

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# Report of the Eleventh Policy Board Meeting

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME

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9-10 December 2013

Geneva, Switzerland

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## Summary of Decisions

### Session I: Opening and Approval of Agenda

1. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board adopted the agenda for the Eleventh Policy Board meeting with the following amendment: The issue of rotation of Policy Board countries, raised by Sri Lanka, to be addressed under Session 6a. (Session 1b)

### Session II: Overview of Progress and Results since the Tenth Policy Board

2. The Policy Board approved the 2013 semi-annual update of the UN-REDD Programme and took note of the update of the Funding Framework of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. (Sessions 2b and 2c)
3. The Policy Board welcomed the UN-REDD Policy Brief and presentation on Tenure and REDD+ and highlighted the importance of addressing the issue of tenure to make good progress with UN-REDD activities in many countries. (Session 2f)

### Session III: SNA Work Plan and Budget Revision 2014

4. The Policy Board approved the revised work plan and budget for Year 3 (2014) of the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA) and allocation of US\$ 24,725,978, as per the submission form. (Session 3a)

### Session IV: Sharing Experiences from Implementation

5. The Policy Board took note of the preliminary recommendations from the draft final independent evaluation of Indonesia's UN-REDD National Programme and the final independent evaluation of Tanzania's UN-REDD National Programme and congratulated both countries for completing their National Programmes. (Session 4a)

### Session V: National Programmes

6. The Policy Board approved Bangladesh's funding request of US\$ 2.3 million for its National Programme, as per the budget of the submission form, including the proposed budget allocation, taking into account the recommendations from the Policy Board, independent technical reviews, and the Secretariat. These recommendations should be included in the R-PP and National Programme Document prior to finalization. (Session 5a)
7. The Policy Board took note of the estimated budget needs for Argentina and Côte d'Ivoire and of their progress with the preparation of their R-PPs and encouraged them to formally submit their National Programmes by the Twelfth Policy Board meeting, taking into consideration recommendations made by the Policy Board. (Session 5b)
8. The Policy Board congratulated the government and indigenous peoples of Panama on the progress achieved, took note of the management response to the independent investigation and evaluation of Panama's UN-REDD National Programme, and endorsed the proposed

changes to the National Programme, including the no-cost extension request up to June 2015, and recommended that the agencies assess the feasibility for Panama to be considered as a pilot country for Support to Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+). (Session 5c)

#### **Session VI: Update on the Review of the Policy Board Structure**

9. In response to the Review of the Policy Board Structure, the Policy Board took note of the recommendations contained in the response of the Working Group and decided the following:
  - a. Rotation of countries<sup>1</sup>:
    - i. Programme country members will rotate twice per year, with one member from each region prior to each Policy Board meeting;
    - ii. For each region, the Programme country member that has served the Policy Board for the longest period at the occasion of rotation will be the one to rotate;
    - iii. The tenure of Programme country members lasts 3 Policy Board meetings;
    - iv. As of the Eleventh Policy Board meeting, Programme country members resume rotation to allow two new countries per region to take their position at the Twelfth Policy Board meeting;
    - v. The UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance will be amended accordingly.
  - b. Observers:
    - i. Additional sponsorship of observers (up to 2 partner countries per region) to attend Policy Board meetings.
    - ii. Sponsored observer partner countries will be selected to observe one meeting only and will be selected annually.
    - iii. The UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance will be amended accordingly.
  - c. Budget:
    - i. Policy Board members are to be invited to provide guidance on priorities to consider in preparing the draft work plan and budget for the SNA. The guidance will be sent to the Secretariat 80 working days prior to the Policy Board meeting when the SNA funding allocation decision is expected.
    - ii. The draft SNA work plan and budget, with a response matrix explaining how inputs received from Policy Board have been considered, will be circulated by the Secretariat to the Policy Board at least 35 working days before the Policy Board meeting that will consider the proposed budget for decision.
    - iii. The Secretariat will endeavour to organize an Information Session prior to consideration of budget proposals by Policy Board.

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<sup>1</sup> Although consensus was reached on this during the Policy Board meeting, PNG and DRC subsequently provided comments of disagreement regarding the decision.

- d. Roadmap for addressing longer term issues:
  - i. Issues classified as longer term will be dealt with in 2015, given that form follows function and that the functions of the Programme will be defined in the Post-2015 Strategy which will be developed in 2014.

## Introduction

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (the UN-REDD Programme) held its Eleventh Policy Board meeting on 9-10 December 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Salisu Dahiru, UN-REDD Programme Focal Point for Nigeria and National REDD+ Coordinator, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, and Ms. Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, Environment and Energy Group, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The meeting was attended by 96 participants (see Annex 1). All documents and presentations are available on the UN-REDD Programme [website](#) and [workspace](#).

## Session I: Opening and Approval of Agenda

### 1a. Welcome and introduction by co-chairs

Mr. Mario Boccucci, Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, welcomed all participants to the meeting and introduced Mr. Dahiru and Ms. Vandeweerd as the co-chairs of the Eleventh Policy Board meeting. Mr. Dahiru opened the meeting by thanking members and observers for travelling to Geneva, home of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. He noted the wide recognition at UNFCCC COP 19, Warsaw, Poland, of the progress that has been made in REDD+ readiness implementation, and thanked Norway for its recently announced pledge to the UN-REDD Programme. He noted that 2013 marks the fifth anniversary of the Programme and remarked on the achievements made to date. Mr. Dahiru mentioned the greater emphasis of this year's Policy Board meeting on sharing of lessons, and encouraged participants to think together about coming challenges. Finally, Mr. Dahiru asked participants to observe a moment of silence to honour both the victims of Typhoon Haiyan in Southeast Asia, and the recent passing of Mr. Nelson Mandela. Ms. Vandeweerd reflected on the leadership UN-REDD has shown over the past five years, as governments and UN agencies have pioneered a new approach to facing new development challenges. Reflecting on the agenda for the meeting, Ms. Vandeweerd expressed her hope that this Policy Board meeting would help countries progress further on REDD+ and readiness.

The co-chairs introduced the one-time observers present and obtained the Board's approval for their attendance. These were: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Ecologia Conciencia y Desarrollo Sustentable (ECONDS); Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (COONAPIP - The National Coordinating Body for Indigenous Peoples in Panama); the Government of Malawi and the US Forest Service REDD+ team; World Business Council on Sustainable Development; and Transparency International.

Mr. Dahiru notified the Policy Board of a request submitted by Sri Lanka to be considered for Policy Board membership in 2014 should a decision be made to rotate membership.

### 1b. Review and approval of the agenda

The co-chairs outlined some operational aspects of the meeting, and reminded Policy Board members to sign the disclosure of interest form. The Policy Board reminded the Secretariat of the importance of posting meeting documents to the website in a timely manner so as to facilitate participants' preparation for the meeting, and suggested that the request from Sri Lanka to discuss rotation of Policy

Board countries be dealt with under agenda item 6a. With that amendment, the agenda was adopted by the Policy Board. See Policy Board **Decision 1**.

## **Session II: Overview of Progress and Results since the Tenth Policy Board**

### **2a. Overview of progress and results since the Tenth Policy Board Meeting**

Mr. Boccucci, Ms. Thais Linhares-Juvenal, Senior Officer, and Ms. Mirey Atallah, Programme Officer from the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, updated the Board on key developments since the Tenth Policy Board meeting.

Mr. Boccucci reminded the Board of key decisions taken at the Tenth Policy Board meeting and reported on developments since then. He summarized the intersessional decisions taken by the Board, including approval of requests from Zambia and Papua New Guinea for no-cost extensions of their National Programmes and the approval of Madagascar and Zimbabwe to join the UN-REDD Programme. He presented highlights of the Programme's recent and ongoing work, including: cutting edge work on gender and on the role of the private sector in REDD+ and a number of high level events held to mark the Programme's five-year anniversary. He underlined advances in knowledge management, and noted the role of this Policy Board meeting as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and information. He further emphasized the new partnerships under development, including with the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crimes and Interpol on exploring the interface between illegal logging, law enforcement and REDD+. Looking ahead, Mr. Boccucci anticipated UN-REDD reaching out to a broader audience, and expressed his expectation of the results of the Programme Evaluation, which will feed into conversation on the post-2015 strategy of the Programme.

Ms. Linhares-Juvenal reported on progress under the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA). Achievements included a South-South workshop on national funds, and knowledge products covering: gender, Benefit Distribution Systems (BDS), REDD+ and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Tenure and REDD+, and legal preparedness. Ms. Linhares-Juvenal noted that targeted support has now reached 30 countries, with US\$ 3.8 million allocated and gave examples of achievements under this modality such as Nepal's work on transparency and accountability, the REDD+ Integrity Study in Bangladesh and the technical assistance extended to support the establishment of the National REDD+ fund in the DRC.

Ms. Atallah presented an update on the National Programmes, of which 13 are active, four completed, and three in development. Since the Tenth Policy Board meeting, Viet Nam has launched Phase 2, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's National Fund infrastructure has been completed, and both Tanzania and the Philippines have completed their National Programmes. Progress was made on resolving issues that had led to the suspension of activities in Panama. Ms. Atallah updated the Board on status of implementation of the Tenth Policy Board meeting decisions relative to national programmes namely the development of guidance on operational matters, and presented a preliminary analysis of national programme implementation bottlenecks, which to date has identified capacity gaps, over-ambitious design, poor coordination, and political and administrative issues as some of the main factors hindering implementation. The preliminary analysis is due to be completed by the Twelfth Policy Board meeting for presentation to the Policy Board together with an analysis of catalysts of success.

## **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board commended the Secretariat's work, in particular the analysis of National Programme implementation bottlenecks. The Board congratulated the Programme on its five-year anniversary and on the results achieved to date.

## **2b. Semi-Annual Update 2013 of the UN-REDD Programme**

Ms. Linhares-Juvenal presented the Semi-Annual Update 2013 of the UN-REDD Programme. She pointed out the new format and the new title<sup>2</sup>, including a clearer view of lessons learned, challenges and opportunities; greater analysis to support policy development and decision making; increased readability; and the emphasis on results. She indicated that this semi-annual update is intended as a pilot fore-runner to the annual report and solicited PB members' feedback. During the reporting period, three new countries were invited to submit National Programme Documents: Argentina, Bangladesh and Cote d'Ivoire. The SNA budget revision 2013 was approved at the Tenth Policy Board meeting and allowed the creation of a new output, Support to Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) as well as strengthened work on stakeholder engagement. Regarding the UN-Programme financial implementation as of 30 June 2013, an amount of US\$ 61.4 million was approved and US\$ 31.3 million expended under National Programmes and US\$ 42 million was approved and US\$ 34.8 million expended under SNA. The approved amount for targeted support (within SNA) was US\$ 3.2 million in total for 26 countries. (All figures as of 30 June 2013). Ms. Linhares-Juvenal noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia's National Programme was revised and validated, and the revision of Panama's National Programme should also allow the resumption of activities in the country. She noted enhanced delivery of the SNA at all levels of intervention, with notable achievements including enhanced implementation of National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS); the finalization of REDD+ corruption risk assessments in Kenya and the Philippines; a global expert consultation on tenure and REDD+; finalization of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines and Legal Companion; development of a strategy for CBR+; and development of a conceptual framework for supporting country approaches on safeguards. Her presentation also summarized achievements reported by the National Programmes, highlighting countries where progress has been reported in different areas of REDD+ readiness.

## **2c. Financial status of the UN-REDD Programme Fund**

Ms. Mari Matsumoto, Senior Portfolio Manager, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O), UNDP, updated the Board on the financial status of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Contributions of US\$ 174 million had been received, and since the Tenth Policy Board meeting, Luxembourg's commitment has been fulfilled. US\$ 1.8 million has been committed by Denmark, and Norway has pledged US\$ 44 million. After subtracting the allocation of funds based on Policy Board decisions, US\$ 6.49 million remains in the Fund. Once Norway's pledge is fulfilled, sufficient funds will be available for all submissions to be presented to the Policy Board for consideration at this meeting.

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<sup>2</sup> Earlier Semi-Annual *report*.

## **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated the Programme on progress achieved and expressed strong praise for the revised format of the Semi-Annual Update, especially sections highlighting challenges and opportunities. The Board thanked Norway and Denmark for their additional support and encouraged additional countries to look into financial contributions to the Programme. Denmark informed the Board that its contribution to Bolivia (reflected in the Semi-Annual Update as “potential”) has been confirmed, and announced the recent approval of a US\$ 25 million bilateral contribution for a five-year effort to address forest management in Bolivia within a joint climate change mitigation and adaptation framework. The Board recognised Ecuador’s report as a good example of reporting on achievements with linkages to the output and outcomes while other National Programme reports need some improvements in this respect. Overall, the Board urged even greater focus on results. The Board praised the quick development on CBR+ and expressed the hope that, by the Twelfth Policy Board meeting, a number of projects will have been selected for grants. Ecuador notified the Board that the Steering Committee of its National Programme has already agreed on requesting an extension of the National Programme until December 2014 and outlined steps being taken to advance implementation. Regarding the update on the UN-REDD Programme fund, the Board requested that future presentations include a comparison with the status that was presented at the previous Policy Board meeting, so as to illustrate progress.

Indigenous peoples and civil society representatives expressed their concern at the recent dissolution of a civil society organization (CSO) in Ecuador, and the impact this might have on Ecuador’s National Programme. Ecuador agreed to propose this matter as an agenda item for the next meeting of its National Steering Committee, and report back to the next Policy Board meeting. It was clarified that these recent events are not related to the REDD+ readiness process in Ecuador

The Policy Board approved the 2013 Semi-Annual Update of the UN-REDD Programme and took note of the update of the Funding Framework of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. **See Decision 2.**

## **2d. Report back from the information and knowledge sharing sessions**

### **i. Sharing national experiences in strengthening transparency, accountability and integrity for REDD+**

Mr. Alfred Gichu, National REDD+ Coordination Officer, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Kenya, reported back on the key messages from this session, which was chaired by Mr. Tim Clairs, Principal Technical Adviser, UNDP, and shared the experience of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Nepal of how anti-corruption has been integrated into their REDD+ readiness work. Mr. Victor Illescas, CSO representative, Latin America and the Caribbean, provided a civil society perspective. The examples of these three countries, that were supported through flexible methodologies and advice by the UN-REDD Programme in 2012 and 2013, demonstrated how anti-corruption analyses are informing three key elements of a national REDD+ strategy, namely 1) a more nuanced understanding of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 2) safeguards and Safeguards Information Systems (SIS) and 3) benefit-sharing. Innovative corruption risk mitigation measures include transparency tools such as REDD+ registries; de-linking forest management from timber sale; and introducing ‘codes of conducts’ for REDD+ state and non-state actors. In addition, institutional

partnerships with national bodies leading anti-corruption work at national level, the availability and accessibility of information to allow adequate oversight, and participation in decision-making were showcased as useful and needed measures.

**ii. Support to the development of national approaches to safeguards**

Mr. Edwin Usang, CSO representative, Africa, reported back from this session, which was chaired by Maria Sanz Sanchez, Programme Coordinator, National Programmes Implementation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and emphasised the importance of safeguards and SIS for the success of REDD+. The session reported progress on the development of the UN-REDD Programme conceptual framework for supporting the development of country approaches to safeguards and on two tools the Programme has developed to support countries. The importance of tailoring safeguards work to individual countries was emphasised. On behalf of the Programme's interagency Safeguards Coordination Group, Kimberly Todd, REDD+ Programme Specialist, UNDP, presented the Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) which assists with REDD+ safeguards planning at the country-level. Valerie Kapos, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, presented the reconfigured Benefits and Risks Tool (BERT), which helps national actors assess how policies, laws and regulations already in place relate to the Cancun safeguards and to identify and address gaps in these. The importance of engaging forest communities and indigenous peoples in safeguards work, and improving communication on safeguards was emphasised.

**iii. Stakeholder Engagement: Proposed approaches for addressing grievances related to REDD+**

Mr. Charles McNeill, Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP, reported back from this session on countries' work to strengthen grievance mechanisms and their experiences with the joint UN-REDD/Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Guidance Note on Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms, as well as at the proposed UN-REDD Programme approach to addressing grievances. Mr. Alvarado Leverón (Honduras) presented the steps taken to improve Honduras's national grievance redress mechanism, which has resulted in the establishment of an indigenous peoples' platform on climate change, and the identification of the Commission for Human Right as a possible body to deal with grievances. Mr. Chea Sam Ang (Cambodia) highlighted the importance of preventing grievances through transparency, stakeholder engagement and access to information. Progress in Cambodia includes an advanced self-selection process for indigenous REDD+ representatives. Mr. Boccucci described plans for UN-REDD's own approach to grievance, and emphasized the importance of building trust. Participants provided useful guidance and feedback to inform the work going forward, and countries were invited to apply for targeted support in this area.

**iv. SNA Work Plan and Budget Revision**

Mr. Vathana Khun, Head of REDD+ Task Force Secretariat, Cambodia, reported back from this session, which gave context to the proposed budget revision of US\$ 24.7 million. Ms. Linhares-Juvenal explained the context of the SNA budget revision made possible due to a new pledge from Norway of US\$ 44 million for funding activities in 2014. The contribution is proposed to be allocated to: i) the National Programmes that had already been invited (Argentina, Bangladesh and Cote d'Ivoire); ii) to three new countries to be invited to present National Programmes in 2014; and iii) to the proposed SNA budget

revision for 2014, aiming to scale up country support to all UN-REDD Partner Countries. Ms. Linhares-Juvenal highlighted that the revision was developed in accordance with the priorities outlined by the SNA budget review process in 2012, including the joint UN-REDD/FCPF Country Needs Assessment (CNA) in 2012. Sixty-four per cent of the revised budget is being allocated to country-specific support, meaning a significant increase in available funding for targeted support upon request. The main innovations proposed are individual country needs assessments; private sector engagement works to look at supply chains and the drivers of deforestation; and the REDD+ Academy. The questions and answers session raised the issues of limited consultation with the Policy Board in the revision of the budget due to time constraints; and the reflection of tenure and community based forest monitoring in the budget.

#### **v. Private Sector Engagement**

Ms. María del Carmen García Espinosa, Ministry of Environment, Ecuador, reported back from this session, which was moderated by Tim Christophersen, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP, and explained how the UN-REDD Programme is stepping up its private sector engagement work. The session also included as panelists Andrew Bovarnick, UNDP Green Commodities Programme, Iain Henderson, UNEP Finance Initiative and Ms. García herself. The session informed participants about the development of a private sector engagement strategy for the UN-REDD Programme, recommendations from which will be presented at the Twelfth Policy Board Meeting. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bovarnick then presented a joint proposal of a programme of work for 2014-2015 focusing on the relationship between productive supply chains linked to drivers of deforestation and the financial supply chains that enable them. The work programme will leverage the comparative advantages of UNDP's Green Commodities Programme and the UNEP Finance Initiative. Ms. García then shared Ecuador's experience in jointly exploring with the National Programme the participation of the private sector in the implementation and financing of REDD+ in the context of their national programme and the development of the country's financing architecture.

#### **vi. REDD+ Academy**

Mr. Resham Dangi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Forests, Nepal, reported back from the REDD+ Academy information session which was led by Tim Christophersen and Salisu Dahiru. The session provided information to participants on the proposed REDD+ Academy, a new capacity building initiative proposed by the UN-REDD Programme, which is currently in the design phase. The concept, which is also included in the proposed SNA budget revision, was presented by Mr. Christophersen, who invited feedback on how best to narrow capacity gaps in REDD+ countries. The REDD+ Academy is intended to develop the capacity of the next generation of REDD+ leaders through intensive training on various aspects of REDD+ and related management skills. The Programme intends to collaborate with partners such as the World Bank and leading academic institutions, and the REDD+ Academy would be hosted regionally. A design and development phase will take place in the next six months, and results will be reported at the Twelfth Policy Board meeting. Mr. Dahiru then presented Nigeria's experience of hosting a three-day multi-stakeholder event called the REDD+ University. He emphasized the need to train not only government officials but NGOs, CSOs, forest communities and the media, and offered Nigeria to host the first REDD+ Academy. The areas that the participants wanted to know more about were the content that would be covered and how indigenous and traditional knowledge would be incorporated.

## **2e. Support to national management of REDD+ funds**

Mr. Clairs chaired the session and outlined some of the support offered by the UN-REDD Programme to REDD+ countries on mechanisms to implement their strategies and manage funds, including support in selecting optimal fund management options, and facilitating exchanges of experience among countries.

Mr. Victor Kabengele Wa Kadilu, REDD+ National Coordinator, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, summarized developments in REDD+ in his country during 2012-13 and explained the development of its REDD+ fund. The government committed to the operationalization of the fund in May 2013, and steps have been taken to identify activities to be funded, map stakeholders, and develop a budget and logical framework. An Operational Manual and an Investment Plan for 2014-16, were finalized in September 2013. Next steps include the capitalization of the fund, programming and a call for proposals, and the establishment of governance structures.

Mr. Gichu reported on the support Kenya has received from the UN-REDD Programme through targeted support to help advance national dialogue, support policy discussion on carbon rights, and design effective benefit sharing and financing mechanisms. Support has focused on mapping existing systems of benefit sharing, and assessing existing carbon rights and benefit sharing at the project level. Follow up work is planned in 2014.

Ms. Berta Pesti, Technical Advisor, UNDP, presented the facilitation of South-South exchange in partnership with FCPF and The Nature Conservancy. This partnership has supported ten countries on REDD+ implementation modalities and fund management arrangements, through video conferences, an online knowledge platform and face-to-face meetings, with field visits planned for next year. Five priority topics (modalities of fund disbursement; aligning national funds and strategic goals; fund governance; sources of funding; and safeguards) are being addressed through workshops and other activities.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board requested clarification from the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the extent to which indigenous peoples and CSOs have been and will be involved in the planning process. Mr. Kabengele explained that the process was fully participatory and inclusive, with civil society and indigenous peoples involved in the stakeholder mapping, and local communities involved in all projects that are being implemented on the ground.

## **2f. Tenure and REDD+**

Mr. Adam Gerrand, Natural Resources Officer, FAO, presented options and opportunities for addressing tenure issues in the context of REDD+. He explained the importance of tenure for REDD+, given the complexity of customary tenure rights and their relevance for development of REDD+ goals, provision of incentives and benefit sharing, decision making process and sustainable management of forests. That the REDD+ community is acknowledging the importance of tenure is evident in the joint UN-REDD/FCPF CNA and some R-PPs and UN-REDD National Programme Documents. The UN-REDD work on tenure has built on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which have been endorsed by the members of FAO's Committee on Food Security. Mr. Gerrand described the work done to date in the context of a response

to a request by the Seventh Policy Board meeting that a paper on tenure be developed, including: consultations, an Expert Meeting on Tenure held in 2012, a publication on “Addressing Tenure for Successful REDD+: Analysis of Opportunities and Options”; and a Policy Brief on Tenure and REDD+. Mr. Gerrand summarized key messages and recommendations from these publications and outlined the next steps, including working with UN-REDD Programme countries through targeted support to provide technical assistance on tenure and REDD+.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board expressed appreciation for the work on tenure, noting the risks that insecure tenure poses to REDD+, and that many R-PPs and national strategies do not address this issue. The need to discuss the recognition of indigenous peoples in their own countries was raised, as was the opinion that the definition of tenure as presented does not fully encompass indigenous peoples’ understanding of tenure. The need to tailor tenure approaches to country contexts was underlined, and the Board raised the urgency of developing mechanisms that go beyond voluntary guidelines in order to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to encourage the full and effective participation by local communities and indigenous peoples in REDD+ planning and implementation.

The Policy Board welcomed the UN-REDD Programme Policy Brief and presentation on Tenure and REDD+ and highlighted the importance of addressing the issue of tenure to make good progress with UN-REDD activities in many countries. See Decision 3.

## **Session III: SNA Work Plan and Budget Revision 2014**

### **3a. SNA Work Plan and Budget Revision 2014**

Ms. Linhares-Juvenal presented the proposed revision to the SNA work plan and budget for 2014, which had also been discussed at the information session the previous day. The budget revision resulting from a recent pledge from Norway for activities in 2014 proposed additional allocations across the SNA outcomes, respecting the overall allocation and priorities of the original and reviewed 2014 budget. The main objectives of the budget revision of US\$ 24.7 million in total were to: enhance backstopping to National Programmes and increase the funds available for targeted support, strengthen work on private sector engagement, strengthen knowledge management, and improve the efficiency and timeliness of Secretariat services. Two new outputs were proposed: Output 7.3 “Design, develop and deliver a REDD+ Academy with associated resources and tools for REDD capacity development” and Output 8.7 “Secretariat effectively provides for country leadership towards more integrated and better coordinated programmes and readiness activities”. Output 8.7 would provide for individual country needs assessments covering all six SNA work areas. The percentage of the overall budget allocated for country specific support under the budget revision would rise from 55 per cent to 64 per cent in comparison with the original budget for 2014. (See also 2d, iv, the report back from information session).

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board thanked Norway for its support to REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme, expressed support for the budget allocation and work plan and welcome the high share going to countries. The Policy Board also encouraged more participatory planning in the future. Norway informed that the

pledge had become a legal commitment the same morning, 9 December, and had been signed by MPTF-O. Concern was expressed that the budget revision did not reflect tenure as a priority for REDD+. Questions also arose on the budget share for MRV systems in place in countries, recognized both by the Board and at UNFCCC COP19 as a key issue. It was clarified that the proportion of the overall budget is maintained with an increased country specific support portion for MRV and with new interventions programmed, including regional activities in the Pacific Region. It was further noted that while the additional allocation to tenure appeared small, tenure activities listed under other activities are also being scaled up and that CBR+ will also be a means to support local communities in REDD+ activities, including activities related to tenure. The concern was raised that the proposed REDD+ Academy might overlap with activities proposed by the UNFCCC, however the Secretariat and co-chair clarified that there is no overlap between the two activities. Members noted that the issue of overlap should be the subject of further Policy Board meetings.

The Policy Board approved the revised work plan and budget for Year 3 (2014) of the SNA and allocation of US\$ 24,725,978, as per the submission form. **See Decision 4.**

## **Session IV: Sharing Experiences from Implementation**

### **4a. Country perspectives from implementation**

This session was moderated by Ms. Pasang Dolma Sherpa, indigenous peoples' representative for Asia-Pacific. Mr. Alan Fox, Evaluation Advisor, UNDP, representing the evaluation offices of the participating UN agencies, presented an overview of lessons arising from National Programme evaluations carried out to date. He noted that the agencies are increasingly working jointly on evaluations, reflecting the increase in joint work in countries. Evaluations have identified strong appreciation from governments of the relevance of National Programmes, and many positive outcomes. However, the process and pace of stakeholder engagement needs further consideration, given the often low levels of participation and influence of indigenous peoples and CSOs, and limited engagement of the private sector. Common problems identified include over-ambitious programme design, slow start up processes, and difficulties arising from the lack of definition on REDD+. The evaluations show that the different operational requirements of the three agencies create burdens for implementation, although there are examples of recent improvements in coordination. In general, the National Programmes have made partial progress in building national ownership and REDD+ readiness.

Mr. Evarist Nashanda, Principal Forest Officer, National REDD+ Task Force, Tanzania, gave an overview of Tanzania's National Programme and presented the findings of its final evaluation. Results achieved include: the development of a National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan; training workshops; a capacity needs assessment; greater awareness of REDD+ among high-level decision makers; a study on the costs of REDD+; capacity building on safeguards; guidelines for REDD+ contracts on carbon credits; and mapping of forest cover change, soil carbon and environmental and social co-benefits. A carbon payment system has been tested in REDD+ pilot projects. Challenges included over-ambitious programme design, weak coordination among government and UN agencies, and dependence of some outputs on data sets from other ongoing projects. Insufficient ownership of the programme by the country was highlighted. The need for national institutions to participate in the design process and take

full ownership of outcomes was identified as a key lesson, as was the fact that REDD+ payments should be combined with income generating activities or other payment for ecosystem services.

A panel discussion followed, with Mr. Nashanda, Mr. Deuteronomy Kasaro, Senior Forestry Officer, Forestry Department, Zambia, and Mr. Khun (Cambodia) asked to reflect on their experience with National Programmes and provide advice to countries embarking on their National Programmes. The panel identified a number of common points for improvement, including ensuring realistic goals; broad consultation and collaboration; and ensuring coordinated and streamlined administration. Panelists also noted the need for countries to take leadership from the beginning. They advised countries embarking on National Programmes to learn from existing National Programmes, and to approach REDD+ through existing programming, rather than as a stand-alone effort. Mr. Khun highlighted Cambodia's self-selection process for indigenous peoples' representatives as an activity worth emulating. Regarding how they are working to improve in their own programmes, the majority of responses related to improving coordination and simplifying procedures, with improved stakeholder engagement also highlighted.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated Indonesia (*in absentia*) and Tanzania on completing their National Programmes and on turning challenges into opportunities to be addressed in the next phase. The need for care in engaging communities was noted, in order to avoid raising expectations. The Board also raised the matter of benefit distribution systems, which the panelists agreed should be based on broader forest issues rather than carbon alone.

The Policy Board took note of the preliminary recommendations from the draft final independent evaluation of Indonesia's National Programme and the final independent evaluation of Tanzania's National Programme and congratulated both countries for completing their National Programmes. **See Decision 5.**

## **Session V: National Programmes**

### **5a. Bangladesh**

Mr. Yunus Ali, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh, presented Bangladesh's R-PP, outlining the country context, readiness process, objectives, results framework, management arrangements, funding sources, and responses to the comments of independent technical evaluations. The presentation emphasized the high level of ownership on REDD+ in the country, exemplified by the government's adoption of the REDD+ road map in 2012. Highlighting the unique opportunities for REDD+ in Bangladesh, Mr. Ali cited the country's vibrant microfinance sector, mangrove ecosystems, and high rural population density, which presents an opportunity to test REDD+ for countries with fast-growing populations. He described three national and five regional multi-stakeholder workshops at which indigenous peoples were prominently represented, as well as village level consultations. About 700 people have been directly involved in the consultation process so far. A notable feature of the R-PP is the linking of work on REDD+ to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, particularly in the coastal and delta regions. Proposed management arrangements include a National REDD+ Steering

Committee - RSC, a REDD+ Stakeholder Forum, and a REDD+ Cell which is responsible for management of all REDD+ activities and coordination of stakeholders and partners in the country under the strategic direction from the RSC. REDD+ readiness efforts have been supported so far by the UN-REDD Programme through targeted support to help assess anti-corruption and MRV dimensions. The total budget is US\$ 15.6 million, of which the UN-REDD National Programme contribution is US\$ 2.3 million. The Government of Bangladesh will contribute US\$ 2.9 million, with additional funding coming from USAID. Mr. Yunus also mentioned that the government is in preliminary discussions with the GIZ and the EU to secure further co-financing. US\$ 4.6 million remains to be mobilized internally.

Ms. Atallah noted the R-PP's alignment with national priorities, and its realistic budget. She welcomed the innovation of REDD+ as an interface between mitigation and adaptation, and the highly consultative process followed so far and noted the high level of commitment as demonstrated by the adoption of the road map. She flagged the potential risks should other funding not materialize and suggested pacing UN-REDD financing so that tangible results can be realized even in the event that other funding does not materialise. Ms. Atallah confirmed that the Secretariat considers the R-PP consistent with the UN-REDD Strategy and Operational Guidance and recommended that the Board approve the funding request.

Ms. Sherpa congratulated Mr. Ali on the involvement of indigenous peoples and communities in the development of the R-PP and shared the recommendations of Bangladesh's indigenous peoples, as articulated during a consultation held in October 2013.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated Bangladesh on its R-PP, in particular for the extent of stakeholder consultation carried out. The Board urged Bangladesh to continue this engagement throughout the implementation of the programme, and it was noted that Bangladesh might present a good opportunity for piloting CBR+ in the future. In response to a query from the Board, Mr. Ali outlined some of the activities that will be undertaken in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to address the needs of communities there, including work on safeguards and tenure, and the formation of a development authority headed by indigenous leaders. The Board suggested that Bangladesh consider distinguishing activities related to forest monitoring and to safeguards, and also requested more details on the co-financing of the National Programme. The Board also suggested that Bangladesh review how the implementation of the programme would contribute to the country's development goals to help meet donor concerns about reporting on outcomes, and encouraged observation of existing lessons and knowledge derived from other more advanced UN-REDD countries.

The Policy Board approved Bangladesh's funding request of US\$ 2.3 million for its National Programme, as per the budget of the submission form, including the proposed budget allocation, taking into account the recommendations from the Policy Board, independent technical reviews, and the Secretariat. These recommendations should be included in the R-PP and National Programme document prior to the finalization. **See Decision 6.**

## **5b. Côte d'Ivoire and Argentina**

### **i. Argentina**

Mr. Jorge Trevin, Forester, Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, , Argentina, gave an informal presentation to update the Policy Board on the progress of Argentina's R-PP. He described the REDD+ institutions that are planned and the constituencies that would be represented on each. He also described the consultation process that has been underway since 2008, with 21 workshops held and all of the country's forest regions included. A product of this work has been the establishment of a free, prior and informed consultation protocol for REDD+, with 39 indigenous peoples organizations involved in consultations. An analysis of the drivers of deforestation has also been conducted. A REDD+ Implementation Framework is being developed, to define the various institutional and financial mechanisms. Still to be developed are systems for monitoring governance, resources, and safeguards. Mr. Trevin informed the Board that Argentina would request US\$ 3.5 million from the UN-REDD Programme, out of a total budget of US\$ 10 million, to be shared with the national government and the Carbon Fund of FCPF.

Ms. García had been requested to provide some reflections building on Ecuador's experience, by way of transferring knowledge. She cited Argentina's thorough analysis of the drivers of deforestation as an example to other countries. Based on the experience in Ecuador, she emphasized the importance of integrating certain elements in the REDD+ strategy - for example, a single information system to look at forest and emissions levels as well as safeguards. She also reiterated the importance of keeping stakeholders at all levels engaged on an ongoing basis. On safeguards, she recommended carrying out an initial analysis of the reach of safeguards within the national context, before the generation of indicators, and advised using the available tools that are tailored to country needs when designing the system. On consultations, she recommended to clarify in early stages the scope of the consultation process, distinguishing the consultations on the R-PP from what would require a Free, Prior and Informed Consent process related to REDD+ activities. Ms. Garcia mentioned, building on Ecuador's experience, that this is a common misunderstanding when undertaking consultations on the R-PP.. Addressing differences among these two different consultation processes may help countries to manage expectations on R-PPs funds and activities

### **ii. Côte d'Ivoire**

Mr. Marcel Yao, Officer for National Programmes, Ministry of Environment and Development, Côte d'Ivoire, updated the Board on Côte d'Ivoire's progress in developing its R-PP. He pointed out that about half of Côte d'Ivoire's forest has been lost already, with agriculture the main driver. A REDD+ Committee was established in Côte d'Ivoire in 2012 and REDD+ has strong political support there. The institutional structure will include a Technical Committee and a Permanent Secretariat. The preparation of the R-PP included a wide range of stakeholder groups, including NGOs, traditional authorities, the media, youth and women. The legal framework for REDD+ will be implemented from 2014, a national strategy will be developed in 2015, and from 2017 a process for responding to grievances will be developed. Some notable features of Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP include monthly coordination meeting between donors, and a focus on the interface between REDD+ and Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT). An early assessment of drivers of deforestation points to the influence of commodity trade and production, notably cocoa and coffee, and therefore on the paramount importance of engaging with the private

sector early on. Côte d'Ivoire will request US\$ 3 million from the UN-REDD Programme, out of a total budget of US\$ 12.5 million. The country contribution is expected to be between ten and 15 per cent.

Mr. Kabengele provided some guidance to Côte d'Ivoire based on the experience of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, highlighting how South-South cooperation contributed to Côte d'Ivoire's engagement in REDD+. He advised Côte d'Ivoire to ensure its multiple partners meet regularly and contribute to a joint and single achievement, and emphasised the importance of analyzing the causes of deforestation from the onset. While he advised that all stakeholders including the private sector must be involved, he particularly emphasized the importance of promoting ownership among the highest levels of government in order to inspire change. Finally, he urged coordinated messaging and communications from national to regional and local levels, so as not to create unrealistic expectation around REDD+.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated Argentina and Côte d'Ivoire on their progress. Argentina was praised in particular for engaging stakeholders from the very beginning, and Côte d'Ivoire for its focus on engaging women, and the interface between REDD+ and FLEGT. The Board advised Argentina that its budget for participatory processes seemed low and suggested it be examined further. The observer from Argentina noted that they had faced some difficulty in participating in consultation workshops, and have not received a response from the government regarding an initiative they had proposed be considered as an early demonstration activity of the national REDD+ strategy. The co-chair proposed that specific questions be addressed bilaterally.

The Policy Board took note of the estimated budget needs for Argentina and Côte d'Ivoire and of their progress with the preparation of their R-PPs, and encouraged them to formally submit their National Programmes by the Twelfth Policy Board meeting, taking into consideration recommendations made by the Policy Board. See Decision 7.

### **5c. Panama**

Mr. Illescas, CSO representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, moderating this session, welcomed the representatives from Panama and explained the background and format of the session.

For the Board's information, Ms. Clea Paz, Programme Officer, UN-REDD Secretariat, outlined the status since PB10 and the findings of the independent investigation into the complaints and evaluation of the programme. The investigation concluded that no violation of individual rights took place but that there were flaws in the design and participatory process that impacted indigenous peoples participation in the programme. She noted overlaps between the recommendations of the investigation and the evaluation and that as a result, the Programme has produced one response for both. The evaluation produced 13 recommendations, addressed to Panama's National Environment Authority (ANAM), the National Programme team, and to the UN-REDD Programme. A revised work plan has since been developed collaboratively by ANAM and COONAPIP and approved by COONAPIP's Assembly. A management response has been developed and steps are being taken to incorporate lessons from this situation into future programming.

Mr. Gerardo Gonzalez, REDD+ Focal Point, Panama, expressed his appreciation for COONAPIP's openness to dialogue, which opened up a path forward for the National Programme. He reflected that the process has been a learning experience for all parties, and on the advice and encouragement Policy Board members offered at an Information Session at the Eleventh Policy Board meeting, and the value of that input in encouraging parties to reach an agreement. He described the steps taken over the last few months to develop the new agenda, including a meeting between ANAM, the agencies, and technicians from COONAPIP in September 2013, and a formal presentation of the new framework in October 2013, and its approval by COONAPIP's Assembly in November 2013. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his hope that the Board would approve a no-cost extension until June 2015.

Mr. Candido Mezua, President, COONAPIP, described the situation of indigenous peoples in Panama, emphasizing their special relationship with their land, and their status in Panama as the recognized collective owners of the land and forests they live in. He pointed out that indigenous peoples have been undertaking "REDD+" on their land since before the concept was recognized. He explained COONAPIP's withdrawal from the Programme as the result of their marginalization in the process, and a feeling that it was important to exercise their right to FPIC. He explained that the process that has been undertaken over the last few months has rebuilt COONAPIP's trust in the Programme. He recognized the goodwill of the government and expressed appreciation for their willingness to address the issues. As a result, indigenous peoples' participation in the Programme is now guaranteed. Mr. Mezua called on other indigenous peoples to insist on their right to consultation and urged the Board to develop improved processes to resolve complaints to avoid similar escalations in the future.

Mr. Gabriel Labbate, Regional Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNEP, presented the management response to the evaluation, summarizing the recommendations received and the actions being taken. He also described the support given by the UN-REDD Programme to the dialogue between ANAM and COONAPIP. He noted that the results framework for the National Programme has been revised, the role of the National REDD+ Roundtable has been reinforced, and the products of the NFMS have been redesigned and adapted. A consultation and participation process based on equality, transparency and respect has been formalized, and a communication protocol is to be developed to guide dialogue between the Programme and its stakeholders. At the global level, the UN-REDD Programme is implementing a series of measures to improve delivery of National Programmes, in particular by implementing principles for implementation agreed among the three agencies and by conducting institutional context analysis and participatory governance assessments.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated the parties on finding a solution, and expressed appreciation for work of the Independent Investigation and Evaluation Team. The Board noted the necessity of grievance mechanisms at all levels, and also noted this situation as an illustration of the importance of managing expectations. The question was raised whether the understanding reached would be maintained under a change in government, and Mr. Gonzalez assured the Board that the agreement must be recognized by any future government.

The Policy Board congratulated the government and indigenous peoples of Panama on the progress achieved and took note of the management response and endorsed the proposed changes to the Joint National Programme, including the no-cost extension request up to June 2015, and recommended that

the agencies assess the feasibility for Panama to be considered as a pilot country for CBR+. **See Decision 8.**

*Note: The order of the following sessions were changed to accommodate the deliberations of the Working Group on the Review of the Policy Board Structure*

## **Session VIII: Update on progress of the FCPF since the 15th Participants Committee meeting**

### **8a. Update on progress of the FCPF since the 15th Participants Committee meeting**

Ms. Neeta Hooda, Senior Carbon Finance Specialist, Facility Management Team (FMT), FCPF, updated the Board on the Facility's latest developments and on the meetings of the Participants Committee (PC) and Carbon Fund. The last PC meeting was held in Indonesia in June 2013. Of the 36 FCPF countries, 32 have had their R-PPs endorsed. Progress was made on capacity building programming for indigenous peoples, forest dwellers and CSOs. The PC agreed to invite a women's observer to future meetings. At the same meeting, indigenous peoples' observers from FCPF, the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank's Forest Investment Program (FIP) held their first joint meeting and presented their priority work areas to the PC: stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation, and tenure. Ms. Hooda also provided an update on the Eighth Carbon Fund meeting held in Paris in December 2013. On the topic of UN-REDD/FCPF collaboration, Ms. Hooda highlighted a joint workshop for indigenous peoples in REDD+ processes held in Weilburg, Germany, 10-12 September 2013, and the finalization of joint guidelines on grievance redress mechanisms. At the request of the Board, she also addressed the matter of harmonizing monitoring and evaluation in the countries where both programmes are active, with work planned to look into the development of a harmonized reporting template.

## **Session VII: Update on the Programme Evaluation**

### **7a. Programme Evaluation Update**

Mr. Alain Frechette, Lead Evaluator, Independent Evaluation Team, updated the Board on the on-going Programme Evaluation, which will cover the full range of UN-REDD global and country activities, from 2008 to 2013, with the aim of drawing out lessons to support improvement of the Programme. The evaluators are drawing from the completed mid-term and final evaluations as well as visiting a selection of Programme countries. An e-survey is been developed, and the evaluators will also use extensive interviews and a literature review. Draft findings will be circulated to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, Strategy Group and Management Group, as well as validated by a group of external REDD+ experts. To date, five countries have been visited, over 100 interviews undertaken and all regional offices visited. A draft report will be delivered in March 2014 and presented at the subsequent Policy Board meeting.

## **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board praised the structure and quality of the inception report, but commented that the historical overview of REDD+ should be revised in light of the recent renewal of momentum on REDD+ in the wake of UNFCCC COP19. Norway expressed its strong support to the assessment of safeguards and cross-cutting issues and suggested that the evaluation team pay particular attention to anti-corruption. The Board invited Mr. Frechette to elaborate on how the evaluation team had responded to comments made at the Tenth Policy Board meeting, in particular on: complementarity with the results based framework; similar evaluations being undertaken by FCPF and FIP; and evaluation of REDD+ readiness of partner countries. The Board noted the need to examine efficiency and costs, given the climate of austerity in Europe and its effect on aid budgets. It was noted that Bolivia was conspicuous by its absence from the list of countries to be visited, but Mr. Frechette reassured the Board that extensive interviews will be conducted by phone. He also confirmed that the inception report will be revised to reflect recent progress on REDD+, and that the team will study the FCPF and FIP evaluations. Some concern was noted about the inception report's emphasis on the role of carbon markets, which Mr. Frechette confirmed would be addressed in the final draft. Papua New Guinea expressed its enthusiasm to contribute to the Programme Evaluation, given the country's role in the UN-REDD Programme since its inception. Mr. Frechette confirmed that he would be glad speak to representatives from Papua New Guinea.

## **Session VI: Update on the Review of the Policy Board Structure**

### **6a. Update on the Review of the Policy Board Structure**

In response to the decision taken at the Tenth Policy Board that requested the Working Group on the Policy Board Review to prepare a response to the issues raised in the Review, Mr. Chris Meyer, CSO representative for developed countries, presented the report of the Working Group. As a number of review recommendations had been addressed at the Tenth Policy Board, the recommendations of the Working Group focused on those remaining, including the issue of rotation of countries as raised in the opening session. It was noted that one outstanding issue remaining to be addressed related to clarification of the status and roles of the Coordination Group, the Strategy Group, the Management Group and the Secretariat with respect to the Policy Board, and the Working Group requested that the Secretariat suggest how this could be addressed, for instance intersessionally.

The Working Group recommended that a session be organized at the next Policy Board meeting to explore the implications of the UNFCCC COP 19 agreements for the UN-REDD Programme. It also recommended that the Board take note of the Guidance Note to Enhance Preparation and Conduct of Meetings, prepared by the Secretariat in response to the request at the Tenth Policy Board meeting. It recommended resuming rotation of Policy Board membership, and amending the Rules of Procedure to allow sponsorship of additional observer partner countries to attend Policy Board meetings. There would be a regional self selection process, which the Secretariat stands ready to facilitate if requested by the regions, in both cases. A number of recommendations were made to address conflicts of interest and increase consultation of the Policy Board in decisions regarding funding allocations. The Working Group noted that the recommendation of the Policy Board Review report regarding monitoring and evaluation is no longer relevant as a monitoring framework has since been developed that fulfills the

recommendation. Finally the Working Group recommended that the longer-term issues relating to the future of the Programme be dealt with in 2015, after the development of a post-2015 strategy for the Programme.

### **Feedback from the Policy Board**

The Policy Board congratulated the Working Group on the recommendations contained in their response to the Review of the Policy Board Structure, which were circulated in draft hard copy for participants' consideration. The proposed procedure for rotation of membership and the sponsorship of observers, which the Secretariat would facilitate if requested by the regions, would be updated to reflect several clarifications provided by the Policy Board. It was also noted that as guidance on REDD+ may be provided at UNFCCC COP 20, it may be necessary to provide additional time for consideration of the post-2015 strategy of the Programme. Papua New Guinea emphasized the importance of providing capacity building to support new Policy Board members.

In response to the Review of the Policy Board Structure, the Policy Board took note of the recommendations contained in the response of the Working Group and decided the following:

- a. Rotation of countries<sup>3</sup>:
  - i. Programme country members will rotate twice per year, with one member from each region prior to each Policy Board meeting;
  - ii. For each region, the Programme country member that has served the Policy Board for the longest period at the occasion of rotation will be the one to rotate;
  - iii. The tenure of Programme country members lasts 3 Policy Board meetings;
  - iv. As of the Eleventh Policy Board meeting, Programme country members resume rotation to allow two new countries per region to take their position at the Twelfth Policy Board meeting;
  - v. The UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance will be amended accordingly.
- b. Observers:
  - iv. Additional sponsorship of observers (up to 2 partner countries per region) to attend Policy Board meetings.
  - v. Sponsored observer partner countries will be selected to observe one meeting only and will be selected annually.
  - vi. The UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance will be amended accordingly.
- c. Budget:
  - i. Policy Board members are to be invited to provide guidance on priorities to consider in preparing the draft work plan and budget for the SNA. The guidance

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<sup>3</sup> Although consensus was reached on this during the Policy Board meeting, PNG and DRC subsequently provided comments of disagreement regarding the decision

will be sent to the Secretariat 80 working days prior to the Policy Board meeting when the SNA funding allocation decision is expected.

- ii. The draft SNA work plan and budget, with a response matrix explaining how inputs received from Policy Board have been considered, will be circulated by the Secretariat to the Policy Board at least 35 working days before the PB meeting that will consider the proposed budget for decision.
  - iii. The Secretariat will endeavour to organize an Information Session prior to consideration of budget proposals by Policy Board.
- d. Roadmap for addressing longer term issues:
- i. Issues classified as longer term will be dealt with in 2015, given that form follows function and that the functions of the Programme will be defined in the Post-2015 Strategy which will be developed in 2014.

**See Decision 9.**

## **Session IX: Closing of Meeting**

### **9a. Next Policy Board Meeting**

The Secretariat provided an update to the Policy Board regarding the timing and venue of the next Policy Board meeting, indicating provisional dates of the first week of July, 2014, although this would be confirmed in due course given the need to fully coordinate meetings with the World Bank. As such, it was noted that the Secretariat will communicate the meeting dates and location. The Secretariat also informed participants of the newly developed feedback form for UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings and encouraged the Board to complete it by 18 December.

### **9b. Decisions and conclusions**

Draft decisions from Sessions I through IX were presented by the Co-chairs and confirmed by the Policy Board.

## Annex 1: List of participants

		First Name	Last Name	Constituency
1	Mr.	Jorge	Trevin	Argentina
2	Mr.	Haradhan	Banik	Bangladesh
3	Mr.	Yunus	Ali	Bangladesh
4	Mr.	Vathana	Khun	Cambodia
5	Mr.	Sam Ang	Chea	Cambodia
6	Mr.	Carlos A.	Carretero	Colombia
7	Mr.	Nicolás	Ávila Vargas	Colombia
8	Mr.	Lucien	Dja	Cote d'Ivoire
9	Mr.	Marcel	Yao	Cote d'Ivoire
10	Mr.	Victor	Kabengele Wa Kadilu	Democratic Republic of Congo
11	Ms.	Brigitte	Mukundji	Democratic Republic of Congo
12	Ms.	María del Carmen	García Espinosa	Ecuador
13	Mr.	Manuel	Alvarado Leverón	Honduras
14	Mr.	Alfred	Gichu	Kenya
15	Mr.	Abdelaziz	Hammoudi	Morocco
16	Mr.	Resham	Dangi	Nepal
17	Mr.	Salisu	Dahiru	Nigeria
18	Mr.	Odigha	Odigha	Nigeria
19	Mr.	Okibe	Augie	Nigeria
20	Mr.	Gerardo	González	Panama
21	Mr.	Carlos	Gómez	Panama
22	Mr.	Massiel	Vega de Perea	Panama
23	Ms.	Rensie	Panda	Papua New Guinea
24	Ms.	Federika	Bietta	Papua New Guinea
25	Mr.	Jose	Penayo	Paraguay
26	Mr.	Rolando	de Barros Barreto	Paraguay
27	Ms.	Maria del Rosario	Sevillano Arevalo	Peru
28	Ms.	Henriette	Tsoh-Ikounga	Republic of Congo
29	Mr.	Jean Felix	Issang	Republic of Congo
30	Mr.	Wani	Emilio	South Sudan
31	Mr.	Timothy	Onak Yor	South Sudan
32	Mr.	Abdelazim	Ibrahim	Sudan
33	Mr.	Evarist	Nashanda	Tanzania
34	Mr.	Juma	Mgoo	Tanzania
35	Mr.	Cuong	Pham Manh	Viet Nam
36	Mr.	Deuteronomy	Kasaro	Zambia
37	Mr.	Edwin	Usang	CSO
38	Mr.	Chris	Meyer	CSO
39	Mr.	Kanwar Muhammad Javed	Iqbal	CSO
40	Mr.	Victor	Lopez Illescas	CSO
41	Mr.	Lekumok	Kironyi	Indigenous Peoples
42	Ms.	Pasang	Sherpa	Indigenous Peoples

43	Mr.	Estebancio	Castro	Indigenous Peoples
44	Mr.	Kanyinke	Sena	Indigenous Peoples
45	Mr.	Cándido	Mezúa Salazar	COONAPIP
46	Mr.	Héctor	Huerta González	COONAPIP
47	Ms.	Liliana	Ortega	ECONDS
48	Mr.	Patrick	Wylie	IUCN
49	Ms.	Yanira	Ntupanyama	Malawi
50	Ms.	Stella	Gama	Malawi
51	Ms.	Alinafe	Chibwana	Malawi
52	Mr.	John	Kerkering	Malawi
53	Mr.	James	Griffiths	WBCSD
54	Ms.	Claire	Martin	Transparency International
55	Mr.	Alain	Frechette	Independent Evaluator
56	Ms.	Minoli	de Bresser	Independent Evaluator
57	Mr.	Wojtek	Galinski	UNFCCC
58	Ms.	Neeta	Hooda	FCPF
59	Mr.	Michael	Speirs	Denmark
60	Mr.	Kristian Frey	Jensen	Denmark
61	Mr.	Michael	Bucki	European Commission
62	Mr.	Thomas	Sembres	European Commission
63	Ms.	Michela	Tagliaferri	European Commission
64	Ms.	Aulikki	Kaupila	European Commission
65	Ms.	Rannveig	Knutsdatter Formo	Norway
66	Mr.	Ivar	Jørgensen	Norway
67	Mr.	Tore	Langhelle	Norway
68	Ms.	Margrete	Laland	Norway
69	Ms.	Adela	Diaz Bernárdez	Spain
70	Mr.	Xavier	Bellmont Roldán	Spain
71	Mr.	Vicente Pedro	Cacho López de la Calzada	Spain
72	Mr.	Luis Angel	Redondo Gómez	Spain
73	Ms.	Xiangjun	Yao	FAO
74	Ms.	Mette	Loyche Wilkie	FAO
75	Ms.	María José	Sanz Sánchez	FAO
76	Mr.	Eduardo	Mansur	FAO
77	Mr.	Adam	Gerrand	FAO
78	Ms.	Veerle	Vandeweerd	UNDP
79	Mr.	Tim	Clairs	UNDP
80	Mr.	Charles	McNeill	UNDP
81	Mr.	Josep	Garí	UNDP
82	Ms.	Berta	Pesti	UNDP
83	Mr.	Akihito	Kono	UNDP
84	Mr.	Alan	Fox	UNDP Evaluator
85	Ms.	Mari	Matsumoto	UNDP MPTF Office
86	Ms.	Elizabeth	Mrema	UNEP
87	Mr.	Tim	Christophersen	UNEP
88	Mr.	Edoardo	Zandri	UNEP

89	Ms.	Julie	Greenwalt	UNEP
90	Mr.	Gabriel	Labbate	UNEP
91	Mr.	Iain	Henderson	UNEP
92	Ms.	Valerie	Kapos	UNEP WCMC
93	Mr.	Mario	Boccucci	Secretariat
94	Ms.	Thais	Linhares-Juvenal	Secretariat
95	Ms.	Mirey	Atallah	Secretariat
96	Ms.	Clea	Paz Rivera	Secretariat