Finalize AD and EF data collection and convert into emission estimates,
   o Calculate an ART-TREES compliant crediting level,
   o Prepare documentation for a TREES registration document (section 10 and 11) including SOPs and annex material,
4. REDD+ safeguards application and reporting will be strengthened by data collection to determine how safeguards have been addressed and respected at the subnational and project level, and by development further guidance on the application of safeguards. This information will guide the updates in the SIS for improving safeguards reporting and information sharing in the country. Capacities of key safeguards information providers will also be strengthened to ensure comprehensive and quality data collection. Supported activities also encompass consultations with stakeholders through a stakeholder engagement plan, including safeguards working group and climate change committee meetings.
5. UN-REDD support includes exploring private and public sector investment opportunities in forest carbon. The work involves organizing dialogues between corporate off-takers, investors, and government to achieve a common understanding of expectations and conditions regarding both public and private investments on forest carbon. This will be carried out in conjunction with the work to develop a pipeline for NDC implementation in the forest sector (point 1 above).

1.10   Zambia

Context and strategic priorities

Zambia has already made much progress against the pillars of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (i.e., a well-developed NFMS, FREL submitted in 2021, a SoI already submitted). However, analysis of the most recently collected data for the years 2019-2020 does not yet show conclusive evidence on emission reductions against Zambia's FREL, which would enable access to climate finance.

For this reason, a two-pronged approach is proposed for Zambia. On the one hand, efforts need to be directed towards supporting Zambia's efforts to reduce emissions. There is much momentum in Zambia on mitigation efforts through subnational programmes and at the project level, which should be supported and strengthened. On the other hand, input is also required to update the necessary components of the Warsaw Framework in light of requirements in new carbon standards, especially on safeguards.

Two strategic objectives are therefore prioritized in Zambia:

1. Catalyse REDD+ implementation financing – With the aim to step up mitigation efforts and reduce emissions, Zambia is working at a subnational level. A jurisdictional programme in the Eastern Province is being developed for support by the BioCarbon Fund. A GCF proposal is under development for a jurisdictional REDD+ programme in Northwestern Province. The private sector has developed several carbon projects to work with communities towards reducing deforestation. The 2018 community forest management regulation and the statutory instrument on carbon management that was launched in 2021 were important milestones for the Forestry Department to manage a multi-level approach to REDD+.

In 2022-2023 and using UK's financial support, Zambia's jurisdictional REDD+ programme in Northwestern Province is still under development, and more input is required to enable accessing finance. Such finance will, initially be provided through a GCF grant and in the long run from results-based carbon finance.

2. Operationalise safeguards – In order to address the requirements embedded into TREES, the existing safeguards information systems (SIS) will be further developed. This could enable either a national or a subnational jurisdictional programme to access carbon finance and directly contribute to readiness for LEAF.

The proposed country support to Zambia will be complementary to UN-REDD TA 2022 and enable deeper technical assistance towards catalysing REDD+ implementation financing. Specifically, a GCF full proposal that is being developed to advance support to local communities as forest guardians and key actors in the fight against climate change, though a jurisdictional REDD+ programme in Northwestern Province.

The 7th National Development Plan of Zambia highlights the untapped potential of non-wood forest products (NWFPs) to add value to standing forests. This potential is especially large in Northwestern Province where charcoal, mushrooms and beekeeping contribute up to 40% of household income. The limited available information indicates that the value chains and marketing of NWFPs are not yet satisfactorily developed.

To fully develop the theory of change for Northwestern Province's jurisdictional REDD+ programme and the GCF project proposal, more information is required to address the following questions:

   a)   What are the NWFP collected in Northwestern Province?
   b)   What are the NWFP with more potential to support/diversify local livelihoods?
   c)   How are the value chains of the selected NWFP? And what interventions would enhance these value chains, while supporting/diversifying local livelihoods?
   d)   How is the charcoal value chain affecting forests in the Northwestern Province? How can targeted invention help reduce GHG emissions from unsustainable charcoal production?

The UN-REDD TA 2022 is addressing questions a) and b) through:

- Mapping of NWFP in the Northwestern province,
- Survey on local perceptions of marketability and challenges in developing value chains for a subset NWFP,
- Assessment of international and national market demand/potential,
- Survey on the potential impact on local food security,
- Analysis of harvesting sustainability.

Indicative activities

The UN-REDD-UK funding shall address question c) and d) through:

- A detailed value chain assessment of the prioritized NWFP through data analysis, questionnaires, interviews, and consultation (incl. mapping of value chains, drivers, main actors, socio-economic structure and typical relations, quantification of the physical material flows and of value accumulation),
- A focused assessment of the charcoal value chain,
- Identification of entry points to strengthen sustainable value at scale, generating additional community livelihoods and promoting small-scale enterprises,
- An assessment of rural finance as an enabler of more sustainable forest value chains,

- Validation workshop with the relevant country stakeholders,
- Knowledge dissemination on climate-friendly forest value chains.

As part of the UN-REDD TA in 2022, activities do not include safeguards or stakeholder engagement processes which are necessary to have the country ready for transacting in hi-quality carbon credits. As such, the UK resources are a good opportunity to strengthen the SIS and safeguards processes as follows:

- Second summary of information: this activity includes data gathering, drafting the national report and validation meetings. Inputs already available for the period until March 2021, but latest updates need to be included for the report to encompass the 2019-2022. This report will also include additional inputs to report on TREES safeguards indicators,

- SIS update and capacity strengthening: this activity considers a) SIS website updates including report of subnational information, b) reconvening of the National Safeguards Technical Working Group (NSTWG) to follow up on safeguards application and identify actions for reinforcing safeguards, and c) capacity strengthening to conduct TREES safeguards monitoring. Stakeholder engagement: development of a plan for stakeholder engagement process related to LEAF stages and resources for initial activities under the plan implemented

High-impact countries

Essential to achieving the UN-REDD mid-decade outcome of 1 gigaton of CO_2e per annum, Brazil´s Amazon region, the Congo basin, and the Indonesia archipelago have very high potential in terms of emissions reductions and enhanced removals (ERRs). Equally, these high-impact potential countries are large geographies, politically complex and crowded, in terms of other development partners and programmes work on forests and climate. Consequently, traction in these countries requires a sizable minimum viable investment (GBP *c.*1-5M each) in technical assistance plus some political leverage to engage.

A modest portion of initial UK funding (GBP *c.*0.5M per country) could be catalytic as seed funding to scope REDD+ investment potential, with a view to leverage additional grant funding (UK, EU, Germany, GCF, etc.) to fully realize forest-based mitigation potential of these crucial countries. Leveraging further grant funding, itself, would be an intermediate state towards the ultimate endgame of identifying and attracting large-scale private sector investments in REDD+ Phase II implementation, to realise the very large ERR volumes of these 'gigaton-must-have' countries. The UN-REDD Programme, together with the GCF, is developing, a 'REDD+ Accelerator Programme' to bring speed and scale to a high-quality, global REDD+ supply pipeline targeting the three critical elements of upfront investments, access to carbon finance and integrity of results. UK funding to pioneer high-impact jurisdictions could demonstrate viable financial models for the REDD+ Accelerator Programme to replicate at scale.

In addition to this strategic focus of accelerating upfront and results-based finance, the UN-REDD Programme can also respond to other technical assistance needs identified in the high-impact countries, e.g. safeguards in DRC and Indonesia, investment planning and MRV in Indonesia, etc.). Details are provided in the country-specific sections below.

1.11   Indonesia

Context and strategic priorities

The support proposed below is additional to other streams of UN-REDD support to Indonesia, complementing the work being carried out through the UN-REDD Technical Assistance (Norway allocation) and ASEAN Social Forestry initiative (Swiss allocation). The UK allocation to Indonesia will also represent a special booster for innovative upfront, and linked results-based, climate finance – in the context of the REDD+ Accelerator Programme development, which is not covered by current funding streams.

Importantly, the additional UK funding will enable the UN-REDD TA to support the Government of Indonesia to implement its ambitious <u>Forestry and Other Land-Use (FOLU) Net Sink Plan to 2030, which represents a solid framework and basis for UN-REDD support to the country from 2023 onwards</u>. This strategy is new and just launched in early 2022, it aims to make the FOLU sector a source of net greenhouse gas removals by 2030. This is embedded in a Long-Term Strategy (LTS), called the <u>Low-Carbon Compatible with Paris (LCCP) scenario,</u> submitted to the UNFCCC, to develop a climate-resilient, low-carbon development pathway in line with the Paris target. In this scenario, greenhouse gas emissions will peak in 2030, at 1,240 million tonnes of CO_2e and then decline to reach 540 million tonnes CO_2e in 2050. It is expected that net zero emissions, across all sectors, will be achieved in 2060 or earlier. This entails a significant increase of commitment under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, in which the FOLU sector is forecast to emit 216 million tonnes CO_2e by 2030. Under the FOLU Net Sink Plan, by 2030, the sector will be a net sink of 140 million tons of CO_2e, i.e., an increase in FOLU ambition of 356 million Tonnes CO_2e. This reduction is equivalent to around 90% of the entire UK GHG emissions in 2020[3] (405 million Tonnes CO2e); Indonesia plans to achieve this in just eight years, consequently massive technical and financial support will be needed.

Indicative activities

I. Forest Solutions Realised:

Practical results-orientated **data, tools and activities to support to implementation of specific actions proposed in Indonesia's ambitious [FOLU Net-Sink Operational Plan 2030](#)**:

1) UN-REDD can support Indonesia to design a monitoring framework for the FOLU Net Sink 2030 operational plan and support activities on the implementation of FOLU sector mitigation actions in accordance with Indonesian regulation PP23/2021on Forestry Implementation, by:
   a. Strengthening the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and national staff capacities to operate these systems independently to progressively improve the monitoring capacity to monitor the delivery of the FOLU Net-Sink Operational Plan and report on progress. Monitoring of mitigation actions in the FOLU sector will be strengthened by improved procedures and processes to provide better data and more accurate results for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of mitigation actions for emission reductions. Such enhancements could also help Indonesia identify and prioritise the locations for the most productive, quickest and cost-effective carbon reduction and carbon enhancing actions across forests (including mangroves) and peatlands.
   b. Monitoring of mitigation actions in the FOLU sector will be enhanced to better cover peatlands, improved accuracy for mangroves and expanded to progressively include emissions from agricultural lands outside forests.
   c. Strengthening targeted technical capacities of government counterparts and key stakeholders supporting implementation of the FOLU Net Sink 2030 plan, particularly selected activities under the "Prevention of deforestation and degradation (DD) of natural forests" (e.g. (specificity under preparation – discussions with MOEF needed).

Safeguards operationalised in a strategically important province (in terms of extent of intact forest cover) and articulated to the national REDD+ safeguards information system (SIS-REDD+).

UN-REDD will provide technical assistance to two demonstration provinces (North Kalimantan and Riau) to build institutional capacity to implement the national REDD+ safeguards approach and integrate provincial-level information into the national SIS-REDD+. This will include the following indicative activities:

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[3] 2020 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures, UK BEIS Feb 2022 online [here](#).

1. capacity building for jurisdictional agencies and stakeholders on provincial application of the national safeguards approach, applicable safeguards standards and operation of SIS REDD+;
2. support to collect information and establish reporting procedures to integrate jurisdictional safeguards information into the national online SIS REDD+ and prepare other reporting on safeguards implementation;
3. strengthen subnational consultation and stakeholder participation mechanisms relevant for safeguards implementation and reporting in the jurisdictions.

II. Forest Solutions Rewarded

1) Provide technical assistance to develop jurisdictional results-based payment (RBP) mechanism, for high-integrity emissions/reductions/enhanced removals, starting with support to the ongoing RBP design process in Central Kalimantan. This involves UN-REDD as a convening partner in establishing the mechanism, building on preliminary RBP work involving the REDD+ Business Initiative, a European private sector association that has expressed an interest in paying USD 10/tCO$_2$e for jurisdictional-scale future emission reductions, meeting Indonesia's Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) regulations aligned to the Verra Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) standard and verified by third-party institutions.

The title of these emissions reductions would not be transferred to RBI members but retired in Indonesia as a contribution to the country's revised and ambitious 2030 NDC goals. The implementation of this mechanism will be supported by the Indonesian Environmental Fund (IEF), an environmental funding mechanism for channelling and distributing environmental and climate funds to support Indonesia's climate objectives. The FCPF Emissions Reduction Program in East Kalimantan, in addition to the similar BioCarbon Fund program in Jambi, will serve a valuable source of lessons to guide the pilot RBI RBP initiative in Central Kalimantan, especially regarding the national–provincial resource channelling and coordination process. The Central Kalimantan RBP mechanism would crucially add private sector off-takers. Such a private sector-financed provincial-level REDD+ programme will be the first of its kind and, it is hoped, this might open the opportunity for similar initiatives for other jurisdictions.

Support the design and realization of innovative upfront climate finance options. UN-REDD, in collaboration with the IEF, will develop a Climate and Resilience Fund (CRF) proposal as an upfront climate finance mobilization instrument for accessing to capital markets to accelerate REDD+ investment. The CRF seeks to be established as a sidecar fund under IEF but expanding its financial leverage potential. The CRF will follow environmental funding guidelines and contribute to Indonesia's 2030 NDC goals in relation to REDD+.

The CRF will be operatized via a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to finance the conservation of private-held forestland concessions, as well as community-based/social forestry collectives and deforestation-free agriculture companies, in which emission reductions are, or could become, a key revenue stream. Thus, the CRF seeks to promote a transformational change of land use from mainly agricultural and forest production to carbon income generation. The CRF will provide a unique opportunity to leverage financial resources from different investors (institutional, development banks, impact investors) towards land restoration and recovery activities in Indonesia which create green jobs and sustained income at the local level, and that could also provide attractive returns and lead to diversified investments portfolios for investors.

III. Forest Solutions Enhanced

1) Support IEF to develop a REDD+ or Climate Investment Plan.

Building on UNDP's Climate Promise Program that included an institutional assessment of IEF's capacity to manage all environmental funds in Indonesia, emerging findings and recommendations have pointed to the need for an updated robust and attractive investment plan. UN-REDD can support the Directorate of Investment Management in IEF to produce this plan with the objectives of identifying clear programs or thematic areas where additional funds need to be mobilized, as well as facilitate discussions with potential investors. This will ensure the ambitious targets set in its NDC 2021 and the LTS-LCCR are achievable and further incentivize an ambition ratchet in future NDC iterations. The exact scope: either REDD+ or Climate or FOLU Net Sink 2030, and the levels of interventions: national and/or subnational will be identified in subsequent close discussion with IEF. Support to Climate Investment Plan development would be closely coordinated with that on the proposed support streams on jurisdictional funding mechanisms, with the private sector as key targeted investors and Climate and Recovery bonds, as a potential financial instrument.

2) Collaborate with MoEF to showcase its global leadership on climate actions in the NDC.

UN-REDD can collaborate with MoEF to showcase the country's growing global leadership in climate actions - by utilizing global platforms such as the UNFCCC, G20, Global Peatlands Initiative, World Forest Week and FAO Committee on Forests and others - to share its national priority of mobilizing national and international finance and actions to implement the NDC and FOLU Net Sink Operational Plan. This collaboration involves identification of opportunities to influence international discussions, and production and dissemination of related materials in different formats.

III: Raising Ambition and NDC Acceleration

Technical assistance can be provided to develop faster and more accurate methods and systems for monitoring and ensuring national and jurisdictional results-based payments. This would focus on NDC implementation roadmap development, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and other related/relevant ministries, including policy and technical analyses and recommendations derived from PLANT (Paris Agreement, LULUCF, and NDC Tool). Support to technical improvements on emission factors and activity data for peatlands, mangroves and other lands outside forests (large opportunities for improvement) could also be provided, as well as capacity development in NDC requirements for UNFCCC reporting.

If additional budget is available there are opportunities to expand the activities.

1.12 Democratic Republic of the Congo

Context and strategic priorities

In 2021, FONAREDD initiated institutional reviews, to enhance its functioning, while at the same time the country has negotiated and secured a new LoI with the CAFI donors, for the next five years. Under the CAFI NFMS project finished in 2021, DRC has carried out a carbon finance scoping exercise, with a particular focus on the ART/TREES version 2.0 and successfully submitted a concept note to LEAF Coalition for future ERR results under HFLD modality for Tshuapa Province. The initial technical screening of the proposal was successfully completed. In addition, DRC has submitted its updated NDC, with an enhanced level of ambition, in which forests are the major climate mitigation component.

For 2022, UN-REDD agencies will continue to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the investment programmes under their responsibility, to help with qualitative and timely delivery, as well as with the innovations underway – so these are well crafted and disseminated. In addition, UN-REDD will help catalyse the implementation of the forest component of the NDCs, including advice on the linkages to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and recent developments under the Glasgow Climate Pact. Depending on the prospects of jurisdictional proposals for carbon markets, UN-REDD may help with capacity building on

carbon-market readiness and access, such as with regards to stakeholder engagement, carbon rights or use of REDD+ proceeds.

As indicated above, DRC's priority is to move towards accessing climate finance and investments for reducing emissions and has an approved an ART/TREES concept note for 2017-2021 vintage ERRs. Discussions with international and national partners, and new elements related to LEAF submissions, have helped the UN-REDD team to identify priorities for the country in order to support TREES and LEAF processes. In addition, as with Brazil and Indonesia, the Programme proposes to accelerate REDD+ implementation and results at scale by planning and articulating of upfront investments, systematically assessing routes to access to carbon finance and driving stepwise improvements in environmental integrity, and social equity.

Indicative activities

The country expressed in early 2022, four additional (to current UN-REDD technical assistance) needs that were not captured in the NICFI top-up funding:

- Enhance the capacity of stakeholders: To respect and address safeguards and standards applied in DRC at the subnational and project levels. Related activities are as follow:

  o Assessment of SIS functioning in the REDD+ programmes to identify gaps and weaknesses,
  o Consultation with stakeholders to identify their needs in terms of capacity building on how safeguards are respected and addressed (others topics as well?),
  o Design of a specific capacity building program for civil society and others stakeholders targeted,
  o Suggestion of a participatory mechanism to be developed to contribute broadly to SIS improvement,
  o The REDD+ Task Force is engaged and consulted,
  o Organization of bilateral and multilateral meetings to gather information with new identified institutions to contribute to SIS improvement,
  o Creation of a national database with a list of stakeholders involved in the SIS

- NDC financing:

  o Support the establishment and operationalisation of the planned National Carbon Markets Authority, including the institutional and legal framework.
  o Assessment, capacity-building and blueprint-outlining for innovative and strategic financing mechanisms for NDC implementation, with a focus on the forest sector, and including financing pathways under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
  o Cross-sectoral dialogues, policy briefings, expert appraisals, and multi-stakeholder consultations on financing options and innovations for NDC implementation, with a focus on forests and with social equity considerations.

- Data collection: Linked to national SIS operational support and started in 2021. Related activities are as follow:

  o Revise and update the template for data collection on safeguards with the national stakeholders involved in the process,
  o Identify and make priorities on focal points within institutions, programmes/projects and stakeholders who will provide information on the safeguards,
  o Conduct bilateral or multilateral meetings in order to gather information,
  o Collect, compile, analyze, score and bank these data, including from sub-national level (from on-going REDD+ projects such as those implemented in Equateur and / or in Tshuapa provinces) to include them in the national SIS database and to test the operationalization of the database,
  o Make recommendations for data collection and SIS database update.

- Carbon rights and benefits sharing mechanism: To prepare DRC to access future RBPs. Related activities are as follow:

  o Support national process for the development of the benefits sharing mechanism and for the definition of carbon rights, depending on the engaged process (to be confirmed)

- Upfront finance: UN-REDD proposes to support smallholders in developing their own activities to reduce pressure on forests and boost local economy. To do so, it is suggested to reach a wider range of beneficiaries in contexts where capacity is low, internet infrastructure is insufficient and general awareness and knowledge of enterprise development are lacking. The proposed solution builds on the Restoration Factory, a capacity building programme, which has been developed to help ecological entrepreneurs (ecopreneurs) devise bankable and attractive business models that restore landscapes and preserve ecosystems. The programme combines a structured entrepreneurship curriculum with the expertise of a community of mentors and local partners, also referred to as Enterprise Support Organizations (ESOs), to deliver long-term, inclusive, and climate-resilient business opportunities. Focus will be on integrating forest carbon revenue streams into existing forest product-based business and finance models.

2. Knowledge Creation, Management and Communications Support (Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions / Outcome 4)

UK-funded knowledge management activities will be fully integrated with and complimentary to Norway-, Korea- and Switzerland-funded knowledge management. To support the efficient and effective delivery of UN-REDD's services in its partner countries, focus will be particularly on key countries for delivery (as listed above), as well as on countries that are currently not priority countries for direct, in-country support from the Programme but demonstrate ambition and potential if properly supported with additional REDD+ knowledge. The latter may include countries such as Burkina Faso, Liberia, Nigeria, or Republic of Congo, which are also currently being explored through the forthcoming partnership between UN-REDD and the African Forest Forum (being developed with the UN-REDD Swiss allocation), as well as Brazil, and during the inception process we will assess if any additional support may be needed from UK knowledge management funding allocation.

A focus of UK-funded knowledge management efforts would be on identifying and leveraging existing tacit and explicit knowledge from UN-REDD and partners by integrating frontier technologies into improving knowledge quality and flow, particularly focusing on knowledge classification and clustering.

Priority thematic areas for knowledge management

1. Catalyse REDD+ implementation financing – with particular attention to incentivizing practices and pathways that promote win-win solutions for increased sustainable production while halting deforestation (including deforestation-free soft commodity supply chains), including aligning national budgets and incentive programs in addition to payments for forest ecosystem services
2. Assess carbon finance routes – results-based payments (RBPs), emerging forest carbon markets for high-quality ERRs and different standards (JNR, TREES, VCS/CCBS, etc.)
3. Clarify carbon rights, land tenure and benefit sharing mechanisms[4] – policy, legal and regulatory (PLR) support, together with multi-stakeholder, institutional capacity building
4. Set up nesting policies and systems - PLR support, coupled with nested measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)/GHG accounting systems and safeguards reporting and monitoring
5. Operationalise safeguards[2] – both information systems (SIS) and support countries to submit summaries of information, in addition to meeting safeguards requirements of market standards
6. Social inclusion in climate/forest financing, including: (i) capacity-building and field testing on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ finance, including investment programmes and carbon markets; and (ii) IPLCs capacities and arrangements to underpin climate finance for indigenous forested territories.

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[4] These elements will be particularly responsive to the rights and expectations of IPLCs.

Delivery modalities

- Over the past decade, UN-REDD has produced over 1,000 knowledge products, hosted over 500 events and dialogues and provided technical advice and guidance to its 65 partner countries. Other REDD+ actors, such as FCPF, have done complementary work. Recent advances in machine learning including machine classifiers, natural language processing techniques and deep learning offer efficient opportunities to translate knowledge into insights and value proposition that drive policy change by harvesting, categorizing and synthesizing the learnings and knowledge generated from reports, publications, dialogues and events, as well as scraping the web for the latest relevant data. Artificial intelligence-assisted tools, such as automated summarization and machine classifiers, will help translate available knowledge into insights and value proposition that drive policy changes. Proposed tools: Microsoft Azure Cognitive Search, Azure automated language translations, Drupal 8 modules including an intelligent search engine, API connections and visualization tools.

- Successfully moving from REDD+ readiness to implementation will depend to a large extent on upscaled knowledge and capacitated REDD+ practitioners. To that extent, the Programme offers capacity-building courses (including development of training materials). One-week regional in-person training courses are based on UN-REDD Programme curriculum, focusing on strategic topics as indicated above, targeting partner country governments, private sector implementers, and IPLCs. For 2023, tentative topics of high relevance for the priority countries listed above are nested accounting, market standards, land tenure and carbon rights, and benefits sharing among others. Similar training events were held in 2022, for example, for indigenous peoples on carbon finance and on their rights, roles and contributions to NDCs.

- Implementing REDD+ requires constant and agile learning. Instead of rolling out a set syllabus, as during readiness phase, capacity-building events (including development of training materials) will be organized in the form of short, focused training sessions and knowledge exchanges on topical issues developed in direct response to country knowledge needs. Target audiences include partner country governments, private sector implementers, IPLCs. Pertinent examples are the UN-REDD exchanges "*Strategic finance pathways for forest solutions*" and "*REDD+ social and environmental safeguards in the climate finance landscape*" in October and November 2022, to which, among others, Uganda, Kenya, Cambodia, Indonesia, PNG and Brazil would be invited.

- REDD+ implementation presents operational challenges to REDD+ practitioners - governments, IPLCs and the private sector. Moderated communities of practice will facilitate constant exchanges of knowledge, good practices and lessons learned, as well as peer-to-peer learning. The communities of practice will operate as email-based message exchanges, using D-groups, to allow the participation of all stakeholders including those in low bandwidth areas. Moderated and facilitated network building activities will be supported among those participating in training events, South-South exchanges, workshops and webinars. A prime example of successful, interactive, peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange among practitioners is UN-REDD's *REDD+ and Forest Governance* D-groups-based community of practice with more than 900 professionals from across Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America.

3. UN-REDD 2023-2025 Budget

The budget (equalling the contribution of GBP 10 million, net of the 1% AA fee, or USD 12.3 million calculated using the May UN Treasury rate of exchange) in UNSDG Harmonized Categories is presented in the table below.

Table 1. Outcome-based budget (in USD)

Outcome 1: Forest Solutions Realised

UNDG Harmonised Categories	2023 FAO	2023 UNDP	2023 UNEP	2023 Total	2024 FAO	2024 UNDP	2024 UNEP	2024 Total	2025 FAO	2025 UNDP	2025 UNEP	2025 Total	Grand Total
Staff and other personnel costs	270,430	100,872	100,872	472,173	530,592	134,496	130,760	795,848	80,346	100,872	72,229	253,447	**1,521,468**
Travel	30,000	11,208	9,963	51,171	74,015	14,944	77,210	166,169	15,000	11,208	54,795	81,002	**298,343**
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8,000**
Transfers & Grants Counterparts	140,000	392,279	204,234	736,513	259,398	523,039	400,996	1,183,433	0	392,279	124,533	516,812	**2,436,758**
Supplies, Commodities,Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gen Operating & Other direct costs	63,951	0	0	63,951	93,515	0	0	93,515	38,500	0	0	38,500	**195,966**
Subtotal Direct Costs	**512,381**	**504,359**	**315,068**	**1,331,808**	**957,521**	**672,478**	**608,966**	**2,238,965**	**133,846**	**504,359**	**251,557**	**889,761**	**4,460,535**
Indirect Support Costs	35,867	35,305	22,055	93,227	67,026	47,073	42,628	156,728	9,369	35,305	17,609	62,283	**312,237**
Grand Total Outcome 1	**548,248**	**539,664**	**337,123**	**1,425,035**	**1,024,547**	**719,552**	**651,594**	**2,395,693**	**143,215**	**539,664**	**269,166**	**952,044**	**4,772,772**

Outcome 2: Forest Solutions Rewarded

UNDG Harmonised Categories	2023 FAO	2023 UNDP	2023 UNEP	2023 Total	2024 FAO	2024 UNDP	2024 UNEP	2024 Total	2025 FAO	2025 UNDP	2025 UNEP	2025 Total	Grand Total
Staff and other personnel costs	387,273	50,436	353,674	791,382	621,370	67,248	410,212	1,098,829	155,098	50,436	129,514	335,049	**2,225,260**
Travel	54,389	5,604	113,325	173,318	77,506	7,472	195,517	280,494	5,501	5,604	100,872	111,976	**565,788**
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	0	0	84,060	84,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**84,060**
Transfers & Grants Counterparts	30,000	196,139	181,818	407,958	206,176	261,519	265,255	732,950	0	196,139	149,440	345,579	**1,486,487**
Supplies, Commodities,Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gen Operating & Other direct costs	44,851	0	11,083	55,934	71,574	0	11,083	82,658	19,606	0	11,021	30,628	**169,219**
Subtotal Direct Costs	**516,512**	**252,179**	**743,960**	**1,512,651**	**976,625**	**336,239**	**882,067**	**2,194,932**	**180,205**	**252,179**	**390,847**	**823,232**	**4,530,814**
Indirect Support Costs	36,156	17,653	52,077	105,886	68,364	23,537	61,745	153,645	12,614	17,653	27,359	57,626	**317,157**
Grand Total Outcome 2	**552,668**	**269,832**	**796,037**	**1,618,537**	**1,044,989**	**359,776**	**943,812**	**2,348,577**	**192,820**	**269,832**	**418,206**	**880,858**	**4,847,971**

Outcome 3: Forest Solutions Enhanced

UNDG Harmonised Categories	2023 FAO	2023 UNDP	2023 UNEP	2023 Total	2024 FAO	2024 UNDP	2024 UNEP	2024 Total	2025 FAO	2025 UNDP	2025 UNEP	2025 Total	Grand Total
Staff and other personnel costs	352,716	25,218	0	377,934	144,116	33,624	0	177,740	39,461	25,218	0	64,679	**620,352**
Travel	22,000	2,802	0	24,802	10,744	3,736	0	14,480	0	2,802	0	2,802	**42,084**
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Transfers & Grants Counterparts	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**30,000**
Supplies, Commodities,Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gen Operating & Other direct costs	104,066	0	0	104,066	20,000	0	0	20,000	422	0	0	422	**124,488**
Subtotal Direct Costs	**508,782**	**28,020**	**0**	**536,802**	**174,860**	**37,360**	**0**	**212,220**	**39,883**	**28,020**	**0**	**67,903**	**816,924**
Indirect Support Costs	35,615	1,961	0	37,576	12,240	2,615	0	14,855	2,792	1,961	0	4,753	**57,185**
Grand Total Outcome 3	**544,396**	**29,981**	**0**	**574,378**	**187,100**	**39,975**	**0**	**227,075**	**42,675**	**29,981**	**0**	**72,656**	**874,109**

Outcome 4: Global Knowledge Management: Connecting Actors for Forest Solutions

UNDG Harmonised Categories	2023 FAO	2023 UNDP	2023 UNEP	2023 Total	2024 FAO	2024 UNDP	2024 UNEP	2024 Total	2025 FAO	2025 UNDP	2025 UNEP	2025 Total	Grand Total
Staff and other personnel costs	9,564	44,700	79,104	133,368	75,616	22,350	158,208	256,174	0	22,350	79,104	101,454	**490,996**
Travel	3,188	24,907	107,095	135,190	27,696	24,907	110,447	163,050	0	9,787	55,224	65,011	**363,250**
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	0	0	2,488	2,488	0	0	4,975	4,975	0	0	2,488	2,488	**9,950**
Contractual services	0	80,156	0	80,156	0	99,334	0	99,334	0	0	0	0	**179,489**
Transfers & Grants Counterparts	0	0	338,364	338,364	0	0	78,969	78,969	0	0	39,484	39,484	**456,817**
Supplies, Commodities,Materials	0	0	34,834	34,834	0	0	69,651	69,651	0	0	34,834	34,834	**139,320**
Gen Operating & Other direct costs	3,188	8,941	0	12,130	35,168	17,879	0	53,047	0	8,939	0	8,939	**74,116**
Subtotal Direct Costs	**15,940**	**158,704**	**561,885**	**736,529**	**138,481**	**164,469**	**422,250**	**725,200**	**0**	**41,076**	**211,134**	**252,210**	**1,713,939**
Indirect Support Costs	1,116	11,109	39,332	51,557	9,694	11,513	29,558	50,764	0	2,875	14,779	17,655	**119,976**
Grand Total Outcome 4	**17,056**	**169,813**	**601,217**	**788,086**	**148,174**	**175,982**	**451,808**	**775,964**	**0**	**43,951**	**225,913**	**269,864**	**1,833,914**
Programme Costs	1,553,615	943,262	1,620,913	4,117,790	2,247,487	1,210,547	1,913,284	5,371,317	353,934	825,634	853,537	2,033,105	11,522,212
Indirect Support Costs	108,753	66,028	113,464	288,245	157,324	84,738	133,930	375,992	24,775	57,794	59,748	142,317	806,555
Grand total	**1,662,368**	**1,009,290**	**1,734,377**	**4,406,035**	**2,404,811**	**1,295,285**	**2,047,214**	**5,747,309**	**378,710**	**883,428**	**913,285**	**2,175,423**	**12,328,767**