**The Community-based REDD+ Initiative (CBR+)**

**Proposal for a 2nd phase (CBR+2), aligned to the *Paris Agreement***

**DRAFT** (May 2019)

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# 1. Background

In 2013, the UN-REDD Programme established the Community-based REDD+ initiative (CBR+), one of the pioneering schemes for community action in the REDD+ domain. Its main objective was to enhance the engagement and inclusion of indigenous peoples and forest communities in national REDD+ processes, thus providing grassroots experiences and perspectives into national policy for REDD+. CBR+ was implemented in the period 2014-2017 and has received praise from a wide range of stakeholders: from indigenous organisations themselves to national governments, and to the UN-REDD executive board – whose members have proposed and discussed a potential new phase, which this note explores while scoping funding.

In its first phase, the CBR+ initiative was conducted in 6 pilot countries, which were UN-REDD partner countries with full-fledged national REDD+ processes: Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka. It was financed with USD 4 million from the Government of Norway through the UN-REDD Programme. It was implemented by UNDP, combining the technical support of its Climate & Forests Team and the existing operational architecture of the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), which also provided matching grant funds. In total, CBR+ financed and helped implement over 100 community projects, as well as supporting policy dialogue, capacity building and knowledge management towards inclusive and rights-responsive REDD+ action in the beneficiary countries (see Annex 1 for a synthesis of CBR+ delivery, and Annex 2 for a selected list of CBR+ information and knowledge documentation).

CBR+ delivered its commitments, results and funding within the planned 4 years, with no delays or extensions required. The efficient and effective delivery was the result of a combination of factors: focused design, realistic planning, national governance arrangements based on multi-stakeholder platforms, the use of an existing grant mechanism (the SGP) and a clear purpose. Following the success, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, REDD+ governments and UN-REDD Executive Board members have called for a new phase, seeking the same aim of CBR+ as a catalyst of community-government partnerships for REDD+.

# 2. Policy framework

Since the first proposal for CBR+ in 2013, various policy developments in the climate arena have emerged and taken a central stage. They require, more than ever, national-community alliances and cooperation (as CBR+ fosters). These new policy avenues are:

* **The shift to REDD+ implementation**: A few, pioneering countries have adopted policies & measures for REDD+, have integrated them in their NDCs, and are actually implementing some of them (*e.g.*: Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Peru). Most of them remain supported by UN-REDD and several of them have signed bilateral/multilateral funding agreements with the leading REDD+ donors (*e.g.*: Germany, Norway). These countries have significant and active indigenous and forest communities, which will play a defining role in the success, inclusiveness and credibility of REDD+. There is an urgent need to ensure REDD+ finance flows to the grassroots and empowers community actions for the forests.
* **The NDCs – driving climate action**: Through the *Paris Agreement*, NDCs are the keystone policy instrument for advancing climate action. The land use, land-use change and forestry sector represents 25% of planned emission reductions in the current NDCs. A number of REDD+ countries highlight the key contribution to be made by forest-related activities to meet their NDC goals. Yet to meet these forest-related NDC goals, there is a need to ensure that indigenous peoples and forest communities have the channels and means to contribute with their perspectives, experiences, projects and knowledge toward NDC implementation and enhancement. The successful implementation of the land & forest components of NDCs lies on robust multi-stakeholder partnerships, on the full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and forest communities, and on the promotion of forest rights. Community inclusion is essential to deliver on ambitious forest-related aspects of NDCs.
* **The UNFCCC LCIP Platform**: The UNFCCC has been negotiating a new global platform on local communities and indigenous peoples (LCIP) as an inclusive mechanism to enhance knowledge sharing and policy dialogue between governments and indigenous/community stakeholders at the UNFCCC. The LCIP Platform was adopted at the recent CoP-24 (December 2018) and will soon start an inception phase. The Platform has a unique potential for fostering and enhancing inclusive climate action in the areas where indigenous peoples and local communities have the greatest potential to contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience, by way of traditional knowledge and forest management practices. At this crossroads, country and local efforts on knowledge exchange, climate actions and policy dialogue (as UN-REDD and CBR+ have been doing over the past years) can provide concrete and practical inputs to the Platform, based on indigenous peoples and local communities experience with REDD+, thus guiding and nurturing its early stages.

In addition, as REDD+ finance unlocks, there is a funding gap towards indigenous and forest communities. Countries need viable examples of funding mechanisms to finance grassroots actions for forests and climate that contribute to national goals (SDGs, NDCs).

# 3. Objectives

In view of the mentioned policy crossroads in the climate & forest realm, a new CBR+ initiative (CBR+2) would support and empower indigenous peoples and forest communities to implement and monitor national/subnational policies and commitments for REDD+ results.

In particular, CBR+2 will support indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities to take their own actions within national REDD+ strategies and the forest components of NDCs. It will also promote dialogue and participatory monitoring of the forest components of NDC implementation.

By financing community actions and fostering community-government alignment on REDD+, CBR+2 will enhance the ambition of NDCs and accelerate their implementation in the field.

In addition, CBR+2 could also support the inception of the new LCIP Platform of the UNFCCC by offering country examples on both community-government cooperation and the promotion of indigenous knowledge and forest management practices for climate action. In other words, CBR+ can stimulate national policy and knowledge collaborations between indigenous peoples and governments and channel them into the LCIP Platform.

# 4. Tentative components and focus

The initiative would have two streams:

* a country-level stream (the main one), financing indigenous and community actions in countries that are implementing REDD+ policies & measures, hence enhancing ambition and impact of the land-use and forest-related components of their NDCs; and
* a global, knowledge stream (informed by the country stream), to underpin the new LCIP Platform with community-based knowledge and experiences, as well as to feed international policy dialogues around NDCs.

An outline of CBR+ follows. If there is an expression of interest, the outline will evolve into a results framework (with outcomes, outputs and indicators) in consultation with prospective CBR+ donors, indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders.

**Country stream**

The objective of the country stream is two-fold:

1. to support indigenous and forest communities to participate in the implementation and monitoring of REDD+ policies & measures; and
2. to foster the engagement of indigenous and forest communities in the review, implementation and monitoring of the land-use and forest components of NDCs.

The following components are proposed for the beneficiary countries:

1. **Community action**: Financing community projects that test, pilot or implement national/jurisdictional provisions for REDD+, as stated in the national strategy for REDD+, in multilateral agreements for REDD+, in the NDCs (including associated NDC partnership and/or implementation plans), in GCF/RBPs programmes, and/or in partnerships for deforestation-free commodities. In addition, CBR+2 will provide capacity building and technical advice to organisations implementing complex community projects (*e.g.:* forest restoration, design of community mechanisms for REDD+ payments, land-use planning).
2. **Policy dialogue**: Building on the community action and lessons, CBR+2 will support multi-stakeholder policy dialogues in the beneficiary countries to review, implement and monitor the forest-related components of the NDCs. This will include efforts to integrate indigenous knowledge in the design and implementation of NDCs related to forests. This component will also support the multi-stakeholder governance mechanism for CBR+ (i.e. the national CBR+ steering committees).

CBR+2 will engage in a few countries that qualify as forerunners in REDD+ action and that are willing to enhance forest-related ambition in their NDCs by way of empowering indigenous peoples and local communities with their roles in forest and land use (see section 6 for criteria and early scoping of potential countries). The country programmes will systematically promote the equitable and meaningful engagement of women and men within indigenous and forest communities.

In addition, CBR+2 would engage with, and support selected countries in upstreaming community actions and indigenous knowledge into national and global policy endeavours, as follows:

* piloting indigenous knowledge initiatives on forests & climate, as well as South-South exchanges on CBR+, as examples on the ground for the LCIP Platform to draw upon;
* national and sub-national dialogues to consolidate the community experiences and chart their way forward, ensuring incorporation in (and linkages with) NDCs and other policies (SDGs);
* potentially, strategic projects (up to USD 150,000) to build on and scale up the most promising initiatives implemented under CBR+ in 2014-2017 (1-2 per country).

The country outcomes (both community action and policy dialogue) will feed the works of the global stream (*e.g.*: UNFCCC's LCIP Platform, NDC dialogue) – as described next.

**Knowledge stream**

The knowledge stream will channel community-level knowledge and experiences into global policy processes, ensuring indigenous and community views and rights feed global policy processes.

The following components are envisaged:

1. **LCIP Platform**: Support the jumpstart of the new UNFCCC's LCIP platform, notably by providing country-based knowledge and experiences in the forest realm that can underpin the Platform's global work. In addition, technical and institutional advice to the Platform will also be offered. This component is already under discussion with the UNFCCC Secretariat as well as with the stakeholders managing the Platform (the LCIP Platform's inception workshop in Bonn in June 2019 will provide more clarity on the potential support role of a future CBR+ programme).
2. **NDC dialogue**: Support the analysis of NDCs in terms of their recognition and promotion of the forest rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities. This will be done in collaboration with the UNDP NDC Support Programme and in the context of the global NDC partnerships. It will also aim to inform regional and global NDC dialogues such as the series of [UNFCCC/UNDP NDC dialogues](https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/events-meetings/ndc-regional-dialogues/ndc-regional-dialogues-2018) that have been conducted with over 200 governments from 150 developing countries.
3. **Management & outreach**: Ensure sound coordination, technical quality and policy alignment of CBR+ activities, as well as disseminate lessons.

During 2020, this stream will be coordinated with the UN-REDD knowledge component on "REDD+, forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples" (UN-REDD strategy 2018-2020) as well as with the global knowledge and advocacy work of the Tenure Facility and other international partners that support the LCIP Platform and NDCs.

The gender mainstreaming experiences of CBR+ (2014-2017) and the new UN-REDD gender-equality approach will be applied.

A proposed distribution of deliverables and funding is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Outline of a potential CBR+2 initiative**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Components** | **Key tasks** | **Main deliverables** | **Funding share (%)** |
| **Country stream** | Community action | * Community grants * Capacity building to community organisations implementing grants | 70 |
| National policy dialogues | * National multi-stakeholder dialogues/platforms on NDCs * National fora on indigenous knowledge for climate & forest action * National governance of the CBR+ initiative | 10 |
| **Knowledge stream** | LCIP Platform | * Knowledge exchanges (based on outcomes from the country stream: community action and policy dialogue) * Support to the participation of indigenous peoples at the LCIP Platform * Advisory support to the LCIP Platform | 10 |
| Inclusive  NDCs dialogues | * Independent analysis and/or advise to promote the inclusion of the forest management practices, tenure rights and customary knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in NDCs (*e.g.*: NDCs review processes, NDC partnerships and/or NDC implementation/action plans). * Multi-stakeholder dialogues on the above | 5 |
| Management & Outreach | * Coordination * Technical & policy advice * Knowledge management | 5 |

# 5. Comparative value and international alignment

There are diverse community initiatives in the forest domain internationally (see Annex 3). The singularity of CBR+ is to foster a community-government partnership to enhance policy design and implementation in the climate-forests nexus. In this sense, CBR+ aims at overcoming the usual divide in REDD+ between government programmes and community grants, which tend to undermine the partnership spirit and the common vision that are required for effective REDD+ results.

The CBR+ approach, following the inclusive philosophy of UN-REDD, requires community and government stakeholders to work together and to align their ideas and efforts on forests, so these deliver their critical roles in community livelihoods, national sustainable-development goals and global climate mitigation. Among the existing community REDD+ programmes, CBR+ is unique in the pursuit of a partnership between community/indigenous stakeholders and government actors as a pivotal action (see Annex 3 for a comparative analysis). In addition, only CBR+ has systematically employed a multi-stakeholder governance mechanism at national level (through the SGP’s national steering committee mechanisms), which has demonstrated to be conducive to joint dialogue and co-operation between indigenous and government stakeholders on REDD+ actions.

In this sense, a new CBR+ initiative would complement well the existing landscape of community REDD+ programmes, fostering joint community-government policy dialogue and concertation, which are key for the success of both NDCs and the LCIP Platform. In addition, CBR+ would focus on the pioneering countries implementing REDD+, so to enhance synergies and accelerate transformations and reforms. CBR+2 would also support the initiation of the new UNFCCC LCIP Platform by providing country examples of indigenous knowledge feeding national policies & programmes in the forest/REDD+ arena.

Norway was the first donor of CBR+ and has expressed openness to consider financing a new phase if the case so merits. The proposed CBR+2 would align to the new strategic framework of NICFI (June 2017), including: one of the Parliament-endorsed goals, two NICFI goals, and several NICFI milestones and indicators (Annex 4 provides an analysis of the alignment between CBR+2 and NICFI).

# 6. Criteria and early scoping of countries for CBR+

In selecting beneficiary countries for a second phase, CBR+ would use specific criteria to better respond to the evolving circumstances and key challenges in the REDD+ arena (as indicated in section 2 on the Policy Framework).

Countries will be selected on the basis of a formal expression of interest. Then, they will be assessed by UN-REDD according to a set of policy and operational criteria, as follows:

Policy criteria

* National strategy for REDD+ (or equivalent) adopted and registered in the UNFCCC Hub.
* REDD+ implementation finance mobilised and initiated (national fund, multilateral REDD+ agreement or GCF programme), while a funding gap/opportunity for community actions and investments is identified.
* Interest expressed formally and jointly by government and indigenous representatives.
* Evidence of willingness to both enhance the forest-related component of the NDC and to do so through a participatory and rights-based approach.

Operational criteria

* SGP dynamism or active UNDP community funding channels (i.e.: in-country demonstrated capacity to deliver CBR+ grants).
* Active presence of the UN-REDD Programme or the UNDP Climate & Forests Team (i.e. existence of channels to provide technical assistance and oversight).

The pre-identification of countries will be based on the mentioned criteria. Only about a dozen countries may meet the above-mentioned criteria and, depending on funding available, 4 to 6 countries would be supported at a time. The Annex 5 presents an internal, unofficial scoping of potential eligible countries, conducted by the UNDP Climate & Forests Team as a pre-appraisal of the viability of CBR+2 (only some of these would be selected). The country selection process could be conducted by a committee established by the UN-REDD Executive Board and composed by representatives from the donor/s, UNDP and indigenous peoples.

# 7. Implementation arrangements

The CBR+2 initiative will be implemented in the same way as the first CBR+ initiative, which proved to deliver timely and effectively. They key implementing partners will be as follows:

* The **UN-REDD Programme** will channel the funding (via UNDP), conduct the process for country selection, and provide the reporting.
* The **SGP** will implement the community grants as well as the policy/knowledge work, using the existing SGP operational architecture, which has a proven record of timely and effective implementation (the SGP may also provide matching grant funds to community projects and national policy dialogues to amplify impact, depending on GEF funding availability).
* The **UNDP Climate & Forests Team** (which sustains UN-REDD) will provide technical advice, as well as nurturing the policy alignment of CBR+ with national commitments and global processes (*e.g.*: linking with the LCIP Platform, the NDC Partnership and the UNFCCC/UNDP NDC regional dialogues).

At the **country level**, operations will follow the well-tuned SGP systems and procedures, with some adjustments to genuinely respond to the technical focus and participatory features of REDD+, both in terms of international provisions (UNFCCC, the *Paris Agreement*) and national policy (REDD+ strategies, NDCs). Building off existing SGP institutional structures, national steering committees (NSCs) will be established in each country to govern the initiative: they are multi-stakeholder in composition, with governmental and indigenous & community stakeholders, as well as independent experts. The CBR+/NSCs provide overall guidance to the CBR+ initiative in the country, including: adopting the national plan, setting criteria, reviewing proposals, selecting the beneficiary projects and providing oversight. The National Plan for CBR+, which is designed through stakeholder consultations and adopted by the CBR+/NSCs, provides the national framework to guide the purpose, criteria and selection process of CBR+ proposals, ensuring synergies between local initiatives and national policy. In each beneficiary country, calls for proposals are issued in line with the National Plan for CBR+ and following SGP procedures. Capacity building is given to potential grant applicants to help them develop and submit proposals that are technically sound and viable. Typically, CBR+ delivers small grants (up to USD 50,000 with the possibility of higher grants if well justified) directly to indigenous peoples and forest communities for REDD+ action. The SGP and UN-REDD specialists guide and monitor the implementation of CBR+ projects. Synergies and collaboration with other similar initiatives, such as the Tenure Facility's country projects and the World Bank's DGM, will be scoped and integrated in the country CBR+ plans, in order to exploit complementarities, share lessons and enhance the policy effects. On completion of the CBR+ grant, lessons are shared with REDD+ decision-makers in order to influence REDD+ policy nationally and further action on the ground.

For the **knowledge stream**, a partnership collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat, the NDC platforms, the Tenure Facility and various global/regional networks of indigenous peoples will be established to coordinate actions and enhance synergies.

The **UNDP Climate & Forests Team** has the expertise and experience in building and helping manage alliances between governments and indigenous/forest peoples. It is perceived as an impartial agent that can convene different stakeholders and facilitate their work towards co-operation, partnership, consensus and participatory governance. The Team, deployed across regions, is able to rapidly provide countries with a mix of capacity building, soft diplomacy, support to policy dialogue, facilitation of consensus, assisting governments with complex national reforms and guiding community funds to engage the grassroots. In addition, the UNDP Climate & Forests Team is at the core of key international REDD+ initiatives, including as a founding and management partner of UN-REDD, originator of the CBR+ initiative, a delivery partner of the FCPF, a co-financing partner of the GCP and, not least, a partner in the implementation of various multilateral and bilateral agreements for REDD+ (*e.g.*: Peru/JDI, CAFI, DRC/FONAREDD).

# Annex 1. Synthesis of CBR+ projects, activities and delivery (2014-2017)

| **CBR+ components** | **Number of community projects** | **Other CBR+ activities**  *(in addition to planning, coordination*  *and grant management)* | **CBR+ delivery (USD)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cambodia | 13 | * Independent evaluation for each project | 518,386 |
| DR Congo | 26 | * Capacity building to indigenous and rural organisations in conjunction with the national REDD+ programmes. * Strong media linkages | 543,996 |
| Nigeria | 15 | * Support to stakeholder consultations for the REDD+ Strategy of Cross River State. * Capacity support for the *Free, Prior and Informed Consent* of forest communities affected by a major motorway proposal crossing the Cross River National Park and nearby forest reserves. * Public awareness campaigns on forest and REDD+ in Cross River State and nationwide. | 561,723 |
| Panama | 15 | * National forum of leaders and representatives from the 15 CBR+ projects to discuss and review the draft national strategy for REDD+ and its satellite components (2017). * In addition, 5 projects of capacity-building on REDD+ for indigenous and community stakeholders. * Extensive knowledge process, with publications and videos. * Specific forest-gender stream to inform national policy | 570'823 |
| Paraguay | 24 | * Production of various videos with lessons learned from CBR+. | 543,136 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 | * 17 capacity-building programmes for local organisations: training to some 4,000 people. * Gender mainstreaming: 50% women engaged in project activities – achieved. | 538,175 |
| Global coordination & knowledge | - | * Technical assistance on REDD+ concepts and approaches to country teams and beneficiary community organisations. * Support to multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on REDD+, including on NDCs. * Project and grant monitoring. * Knowledge management. * Reporting. | 454,316 |
| GMS / indirect costs | - | * Administrative support * Oversight of funding management & delivery * Internal audits | 261,139 |
| **Grand Total** | **101** |  | **3'991'694** |

# Annex 2. Selected CBR+ information and knowledge documentation (2014-2017)

| **Country** | **Product type** | **Title / Theme** | **Date** | **Links** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Global** | Information brief | CBR+ Fact Sheet | 2015 | [⫸](https://www.unredd.net/documents/policy-board-86/15th-policy-board-meeting-san-jose-costa-rica-7-10-november-2015/joint-un-reddfcpf-knowledge-exchange-day/session-7-social-inclusion-and-redd-1/14844-community-based-redd-cbr-fact-sheet.html?path=policy-board-86/15th-policy-board-meeting-san-jose-costa-rica-7-10-november-2015/joint-un-reddfcpf-knowledge-exchange-day/session-7-social-inclusion-and-redd-1) |
| Information brief | CBR+ Brochure | 2017 | [⫸](https://www.unredd.net/documents/global-programme-191/community-based-redd-2992/16130-cbr-brochure-updated-may-2017.html) |
| Progress brief | CBR+ Progress Brief | 2017 | [⫸](https://www.unredd.net/documents/global-programme-191/community-based-redd-2992/16012-cbr-progress-update.html) |
| Blog article | CBR+ Update: Supporting Innovative Community Solutions in Sri Lanka and Cambodia | 2017 | [⫸](https://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2668-community-based-redd-update-supporting-innovative-community-solutions-in-sri-lanka-and-cambodia.html) |
| **Cambodia** | Evaluation reports | Independent evaluations of the following CBR+ projects:   * AFD/CBR+ project in Kampong Thom Province * CBR+ project on improving livelihoods of indigenous peoples and sustainability of forestry conservation in Ratanakiri Province * VSG CBR+ project in Oddor Meanchey Province * OBL CFMTR+ Project in Kampong Thom Province * PCS CFMTR+ Project in Kampong Thom Province * PKOK CFMTR+ Project in Kampong Thom Province * Project “Flooded forest conservation of Kohras Lake for the improvement of the community livelihoods” | 2017 |  |
| **DR Congo** | Photo essay | Guardians of the forest: In the Democratic Republic of Congo, indigenous women are joining forces to regenerate the forest and protect their livelihoods | 2017 | [⫸](https://medium.com/@UNDP/guardians-of-the-forest-431c639818ae) |
| Internal report | Rapport final CBR+ (RDC) | 2018 |  |
| Video | CBR+ project on apiculture and forest conservation | 2018 | [⫸](https://twitter.com/PNUDRDC/status/999966918034501632) |
| **Nigeria** | Article | Community Based REDD+ Programme in Nigeria: A success story | 2018 | [⫸](http://www.un-redd.org/single-post/2018/06/21/Community-Based-REDD-Programme-in-Nigeria-a-success-story) |
| **Panama** | Programme note | Bosques de Vida – documento del programa CBR+ en Panamá | 2015 | [⫸](http://www.pa.undp.org/content/dam/panama/docs/documentos/undp_pa_bosques_de_vida.pdf) |
| Knowledge report | Memorias del foro de CBR+ para la Construcción de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+ (Octubre 2016) | 2017 | [⫸](http://www.ppdpanama.org/files/publicaciones/5._BOSQUES_DE_VIDA_-_Memoria_de_un_taller_de_intercambio.pdf) |
| Knowledge report | Incidencia del Programa Bosques de Vida en la Estrategia Nacional REDD+: Lecciones aprendidas bajo el enfoque de las 5 actividades  de REDD+ y las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales | 2017 | [⫸](http://www.ppdpanama.org/files/publicaciones/Lecciones_aprendidas_PPD_2017_FINAL_WEB.pdf) |
| **Paraguay** | Programme note | Plan de Acción CBR+ Paraguay | 2015 | [⫸](http://www.pojoaju.org.py/2/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/1.-Plan-de-Acci%C3%B3n-CBR-Paraguay.pdf) |
| Video | CBR+ achievements and lessons in Paraguay | 2018 | [⫸](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HkR55bpfak) |
| Video | Lessons from CBR+ project empowering indigenous women in Tavai county | 2018 | [⫸](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8s8n5ZXtwPI) |
| **Sri Lanka** | Report | The CBR+ portfolio in Sri Lanka: A review | 2017 |  |
| Knowledge brief | Lessons Learned from CBR+ in Sri Lanka | 2017 | [⫸](https://www.unredd.net/documents/global-programme-191/community-based-redd-2992/16530-sri-lanka-cbr-review-brief/file.html) |
| **Global**  **& SGP** | Annual report | SGP Annual Monitoring Report 2016-2017 (it has references to CBR+ and its innovative nature) | 2017 |  |
| Independent evaluation | Joint GEF-UNDP Evaluation of the SGP. | 2015 |  |

# Annex 3. Comparative analysis of various international community REDD+ programmes

| **Community grant mechanisms** | **Objectives** | **National**  **governance** | **Budget (USD)** | **Achievements and issues** | **CBR+2 comparative**  **and added value** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CBR+  (phase 1) | Engage and empower IP/LCs in national REDD+ processes (readiness, policy design) | Multi-stakeholder steering committee, with representatives from government and IP/CSOs | 4 m. | Launched in 2013, implemented timely from 2014-2017. Several lessons and innovations (see annexes 1 and 2 for details). | * Implementing REDD+ policies at the community and indigenous grassroots. * Feed the LCIP Platform process with country cases. * Participatory policy dialogue around NDCs. * Use the same operational architecture, which proved efficient. |
| FCPF/CBP | Capacity building to IP & CSOs | N/A: governed globally by the FCPF board (PC) | 5 m. | 2008-2018, in two phases. Focus on capacities of indigenous networks. | * Directing IP capacities into policy dialogue and field actions for REDD+ results. * Connecting indigenous & community stakeholders with national institutions. |
| FIP/DGM | Complement FIP investments with community projects | IP-led committee | 80 m. | High IPs engagement. Delays in start. Funding parallel to the government-owned FIP. | * Community and IP engagement in policy reforms. * Complement the investment approach of the FIP/DGM into national policy dialogues & changes. |
| Tenure Facility | Support tenure reforms | N/A (international board) | > 12 m. | Launched in 2014. Some projects started in 2015. Others started only in mid-2018. Issues with government recognition. | * Foster dialogue and concertation between government and indigenous stakeholders in land-use and land tenure affairs. * Channel lessons of the Tenure Facility into NDCs. * Feeding land & forest tenure knowledge and experiences into the LCIP Platform. |

# Annex 4. Analysis of the alignment between CBR+2 proposal and NICFI's strategic framework

| **NICFI strategic framework** | **CBR+2 approaches and outcomes** |
| --- | --- |
| Contribute to the conservation of natural forest in order to ensure its ability to bind carbon (Parliament-endorsed goal) | Indigenous forests or territories are often found to be better protected and managed than government protected areas, in terms of high carbon and biodiversity values. CBR+ will target such forests in the beneficiary countries. |
| Partner countries have achieved reduced emissions from forests (NICFI goal) | CBR+ will have a focus on [NICFI partner countries](https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/climate-and-environment/climate/climate-and-forest-initiative/kos-innsikt/samarbeidspartnere/id2345203/) and will foster community-government alliances that are known as indispensable to achieve carbon emission reductions from forests. |
| Partner countries protect natural forest (NICFI goal) | Natural forests are often in the territories of indigenous community – hence the role of CBR+ to achieve this goal. |
| REDD+ contributes to increased ambitions within the global climate regime (NICFI milestone) | The CBR+ approach (community grants coupled with multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on NDCs) aims precisely at broadening and enhancing ambition in the role of forests in global climate action. |
| Policy for sustainable forest and land use in place in forest countries (NICFI milestone) | CBR+ supports indigenous and community approaches to sustainable forest and land management, as well as their integration in national policy and NDCs. |
| Forest and land use governance is improved (NICFI milestone) | The indigenous-government platforms for REDD+ that CBR+ promotes will result in enhanced and inclusive governance of forest and land resources, from policy reforms to enhanced NDCs. |
| Documented cooperation across actors and sectors (NICFI indicator) | CBR+ fosters a genuine community-government collaborative spirit, starting with the multi-stakeholder national steering committees, which bring government, civil society and IP/LC stakeholders together, generating a practice of bilateral dialogue and joint governance mechanisms. |
| Inclusive forest and land use management that includes civil society, indigenous people, forest-dependent local communities, private sector, and that has a gender equality aspect (NICFI indicator) | CBR+ is a genuine initiative for the inclusion of indigenous peoples and forest communities in REDD+.  CBR+ has also employed a gender approach in its first phase, with various community and indigenous lessons and pioneer examples; e.g.: [Nigeria/CBR+](http://www.un-redd.org/single-post/2018/06/21/Community-Based-REDD-Programme-in-Nigeria-a-success-story) empowered rural women to receive support and recognition from their communities on the critical role they play in forest management, whereas the [DRC/CBR+](https://medium.com/@UNDP/guardians-of-the-forest-431c639818ae) initiative empowered indigenous women as forest guardians and leaders. UN-REDD, which hosts CBR+, has pioneer efforts in terms of gender mainstreaming in REDD+ (see synthesis essay published in the [SDG Knowledge Hub](http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/forests-and-gender-a-catalytic-alliance-for-sustainable-development/)). |

# Annex 5. Internal, unofficial scoping of potential countries for CBR+2

| **Countries** | **Assessment** | **Policy alignment**  **and delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Colombia** | Both Government and indigenous peoples' organisations have expressed to UN-REDD high interest in CBR+. The national strategy for REDD+ (*Bosques de Vida*) was designed with a thorough indigenous and community engagement. The *Joint Declaration on REDD+* has several milestones related to promoting the rights and actions of indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities. The peace process requires intense community support and investments to prevent deforestation: CBR+ can be an early response that can inspire community investments for REDD+ in the longer term. | * JDI/REDD+ * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country * Peace process (community & forest dimensions) |
| **Côte d'Ivoire** | In the past years, the country has rapidly moved into REDD+ action, with high-level political engagement and notable financing partnerships with the private sector (e.g. cocoa-forest alliances). A CBR+ initiative would fit perfectly the ongoing public-private partnerships for deforestation-free commodities by better integrating and empowering communities. | * National Strategy for REDD+ * Private sector engagement & financing for deforestation-free cocoa * Commitments to the NY Declaration on Forests * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country |
| **DR Congo** | DRC already implemented CBR+, but in view of the size of the country and the comprehensiveness of its REDD+ action, there is tremendous potential for a follow-up phase. In addition, since the first CBR+, the country has operationalised the National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD), which has so far focused on policy reforms (land policy, territorial planning) and integrated investments, but wishes to enhance community-focused support. A CBR+2 programme would align nicely with the FONAREDD work. | * National REDD+ Strategy * National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD) * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country |
| **Ecuador** | Together with Brazil, Ecuador is a pioneer of REDD+, not only implementing REDD+ policies but also preparing results-based payment proposals. Ecuador has demonstrated a decentralised and community approach to REDD+. A CBR+2 initiative would enhance and consolidate REDD+ impacts, while serving a model for integrated, multifaceted approaches to REDD+ action. | * ProAmazonia * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country |
| **Ghana** | The national REDD+ strategy supports community-based, land-use management approaches and mechanisms. In addition, Ghana has developed a strong engagement with the private sector for promoting deforestation-free commodity chains, with provisions for community inclusion (one of the key focus areas of the joint framework for action under the Cocoa Forest Initiative is precisely community engagement and social inclusion). This combination of private sector partnerships with community engagement has the potential to deliver more ambitious and inclusive REDD+ results. Thus, a CBR+ initiative will serve to consolidate this process by ensuring communities are fairly integrated in, and benefit from private-sector investments for deforestation-free commodity chains, thus connecting the social and ecological dimensions of sustainable productive landscapes (with an initial focus on cocoa and shea as primary commodities). | * National REDD+ strategy * Private Sector Engagement & financing for deforestation-free commodities * NDC partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme Country |
| **Indonesia** | CBR+ could support multi-stakeholder policy dialogues to bridge indigenous peoples and public institutions in the states participating in the Governors' Climate & Forest initiative. In addition, CBR+ could serve to design, test and disseminate the operational mechanisms for social forestry – hence helping implement the national agreement to allocate 2.7 million hectares of forest estates to social forestry. Close collaboration with the organisation AMAN (which supports indigenous peoples' rights and advocacy in the country) is envisaged. | * Governors' Climate & Forest initiative * NDC Partnership member |
| **Kenya** | The country has expressed interest in CBR+ since it was established. The national Constitution has provisions for forest protection and restoration (target: 10% of national territory). Government is willing to advance NDCs in the forest domain and engage community stakeholders in the way. A CBR+ initiative would help bridge the national-local-community interface on forest affairs. | * National Constitution * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country |
| **Malaysia** | Willingness to advance forest restoration (policy and practice) as a key REDD+ measure, connected to local governments and communities. | * National Forest Economy programme |
| **Papua New Guinea** | The REDD+ commitment has reignited in the country. There is an institutional and funding gap in support to indigenous peoples and forest communities. CBR+ would align national REDD+ actions to community rights and priorities. | * FCPF REDD+ project (UNDP as Delivery Partner) |
| **Peru** | A CBR+2 initiative would serve to foster a common forest agenda between government and indigenous peoples, thus better connecting the indigenous Amazon REDD+ plan (RIA) with national policies (REDD+, NDCs). CBR+ could also serve to design and test protocols for recognising indigenous territorial rights, in line with the JDI/REDD+ provisions. CBR+ could assist in revisiting the agricultural/forestry potential as key criteria for recognizing IP land rights, while highlighting customary rights and the potential for biodiversity and carbon management. | * JDI/REDD+ * Aligning and integrating RIA into national policy * NDC Partnership member * UNDP NDC Support Programme country |

**Note**: Only a few countries will be retained, depending on interest expressed, criteria met and scale of funding available (see Section 6 above for further information).