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National Programme Submission Form – PERU

UN-REDD PROGRAMME
15th POLICY BOARD MEETING

9-10 November 2015

San Jose, Costa Rica

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board this document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Most of the UN-REDD Programmes meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

National Programme (NP)

Submission Form to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

1. Policy Board Submission

Policy Board Meeting: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. 15	Inter-sessional Meeting <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of Meeting: 9-10 November 2015	Date of Inter-sessional Decision:

2. National Programme Summary

Details of National Programme

Country	Peru
Programme ¹ Title	Peru's UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partner(s) ²	Peru Ministry of Environment

Details of Participating UN Organizations' Representatives

UN Resident Coordinator: <i>Name: Ms Maria del Carmen Sacasa</i>	Contact details: <i>Telephone:</i> <i>Email:</i>
FAO: <i>Name: Mr John Preissing</i> <i>Title: FAO Country Representative</i>	Contact details: <i>Telephone:</i> <i>Email:</i>
UNDP: <i>Name: Mr Didier Trebucq</i> <i>Title: UNDP Deputy Resident Representative</i>	Contact details: <i>Telephone:</i> <i>Email:</i>
UNEP: <i>Name: Ms Mara Murillo</i> <i>Title: Deputy Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Contact details: <i>Telephone:</i> <i>Email:</i>

Type of National Joint Programme

Full NP:	Initial NP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Full NP	<input type="checkbox"/> New Initial NP
<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation from an Initial NIP	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation from previous funding
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)

¹ The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

² Refers to National counterparts. List the lead entity first.

3. Executive Summary

Peru is the fourth country in terms of tropical forest area in the world; the ninth on forest cover; and the fourth amongst the seven Amazon countries in terms of deforestation rates. Approximately 60% of its territory is covered by forests, located mainly in the Amazon.

These ecosystems cover more than 70 million hectares. They are strategic at the global level due to their size, biological diversity, and as carbon sinks. In addition, they provide goods and services to the main Amazon cities, and they are necessary to sustain the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands people, including indigenous peoples (IP) and other forest-dependent people.

Despite of their richness, these ecosystems are highly threatened. Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon has been increasing constantly during the last 13 years, at 113,000 hectares/year in average rate. This pattern is directly related to the increment in GHG emissions in the LULUCF sector, which represent around 39% of the country's total GHG emissions. On top of this estimation is the GHG emissions potential from activities such as illegal logging that causes forest degradation and which is not quantified but estimated to be significant. To address this situation, the Peruvian Government is implementing a series of reforms among which includes the participatory process for developing the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (NSFCC). It provides guidance for the implementation of REDD+ in Peru. The Strategy will propose strategic actions and priority implementation focus areas that will enable significant reduction of emissions in the LULUCF sector at the national level. The NSFCC will require roadmaps that prioritize actions suggested at the national level for implementation at the regional and local scales; as well as strengthened governance platforms to enable a synergic and coordinated work among different ministries, governance levels, civil society, and IP's organizations.

The strengthening of REDD+ governance in Peru will be undertaken under the guidance established in Peru's R-PP, as well as in accordance with the resulting Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP). These documents will define the group of stakeholders to be actively engaged, and the platforms, mechanisms, and processes needed to achieve adequate participation in the REDD+ related activities in Peru. Similarly, it is strategic to strengthen IP's capacities in order to enable and realize their active participation in the REDD+ readiness process and implementation. It has been determined that it is necessary: to strengthen IP's capacities following their own schemes, such as the oversight or the indigenous technical units; to facilitate the development of dialogue platforms between the platforms, state and IP's organizations at the national level; as well as to strengthen IP's capacities for forest monitoring. In this context, the Peruvian Government has considered of high priority to generate the necessary conditions for an adequate REDD+ readiness process, so as to enable reducing deforestation, the implementation of REDD+ to reduce GHG emissions, and contribute to the global efforts to mitigate climate change.

Challenges and progress

Globally, Peru is considered as a High Forest – Low Deforestation (HFLD) country. However, Peru's forests are subject to high pressure from activities that produce deforestation and degradation processes. According to the latest national reports (MINAM, 2014), between 2001 and 2013 more than 1,469,723 hectares have been lost in the Amazon. In the same period, near 46% of the Amazon deforestation has occurred in lands that lack a forest management category or in areas where rights have not been assigned.

Similarly, analysis from available data for the period 2001 – 2013 determines that 82% of deforestation takes place in units smaller than 5 hectares, while 16% in units between 5 to 50 hectares. It is the result of unplanned migratory-agriculture, illegal mining, or unplanned urban and road development.

4. Executive Summary

To address the identified challenges, Peru is currently formulating the NSFCC. The Strategy will enable the definition of actions to fight forest loss and will determine the national approach for REDD+ implementation in Peru. The NSFCC, under consultation at the moment, will be aligned with the National Strategy on Climate Change, approved through Supreme Decree 011-2015-MINAM, as well as with the National Strategy on Biological Diversity and its Action Plan, approved through Supreme Decree 009-2014-MINAM. In the same way, the NSFCC will seek alignment with other instruments i.e. the National Forestry and Wildlife Policy and the agrarian policy guidelines in Peru. The Strategy is based on a “sustainable forestry landscape management” approach. It implies the implementation of political, institutional, productive, technological, economic, and financial actions, in addition to mandating the development of instruments for an adequate REDD+ implementation in Peru. In this sense, the NSFCC describes the REDD+ readiness components: (i) REDD+ national strategy or action plan; (ii) forest cover monitoring; (iii) forest reference emissions level; and (iv) safeguards information system. In synergy with the above processes, Peru implements the R-PP endorsed at the eight meeting of the FCPF Participants Committee in March 2011, updated in 2014. The R-PP is being implemented using domestic and cooperation resources. Among others, the country accounts with various projects financed by cooperation resources i.e.: “Readiness Proposal for REDD+ Implementation in Peru” financed by FCPF; “REDD+ MINAM” financed by BMUB-IKI and Moore Foundation; and the Targeted Support financed by UN-REDD.

Peru accounts with the Declaration of Intent signed by the Governments of Peru, Germany, and Norway in September 2014, aimed at reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. In this context, the Government of Norway has committed to contribute US\$ 50,000,000 for the fulfilment of targets related to reducing deforestation in Peru in the period of 2015-2017 and US\$ 250,000,000 for verified emission reductions in the period 2017-2020, under a results-based payment approach. In this context, Peru’s UN-REDD National Programme is proposed, taking into account that their results and products are conceived in synergy with the above mentioned initiatives, in consistence with the R-PP, the commitments associated to the UNFCCC, the NSCC, and the proposed NSFCC, among others.

Taking into account the progress and challenges for the conservation of forests and to mitigate climate change in Peru, and considering the comparative advantages of the UN-REDD Programme, it has been agreed that Peru’s UN-REDD National Programme will focus on the following three components:

1. Support the implementation of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change
2. Development of a Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL)/Forest Reference Level (FRL) that integrates degradation data
3. Support the integration of Indigenous-MRV to the National Forest Monitoring System

4. National Programme Budget (UN-REDD Fund Source only)*					
Outcomes	National Total (\$)	Pass-through Funding Allocations	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)
<i>Outcome 1</i> – Support the implementation of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change	1,829,450		-	1,459,350	370,100
<i>Outcome 2</i> – Development of a Forest Reference Emissions Level that integrates degradation data	966,343		966,343	-	-
<i>Outcome 3</i> – Support the integration of Indigenous-MRV to the National Forest Monitoring System	610,000		610,000	-	-
Cost of the Programme Management Unit (PMU)	394,000			394,000	
Sub-total	3,799,793		1,576,343	1,853,350	370,100
Indirect support costs	265,985		110,344	129,734	25,907
Grand total (\$)	4,065,779		1,686,687	1,983,084	396,007

NOTES:

- A breakdown of the budget allocations using the UNDG “harmonized input budget categories” must be provided to the UN-REDD Secretariat (for onward transmission to the Administrative Agent) with the signed NJP document. Please see Annex 1.
- If requested and agreed to by the three participating UN Agencies and the Government, budget allocations per agency may be revised, as long as the total budget allocation is not changed.

5. Secretariat Review		
Submission Criteria		
(a)	Is the NP consistent with the UN-REDD Programme Strategy?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Has the UN Resident Coordinator been involved in submitting the NJP?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Is documentation of the in-country validation meeting(s) included?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Did the validation include the national government counterpart (or designate)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	Did the validation include civil society/indigenous peoples' representation as per the UN-REDD Operational Guidance ³ ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	Does the R-PP comply with the required format (<i>version 6, harmonized FCPF and UN-REDD format</i>)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Does the NP comply with UN-REDD Rules of Procedure and relevant Operational Guidance?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Is the required budget allocation provided (see section 3 above)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(i)	Are the Indirect Support Costs within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(j)	Is the Programme Summary completed? (<i>for posting on website</i>)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
(k)	Is the Progress Report included? (<i>for supplementary funding only</i>)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer is 'No' or 'Unclear' to any question, or further explanation is required, please provide here:		

³ In this context, the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways:

i. Self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements:

- selected through a participatory, consultative process
- having national coverage or networks
- previous experience working with the Government and UN system
- demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society/indigenous peoples organizations.

ii. Representative(s) who participated in a UN-REDD Programme scoping and/or formulation mission and sit(s) on a UN-REDD Programme consultative body established as a result of the mission.

iii. Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or indigenous peoples organizations (e.g., the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Programme Steering Committee)

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

(I) Ownership of the NP by the government and non-government stakeholders

MINAM has the responsibility to act as focal point to the UNFCCC in Peru. This mandate has been assigned by MINAM's creation norm and its organization and functions regulations (Legislative Decree 1013 and Supreme Decree 007-2008-MINAM). In the same way, MINAM has communicated to the UNFCCC that the focal point to lead the REDD+ processes in Peru is the Executive Coordination of the NPFC⁴, and finally by Legislative Decree 1220 MINAM received the mandate for monitoring forest cover.

However, REDD+ implementation in Peru will require coordinated efforts among different public and private entities, from which of particular importance are: SERFOR; the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry (MINAGRI), in charge of the agrarian policy in Peru; the Natural Protected Areas National Service (SERNAMP); the regional Governments (entities that have mandates on forests, agrarian development, and access to rural property); IPs organizations; NGOs; among others.

In this context, Peru's UN-REDD NP will have a main counterpart: MINAM. It will also have a Project Board, which represents the space for decision making on Peru's UN-REDD NP. It will be headed by MINAM and will consider the participation of other public and private entities, such as SERFOR, MINAGRI, regional governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, IPs organizations, and the UN Agencies. As appropriate, the new governance scheme proposed for the new phase of the UN-REDD Programme at the global level, in the context of the 2016 – 2020 Strategy, will be reflected at the national level for the governance of Peru's UN-REDD NP. As needed, a technical committee will be created, which on behalf of the Project Board will guide the implementation of Peru's UN-REDD NP. Finally, a Peru's UN-REDD NP Management Unit (PMU) will support the day-to-day execution of activities, including those of monitoring and reporting.

Peru's approach is innovative in that MINAM will not be implementing the National Programme by itself, but rather shares overall responsibilities with both SERFOR and AIDESEP. SERFOR is taking ownership of activities in relation to technical operations, including MRV and NFMS, whereas AIDESEP is rather focusing on the implementation of community-based MRV. Sharing responsibilities with regions and communities that need to be strengthened within the national framework of REDD+ is an important step, as the Government of Peru should delegate parts of the National Programme implementation to the CSO and IP constituencies in the country. Furthermore, Peru has made efforts to streamline the governance structure, harmonizing the UN-REDD Programme with other initiatives to an extent to which the national institutional set-up is conducive to that.

Given the transversal character of REDD+ in Peru, under request of the main counterpart and the Project Board it will be possible to identify other entities which could act as responsible parties on the execution of the Peru's UN-REDD NP resources. Activities supported by UNDP, which will act as lead agency among the UN Agencies, will use the National Implementation Modality. Activities supported by UNEP will combine the National Implementation Modality through UNDP and the Direct Implementation Modality. Activities supported by FAO will use the Direct Implementation Modality. UNDP, UNEP, and FAO also have the responsibility to provide technical support to the national main counterpart (NPFC) in the development of Peru's UN-REDD NP products. They will also be responsible of ensuring the internal coordination among the UN Agencies for the development of products that require technical expertise from more than one UN Agency.

⁴ (https://unfccc.int/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/items/8231.php)

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

(m) Level of consultation, participation and engagement

The formulation of this proposal has been built as an initiative of MINAM's National Programme on Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation (NPFC), and the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR). An on-going dialogue process with civil society and IPs, through working meetings and workshops in which the objectives and scope of Peru's UN-REDD NP have been discussed, has been set in motion, in addition to revising the draft results framework. The dialogue with civil society took place around Peru's REDD+ Group, a space created by civil society organizations in 2008 that seeks promoting dialogue on REDD+ between private and public institutions. The working meetings in the context of designing this Programme have been conveyed in an open fashion and allowed the participation of specialists not associated to that group. As a result of this dialogue it has been possible to enhance the scope of the proposed products (i.e. policy proposal for harmonizing reduction of emissions or investment projects scope), as well as to assess the engagement of stakeholders that were not considered in the Programme governance scheme.

All the information presented in these working meetings has been shared and put forward for the use of any interested citizen or entity, through the website of the NPFC <http://www.bosques.gob.pe/programa-onu-redd>. In the same way, a dialogue space has been created with the national IPs organizations (AIDSEP and CONAP). As a result, through more than 7 working sessions and workshops it has been possible to collect suggestions and recommendations from these organizations for the Programme's results framework, as well as to insert additional products such as the Indigenous-MRV, the strengthening of the indigenous forestry oversight tables, and the implementation of the Community Forest Management Technical Units, among others⁵.

In addition, the Government of Peru has held a multi-stakeholder consultation and validation meeting, which is in compliance with UN-REDD guidance. The meeting provided all constituencies, including Government representatives, IP and CSOs, as well as additional forest-related national counterparts with the opportunity to raise concerns or identify gaps in the future implementation process of the National Programme. This is well documented in the signed minutes of the validation meeting for the National Programme.

(n) Programme effectiveness, coherence with country strategies and other relevant initiatives, and cost-efficiency

The projects identified in the NSFCC aim at supporting the Government of Peru in the implementation of its proposal for REDD+ readiness. The first project considers activities related to the institutional organization and public consultation on REDD+ issues, the preparation and finalization of the NSFCC, the development of forest reference emission levels, and support to the implementation of the national forest monitoring system and the respective environmental and social safeguards. The second project supports activities related to the development of a REDD+ national registry, MRV and forest reference level, financial and economic mechanisms, in addition to analyse drivers of deforestation, in support to the development of the NSFCC, among others. The UN-REDD Targeted Support focuses on supporting efforts related to safeguards, design of a financial mechanism, communications, IP and private sector engagement, and support to the development of capacities on IPs and forest dependent communities on topics related to the current forestry legislation. Likewise, there are different initiatives aimed at supporting the REDD+ implementation phase.

In March 2010 Peru was selected as a pilot country of the World Bank's Forest Investment Programme (FIP).

⁵ Additional information on the participatory process can be found on the executive summary attached to the validation minutes that come together with this document.

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

This US \$ 50,000,000 initiative is focused on facilitating the integrated forest landscape management in the regions most vulnerable to deforestation. FIP includes 3 regional projects and 1 project at the national scale intended to strengthen governance and increase competitiveness of the forestry sector. In synergy with this initiative, Peru has the proposal presented to the FCPF Carbon Fund, and 3 public investment projects to be financed as credit operations with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aimed at implementing the forest monitoring system, developing forest management activities with native and peasant communities, and promoting the development of capacities.

The UN-REDD National Programme will be incorporated in the NSFCC, and therefore supports the overall efforts of the country in both its REDD+ priorities and its domestic objectives for forest development and conservation. The combination of different national and international financial and technical resources to support the different components of the National Programme in Peru reduces the risk of financial dependence on one stakeholder. In addition, the allocation of responsibilities to different key actors in the country is in alignment with the mandates and comparative advantages identified in the National Programme Document. Peru's National Programme can build on already existing systems and structures that will provide for cost-effective implementation and sustainability of products delivered.

(o) Management of risks and likelihood of success

Future management of risks for the National Programme have only been broadly addressed so far, and the overall likelihood of success depends on proper mitigation of such risks. One of those risks is that the Government of Peru is facing high pressure from the agricultural sector, e.g. key players in the coffee production, which are lobbying to increase their activities in the country. Additional bottlenecks for National Programme implementation might arise due to the numerous sources of support for both delivery of the Programme as well as the provision of technical advice, as they depend and build on each other's efforts. Hence, the Government of Peru will need to clearly define responsibilities of all partners, and lead the supporting process in a way that will prevent a slow implementation. The overall ambition of the National Programme, reflected in the breadth of issues addressed, is very high. One example is the strategy for indigenous MRV that not only marks an opportunity for regional REDD+ implementation, but at the same time is an additional risk to the programme as it depends on various different factors, including the involvement of various regional and community partners.

Peru has shown strong political commitment, including a submission of INDCs to the UNFCCC that define REDD+ as an important tool for the country to achieve its mitigation commitments of reducing 20% of its GHG emissions through domestic investment and expenses (with an additional 10% with the help of international financial support), and a need to reinforce support for this mechanism under the new climate agreement. The above mentioned devolution of responsibilities to appropriate national organizations and counterparts, as well as a clearly defined structure for the coordination of the National Programme, will help to avoid the risks of unclear ownerships and/or roles of the different constituencies. Furthermore, the identification and design of bankable projects within the National Programme display strong potential for success, and an overall moving forward in the implementation of the proposed strategy.

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

Other points:

The experience of the UN-REDD Programme in Peru so far through the mechanism of Targeted Support has demonstrated the diligence of the partner country, and a National Programme is therefore appropriate to substitute the different streams of focus of the Targeted Support. Peru's demonstrated abilities provide for further comprehensive support, also considering the Letter of Intent between the Governments of Peru and Norway in contributing to advancing Peru's efforts.

6. Independent Technical Reviews

(a)	Were independent technical reviews undertaken?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remark: Given the fact that Peru has revised its R-PP in December 2014, followed by detailed internal reviews of the FCPF, two technical reviews have been requested that focus on the three main issues identified: (i) the institutional set-up in the country, (ii) the likelihood of the success of the National Programme, and (iii) the contribution of the National Programme Document to the achievements of the R-PP.

6. Independent Technical Reviews

Synthesis of Independent Technical Reviews

The Secretariat has sent Peru's National Programme Document (NPD) for independent technical review in October 2015, and recommendations and suggestions from the reviewers will be incorporated and addressed in the document after the Fifteenth Policy Board (PB15) meeting along with the comments from Policy Board members and the Secretariat, if necessary. The full report will also be posted on the UN-REDD Programme's workspace.

The independent technical reviewers highlighted the following points:

Regarding the assessment of the submission document against the four review criteria:

- *Ownership* – The R-PP indicates a high level of government ownership, with a clear conceptual framework and a sustained commitment to inclusive development and implementation built around the National Climate Change Strategy under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). The institutional framework is clearly described, but could benefit from the use of a diagram, which would facilitate the understanding of the synergies taking place between the leading organizations in the country as well as donors and supporting projects. The functions of the regional governments are described, but less detailed with regard to government entities that are related to sectors contributing to deforestation.
- *Level of consultation and engagement* – The R-PP includes a clear plan consultation and participation of indigenous peoples and stakeholders to ensure the inclusiveness and transparency of the readiness process, on the basis of five principles: access to information and transparency; participation in good faith; respect for rights and cultural diversity; inclusiveness and representativeness; and effective governance. It proposes activities, including for technical and financial support for REDD roundtables (mesas), with final aim the effective participation in the REDD+ Strategy, reference levels and MRV system. Participation of indigenous peoples with full respect of their internationally recognized rights is critical for the acceptability, legitimacy and success of the initiative. The R-PP includes in its annexes workshops' conclusions, reference to national legislation and international instruments related to the right to participation, prior consultation and prior informed consent, information on indigenous peoples' self-organization, and importantly, the consensus act signed by representatives of indigenous organizations AIDESEP and CONAP.
- *Programme effectiveness* – The programme is thoughtfully organized, and the nested approach chosen seems to reflect the country's realities. Its effectiveness would depend on ensuring coordination of relevant initiatives; maintaining active dialogue channels among government entities, different sectors and indigenous peoples; as well as on the success of the capacity-building initiatives provided for in the R-PP. Although the programme seems to be able to deliver results, due to limited budget information it is not possible to determine if the programme by itself will be cost-efficient or not.
- *Management of risks* – The R-PP refers to political, institutional, implementation-related and leakage-related risks in the context of preparation of the REDD+ strategy (p. 81), and identifies mechanisms for their management, related mainly to actors' engagement, planning and coordination,

6. Independent Technical Reviews

inclusiveness of the process, and addressing leakages as part of MRV. Challenges are mentioned, for instance regarding lack of financial resources for effective indigenous and community participation. While development of options for a REDD+ strategy includes an analysis of social and environmental risks of the options involved, the issue of land rights and tenure remains a major challenge and will likely be a main factor to determine success of the programme. The R-PP addresses the complexities of land use and tenure in detail, and proposed activities include joint work by Ministries, regional governments and sectors, including a pilot programme on land titles for indigenous lands. Success will depend on equitable and inclusive implementation, with continued engagement of indigenous peoples and coherency in international policies.

Recommendations:

- Although well written, the NPD will need to provide more detailed information related to the overall implementation process and budget. Similarly, the consultation and engagement process of stakeholders in the preparation phase currently fails to include private organizations and/or scientific entities. Moving forward into the implementation phase, more details on future participation is needed on how their engagement is to be achieved.
- While the institutional structure and legislative framework is clearly described, and it is stated that harmonization of sectoral policies is the basis of a coherent forest policy, less detail is offered with regard to government entities related to sectors that contribute to deforestation other than agriculture, such as mining, transport and trade. Ensuring participation of these sectors in REDD-related decision-making however is considered crucial for policy coherence.
- More detailed information is needed in regard to social and environmental risks and their corresponding management. At the moment, there is only a brief reference to the loss of forest cover due to migratory agriculture and unplanned urban development. The implementation strategy should need to be in line with such risk management.
- A monitoring and evaluation framework is necessary. The presented Results Framework provides detailed information about the components and each expected result, activities and stakeholders, and could therefore be used to prepare a monitoring and evaluation framework with corresponding timelines and responsible actors.
- Given that the country has opted for a nested approach, ensuring coordination among relevant initiatives is crucial and should be further highlighted in all components, particularly with regard to dialogue building, information sharing and knowledge management to standardize reference frameworks and avoid inconsistencies. In this regard, strengthening the capacities of regional governments is crucial: this is acknowledged in the document, but activities to ensure such capacity building are yet to be developed.
- Given that Peru is a megadiverse and multicultural country with several indigenous peoples and local and farmer communities, the document gives prominence to REDD co-benefits, social and environmental safeguards and full engagement of indigenous peoples with recognition of their rights. This prominence is less reflected in the budget however, and additional funds may be required to achieve the programme's broader aims. The issue of land rights and a registry of forest uses remains a

6. Independent Technical Reviews

major challenge, and success depends mainly on ensuring full inclusiveness of any process established, maintaining open dialogue channels with indigenous peoples and ensuring consistency in non-forest- and climate-related international policies, in order not to undermine the trust already built in the process.

7. Secretariat Response

- ☐ Provide comments and request re-submission to a future Policy Board meeting
- ☐ Provide comments to be addressed before forwarding to the next immediate Policy Board meeting
- ☐ Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund specific portions or phases (including an inception phase) of the NJP
- ☒ Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund the NJP.

7. Secretariat Response

Based on the assumption that recommendations from PB members as well as the independent technical reviews will be addressed in a revised National Programme Document, the Secretariat recommends the approval of the budget allocations for a National Programme in Chile by the Policy Board.

8. Decision of the UN-REDD Policy Board

Decision of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board:

- ☐ Full NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4
- ☐ Initial NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4
- ☐ Approved with a revised budget of \$
- ☐ Approved with modification/condition
- ☐ Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Decision by the Policy Board:

Comments:

8. Decision of the UN-REDD Policy Board

Jorge Mario Rodriguez Zuñiga

Director Ejecutivo, Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal, Costa Rica
Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

Signature

Date: 9 November 2015

Mette Løyche Wilkie

Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI), UNEP
Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

Signature

Date: 9 November 2015

9. Administrative Agent Review

Action taken by the Administrative Agent: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, Bureau of Management, UNDP

☐

Programme consistent with provisions of the UN-REDD Programme MPTF Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Administrative Agent:

Jennifer Topping, Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Funds

Bureau of Management, United Nations Development Programme - MPTF Office

.....
Signature

.....
Date

Annex 1: Standard Joint Programme Budget

CATEGORY	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	AMOUNT**
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport				
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)				
3. Training of counterparts				
4. Contracts				
5. Other direct costs				
Total Programme Costs				
Indirect Support costs***				
GRAND TOTAL **				

** The AA requires only completion of 'AMOUNT,' 'Total Programme Costs,' Indirect Support Costs,' and 'GRAND TOTAL.' The Steering Committee may require additional details which can be included in this budget.

*** Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate or range specified in the Fund TOR (or Joint Programme Document) and MOU and SAA for the particular JP. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs is 7%.

All other costs incurred by each Participating UN Organization in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs, in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution 62/209 (2008 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review principle of full cost recovery).

Note: This budget format needs to be submitted for each Participating Organization's budget allocation within a National Joint Programme, in addition to the total budget for the entire Joint Programme.