

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



2011 Annual Report Philippines Programme

31 December 2011

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Philippines
 Title of programme: UN REDD+
 Date of submission: 20 December 2011

Start date: 28 July 2011
 Date of 1st transfer of funds: 5 August 2011
 End date: 27 July 2012
 No-cost extension requested:

Implementing partners: Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget	Amount transferred to date	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	315,650	315,650	USD 8,515
UNDP	162,950	162,950.00	
UNEP	21,400	21,400	
<i>Total</i>	500,000	500,000	USD 8,515

Approved National Programme budget

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

1.2 Monitoring Framework

N/A. There is nothing to report yet considering that the Program Executive Board is yet to meet in January 2012. Only after the PEB's approval of the workplan shall on-the-ground activities be made. The listing below is the agreed upon outputs during the inception workshop and shall be populated with updates as implementation on the ground commences next year.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Project Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process Indicators: REDD+ readiness roadmap; baseline: no roadmap process; target: roadmap ready after 7 months								
1.1. Strong commitment on REDD+ from key stakeholders gained	No. of stakeholders signified support to REDD+ programme		As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be halfway in terms of achieving its target.	Cumulative achievements: The Programme has been able to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish linkage with civil society organizations (CoDeREDD, indigenous peoples organizations, and other government entities like PAWB, CCC, etc.) - contextualized REDD+ outcomes and outputs in the Philippine situation - held the Inception Workshop with a wide spectrum of participants - Identified prospective Programme Executive Board members coming from the government, academe, and civil society organizations 	Minutes of meetings, roadmap document, resolutions	UNDP to organize and support process	Political stability allows process to proceed; Government commitment to multi-stakeholder process	
				Achievements this reporting period: Please specify the progress made of the output in the reporting period.				
1.2. Awareness of key stakeholders on REDD+ enhanced	Produced and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials	Baseline: no such materials	As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be halfway in terms of achieving its target.	Cumulative achievements: Not yet implemented but has been endorsed by various stakeholders during the inception workshop.	IEC Materials	UNDP to organize and support process	A wide range of stakeholders informed through a targeted approach	
				Achievements this reporting period:				

1.3. National REDD capacity programme developed in cooperation with other partners	National Capacity Development Programme for REDD+	Low capacities of stakeholders	As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be halfway in terms of achieving its target.	<p>Cumulative achievements: Not yet implemented but has been endorsed by various stakeholders during the inception workshop.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period:</p>	Capacity Assessment Report Draft Capacity Development Programme	UNDP to organize and support process	Wide spectrum of stakeholders needs a deeper analysis of capacity requirements. Targeted and graduated approach is necessary.	
<p>Project Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to the application of safeguards in REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation. Indicator and Baseline: National REDD+ readiness strategy with safeguards; baseline: PNRPS drafted; Target: formalization within 11 months</p>								
2.1. Approach on REDD+ social safeguards developed	REDD+ social safeguards;	Minimal social safeguards	As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be halfway in terms of achieving its target.	<p>Cumulative achievements: Please describe the achievements of the output since the start of the programme.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: Please specify the progress made of the output in the reporting period.</p>	Safeguards established Government and other stakeholders' endorsement	UNDP to organize and support process	Inclusive process consulting national and local governments, CSO, IP representatives, etc	
2.2. Approach on REDD+ environmental safeguards developed	REDD+ environmental safeguards;	Minimal environmental safeguards	As per NPD, the activities should have been started in July 2011 and should already be halfway in terms of achieving its target.	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p>	Safeguards established Government and other stakeholders' endorsement	UNDP to organize and support process	Inclusive process consulting national and local governments, CSO, IP representatives, etc	
<p>Project Outcome 3: Enhanced capacities for Monitoring and MRV Indicator and Baseline: Common approaches on RL and MRV</p>								
3.1. Design of a forest monitoring for REDD+ conceptualized	Harmonized methodology for reference baselining	Several methodologies and approaches in gathering forestry data		<p>Cumulative achievements: Not yet implemented but has been endorsed by various stakeholders during the inception workshop.</p> <p>Achievements this reporting period: Please specify the progress made of the output in the reporting period.</p>	Copy of methodology	FAO to organize and support process	All sources of data are shared and a common approach agreed	
3.2 A national MRV approach established	MRV approach;	fragmented efforts; target: 12 months		<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <p>Not yet implemented but has been endorsed by various stakeholders during the inception workshop.</p>	Programme Mangement for a national MRV	FAO to organize and support process	All sources of data are shared and a common approach agreed	

1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as

financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- *Budget:* Amount transferred from the MDTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments:* Includes all amount committed¹ to date
- *Disbursement:* Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures:* Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery:* Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management process	FAO	20,000				
	UNDP	122,290				
Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation.	FAO					
	UNEP	20,000				
	UNDP	30,000				
Outcome 3: Capacity to establish reference baselines increased.	FAO	215,000				
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
Project Management: Staffing of project management office and conduct of inception workshop	FAO	60,000	USD 4,058	USD 4,457	USD 8,515	14%
	UNEP					
	UNDP					
	FAO	20,650				
	UNEP	1,400				
	UNDP	10,660				
TOTAL:		500,000	4,058	4,457	8,515	1.7%

¹ Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years

1.3 Co-financing

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

Sources of co-financing	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	UNDP	Cash	\$ 15,000.00

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

The Philippine UN-REDD Programme organized its inception workshop from 13-14 October 2011. The workshop was the culmination of several months of preparatory work undertaken by the Forest Management Bureau with support from the three UN agencies. The completion of the inception phase took a longer time mainly because of the difficulty in finding a common time for key stakeholders especially those coming from the government sector. Coordination and continuing discussion, however, were done including the organization of the Project Management Unit. Finally, as mentioned above, the inception was finally held with the Programme Manager already on board.

The draft Annual and Quarterly Work plans were further detailed and endorsed by the workshop participants, which included a variety of stakeholders from the civil society organizations (CSO), donor agencies and government offices like the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). CoDe REDD, a nongovernment organization composed of forest-based communities and civil society organizations actively participated in the discussions and influenced the drafting of the plans. Also, matters like safeguards, were laid out and framed in consideration of local settings.

During the workshop prospective institutional members of the Programme Executive Board were identified, completing the preparatory process in creating the Management Team for the UN-REDD Programme. The Programme Manager has been appointed and an offer for the Administrative and Finance Officer has already been made. The engagement has been agreed on in principle and contract signing is scheduled on January 3, 2012.

The UN-REDD Programme ended the year by completing important preconditions necessary for the full implementation of the Programme. This includes the establishment of a linkage with a National Coordination Network, orientation on the Financial Management System and formal arrangement with the three UN agencies on financial resources.

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

In the infancy stage of the Programme, setting the stage for sustainability included formal engagement and generation of support from a broad spectrum of government, private sector, donor, and civil society organizations representatives. Establishing a formal relationship with other government agencies opens an avenue for synergy and potential for policy formulation appropriate for REDD+ strategies. These strategies are contained in the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS). Their involvement in the PEB provides a channel where Programme experiences, lessons learned, and even challenges can potentially flow into their respective policy discussions and formulation processes.

The support from civil society organizations provides another perspective in the area of analysis and expanded the reach of REDD+ with their connection to grassroots organizations and communities. The CSOs' lessons and knowledge in working with local communities and engaging the government further hammered the work plan into its current form.

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

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

N/A. These are yet to be experienced by the Programme when it goes into full implementation in 2012.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

To minimize potential difficulties in managing the Programme, the PMU has already started establishing a positive working relationship with various stakeholders, especially those that are in the decision-making chain. This includes the leadership of DENR, the National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA), and the three UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO and UNEP). While these working relationships are yet to be tested in the light of actual Programme implementation, the PMU deemed it a step forward to get the support of key stakeholders even during the preparation and inception of the Programme.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

FAO, UNDP, and UNEP have been actively coordinating in preparation and during the inception workshop. Regular meetings are taking place and decision on details, especially during the

formulation of indicative budget allocation for Programme activities were done jointly.

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

Orientation on HACT has already been done prior to the inception workshop. While this has not been fully implemented, this is one of the tracks that are being followed by the Programme.

2.3 Ownership and Development Effectiveness

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

No Some Yes

Please explain:

In this reporting period, the Programme can only claim that ownership is at the level of participation of the Programme design, including its activities and outputs, and their endorsement of the same for PEB's approval.

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

No Partially Fully

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

The Philippines has a very active non-government or CSOs involved in REDD+. CoDe REDD, the formal organization of CSOs, indigenous communities, government agencies, has long been a forum for project and policy discussions related to REDD+. It guided and provided significant inputs into the finalization of the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS). These organizations were not just consulted but were actively involved in the design and crafting the current form of the UN-REDD Programme and strategies in the country. The UN-REDD Programme can confidently claim that its strategies as reflected in its work plan and other documents, reflect the sentiments, priorities and passion of the Philippine CSOs. The Programme believes that this will pave the way for smooth application of the guidelines for stakeholder engagements.

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

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision

Other, please specify

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

The non-government stakeholders in the Philippines have been actively involved in crafting the PNRPS. Their inputs have largely been based on long years of working with the local communities in forest protection and biodiversity conservation. They have engaged the government sector to provide comments, recommend policy points, programs and projects. The partnership that has evolved between the government and the civil society organizations paved the way for the crafting and finalization of the PNRPS.

Also, CSOs serve as observers in government procurement/bidding and budgeting processes, allowing them the window to contribute or participate in priority setting.

For UN-REDD+ Philippines Programme, Non-government organizations, at this stage, have been involved in identification and recommending members of the PEB and in identifying and firming up

The outcomes, outputs and activities of the one-year Programme.

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

DENR, especially FMB, has a very positive working relationship with leading environmental CSOs in the country. Significant partnerships have already been forged with them even before the inception of the UN-REDD Programme. While there maybe dissenting views regarding some policy issues, the relationship remained mutually beneficial. This partnership with CSOs gave birth to programs and projects that are truly rooted in the real life situation of the Philippine communities.

The CSOs' participation in the preparatory work and during the inception proved their sincerity in partnering with the government for the full Programme implementation. In the work plan, the CSOs' expressed willingness to lead and provide technical expertise for efficient and effective implementation.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.1.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

Women Total No

Men Total No

Comments: N/A

3.1.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

Consultative meetings and workshops participated in by government agencies, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, and peoples' organizations were held and this gave birth to the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS), a document that is also incorporated in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

3.1.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The PNRPS is more prescriptive rather than prohibitive. It banners respect for human dignity, transparency and accountability, among others, as parts of its core values. It does not, however, explicitly mention anti-corruption measures or protective provisions for whistleblowers.

3.1.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

Women Total No. Hundreds

Men Total No. Hundreds

Comments: N/A

3.1.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

The following activities were held in preparation for the REDD+ in the country: 1 national consultation workshop, 3 regional consultation workshops, 3 consultative writeshops and around 10 meetings by components.

Comments:

Representatives from both the government and civil society organizations actively participated in the consultation process. CBFM and indigenous communities were also invited to join the discussions and provide their inputs in the crafting of the PNRPS and in preparing for REDD+ activities in the country. Note, however, that these consultations were done prior to the approval of the UN-REDD Philippines Initial National Programme.

3.1.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been enshrined in a law enacted in the country in 1997 called the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) or the Republic Act 8371. The IPRA law recognizes the free prior and informed consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples. The law further asserts that in the absence of such a clear level of consent, any project cannot proceed. The FPIC has already been generally observed by private, non-government or business organizations in implementing projects or activities in ancestral domains.

3.1.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

In the UN-REDD+, the civil society organizations made sure that there are separate outputs for social and environmental safeguards to ensure focus and resource allocation.

3.1.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The Philippines, through the DENR, is developing its own national set of social and environmental safeguards, and these will be respected during implementation of UN-REDD. In fact, UN-REDD+'s

safeguards will attempt to harmonize with or complement the government's safeguards. The UN system's own social and environmental safeguards will also be respected.

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development, with specific reference to pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.1.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complementary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The UN-REDD Philippines Programme envisions to implement some of the initial REDD-readiness activities which have been identified under the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS). All the preparations leading to the full implementation of this initiative is on track and its targets can be achieved given the continuous collaboration and partnership established between and among stakeholders involved in REDD+.