

All of the multilateral organisations involved in REDD+ have development mandates. The programmes help to promote a sense of national ownership by providing support for national plans. Normative efforts are particularly important in connection with good governance and rights to natural resources. There is a risk of parallel implementation mechanisms, but this will vary depending on the degree to which the different countries manage to integrate REDD+ plans into other general, national development plans. The UN-REDD Programme has helped to increase collaboration between UNDP, FAO and UNEP, and cooperation between the development banks and the UN is largely good. REDD+ has the potential to improve the coordination of multilateral efforts at country level.

Regular evaluations of the UN-REDD Programme are to be carried out every two to three years. FIP is to be evaluated as part of the evaluation of the Climate Investment Funds. The World

Bank has an independent evaluation system that is known for its high quality. The UNDP Evaluation Office has long been one of the strongest in the UN system. Its independence is assured by the fact that it submits annual reports directly to the Executive Board, and the fact that the Office's budget is adopted by the Board. The UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF) administers the UN-REDD programme, and is responsible for receiving funding from contributors and allocating funds to the three UN organisations in accordance with guiding principles issued by the Board. The MDTF collects expenditure and audit reports from the individual UN organisations. The reports are based on the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)'s reporting standards. External audits of UNDP are conducted by the UN Panel of External Auditors, which reports to the Executive Board every other year. An anti-corruption strategy was recently introduced at the World Bank, and has been integrated into the Bank's operational activities.

3. Norway's policy towards the REDD+ financing mechanisms

The Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative is the Norwegian Government's highest-profile environment and development initiative. Norway's key objectives have been to exploit the comparative advantages of the multilateral organisations and to influence the course taken by these organisations in line with Norway's policy. Multilateral organisations have also been used as a channel for financing, given the lack of a Norwegian presence in many forest countries. There is a close link between Norway's policy in respect of these initiatives and Norway's positions in the climate change negotiations. As one of the largest donors and an active partner, Norway has made a significant contribution to assisting in building up the three international initiatives described above, and has insisted on ensure close, effective cooperation.

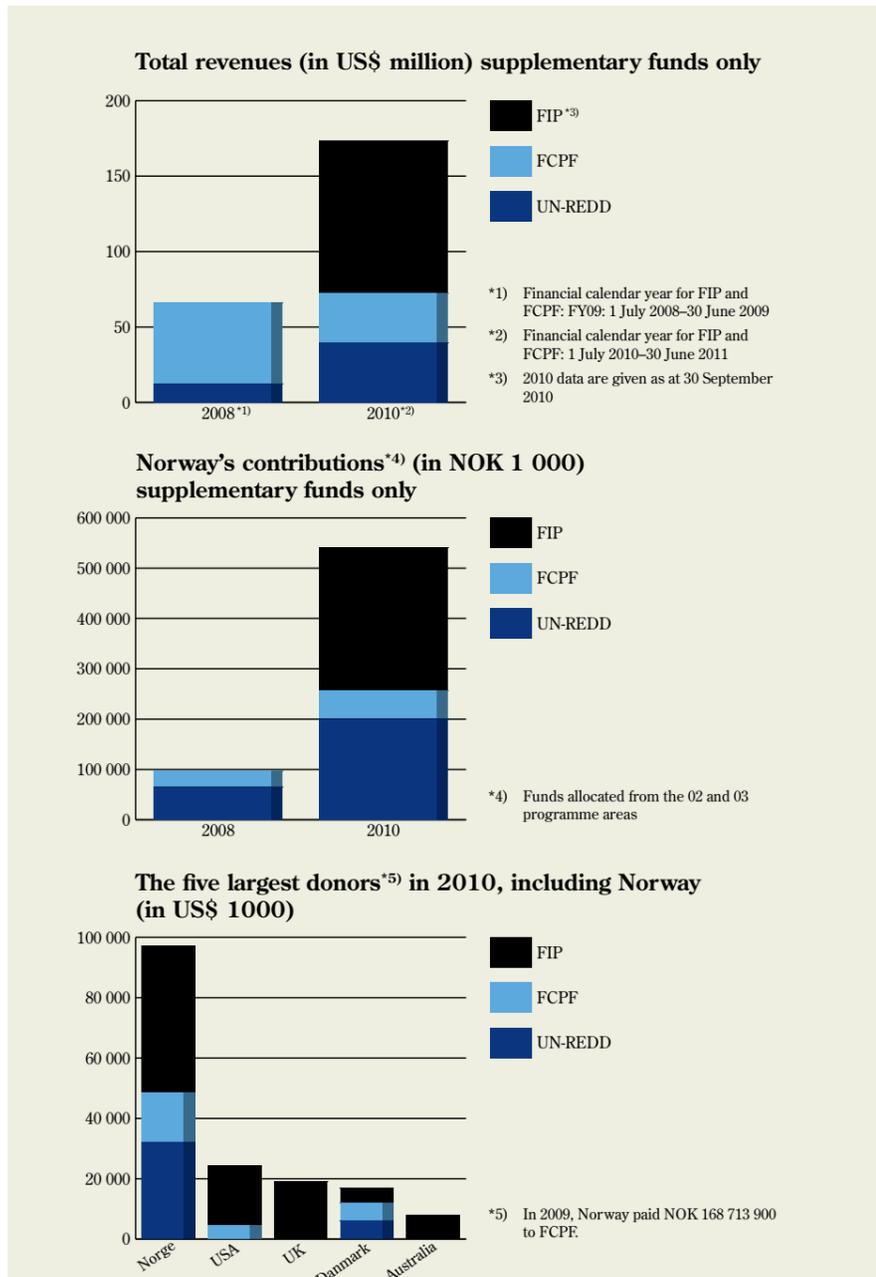
Broad-based international cooperation is crucial to the success of the Climate and Forest Initiative. Among other things, such cooperation is needed to generate broad-based support for REDD+. The support of the FCPF, UN-REDD and FIP has made it possible to begin work on international climate and forest efforts before the adoption of a climate agreement that includes the reduction of emissions from the forest sector. The international initiatives are also important forums for continuous learning and the development of norms. Norway seeks to ensure that the initiatives cooperate effectively at both national and international level, that they exploit the various institutions' differing expertise and capacity, and that no efforts are duplicated. Norway considers it a priority to ensure the participation of more contributors, particularly to the UN-REDD Programme.

REDD+

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

1. Facts and figures

Programme: UN-REDD Programme (UNDP, FAO and UNEP)
Established in: 2008
Headquarters: Geneva
Head of programme: Head of Programme Secretariat Dr. Yemi Katerere (Zimbabwe)
Dates of Policy Board meetings in 2011: 21-22 March and 20-22 October
Website: http://un-redd.org
Programme: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), administered by the World Bank
Established in: 2008
Headquarters: Washington, D.C.
Head of programme: Facility Coordinator Benoit Bosquet (Belgium)
Dates of Participants Assembly meetings in 2011: 23-25 March, 20-22 June and 17-19 October
Website: www.forestcarbonpartnership.org
Programme: Forest Investment Program (FIP), administered by the World Bank
Established in: 2009
Headquarters: Washington, D.C. (secretariat in the World Bank)
Head of programme: Programme Manager Patricia Bliss-Guest (USA)
Dates of Committee meetings in 2011: 29-30 June
Website: http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5
Facts applicable to all of the REDD programmes:
Number of country offices: No dedicated offices; they use the parent organisations' offices
Norway's representation on programme boards: Norway has had a seat on each board throughout the period for which Norway has provided funding
Number of Norwegian staff: None
Responsible ministry: Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/selected-topics/un>.

Mandates and areas of activity

The UN-REDD Programme: In 2008, FAO, UNEP and UNDP jointly established the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries (REDD+). At global level, the programme develops normative methods and guidelines, while at national level it provides support for the preparation and implementation of national REDD strategies and the implementation of REDD activities. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the UN-REDD Programme now collaborate extensively, and it is possible for developing countries to deliver identical plans to both organisations. A total of 29 countries participate in the UN-REDD Programme, 12 of which receive financial support. Norway is also engaged in bilateral cooperation with several of the countries, such as Tanzania and Indonesia. Through the UN-REDD Programme, it will also be possible to provide earmarked support for specific countries or thematic areas.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) provides support for the development of systems and policies for implementing REDD+ and, on a pilot basis, provides payments for verified emission reductions. The FCPF consists of two funds, the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund. The World Bank acts as fund trustee, secretariat and project implementer, but it will now be possible for projects to be implemented through other multilateral organisations in the Readiness Fund. The fund provides support for national REDD+ plans aimed at preparing 37 forest countries to receive results-based REDD+ support. The national plans describe the forces that drive deforestation and possible strategies for combating them, as well as potential risk factors and risk management in the implementation process. They also cover systems for allocating future performance-based support and involving local communities, including indigenous peoples. Until the REDD mechanism becomes operational under the Climate Change Convention, the Carbon Fund will remain the only multilateral channel for results-based support. It also functions as a forum for partnership with the private sector. Two companies are participating as investors. The Annual Meeting elects a Participants Committee consisting of 28 representatives, split evenly between donors and recipients. There are also observers representing indigenous peoples, the private sector, civil society and other multilateral organisations. The Carbon Fund has a separate committee consisting of financial contributors.

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is a partnership between the multilateral development banks administered by the World Bank. FIP supports investments in and outside the forest sector that can counteract the forces that drive deforestation and promote sustainable forest management. FIP can play an important role during a transitional phase, demonstrating how REDD+ can succeed in eight key forest countries (Brazil, Indonesia, DR Congo, Mexico, Peru, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Laos). FIP's activities are to be based on the stra-

tegic efforts of the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme. The first investment plans will be presented in 2011. The FIP Sub-Committee, which is placed under the Strategic Climate Fund's Trust Fund Committee, consists of six representatives from recipient countries and six representatives from contributor countries, including Norway. The observers include representatives of civil society, indigenous peoples, UNFCCC and other multilateral REDD+ initiatives. The programmes are implemented by the World Bank and the regional development banks.

Results achieved in 2010

The UN-REDD Programme: The programme continued to provide specialist advice and financial support for the development of national REDD+ strategies, as a result of which all nine pilot countries prepared proposals for national REDD+ programmes. Support was approved for three new countries in addition to the pilot countries, and training was provided in measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). Examples of results at country level include the development of a REDD+ register in DR Congo, the formulation of a draft national REDD+ strategy for Indonesia and progress in Vietnam's efforts to set up an income distribution system for REDD+. Seven countries are now at the implementation stage.

Through the global activities of the programme, work continued on formulating guidelines for good governance, promoting the inclusion of local communities, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders in REDD+, and income distribution systems. Protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions and promoting a Green Economy were also key aspects of the programme's normative efforts. The programme's five-year strategy for 2011-15, which was drawn up and finalised in 2010, is a continuation of the above-mentioned activities, and aims to enable more countries to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): The FCPF continued its efforts to build capacity for REDD+, and for pilot programmes for payments for verified emission reductions. Ten new countries received support for their national action plans. The Carbon Fund, which is to test various models for providing payment for reduced emissions in five countries, at national and regional level, was developed. A pilot process was also initiated to make the Readiness Fund available to more implementation partners, with a view to increasing the pace of payments. The FCPF's evaluation for the period 2008-2010 shows that it has succeeded in creating a greater understanding of what REDD+ readiness means, and in establishing an effective, transparent governance structure. Moreover, the FCPF has strengthened environmental and social standards, served as an effective forum for South-South learning, increased available funding for and political awareness of REDD+, and helped to increase REDD+ capacity at country level and among stakeholder groups. Expanding the

scope of the capacity building fund to include other partners will increase capacity.

The Forest Investment Programme: Eight pilot countries were selected in 2010: Brazil, Indonesia, DR Congo, Mexico, Peru, Laos, Ghana and Burkina Faso. It was agreed that FIP's investment plans must be based on coherent national action plans like those of the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme. In 2010, joint field visits were conducted for multilateral and other relevant stakeholders in the pilot countries. The

purpose of these visits was to provide information on and continue the dialogue regarding FIP with the specialist ministries and relevant private-sector actors, multilateral development banks, indigenous peoples, civil society, etc., and jointly plan the development of national investment strategies. All of the assignments were carried out as planned at the beginning of 2011. No funds were paid out to projects in these countries in 2010, and it is therefore too early to report on results at country level.

The follow-up evaluation of the Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative focuses on the results of Norway's intervention, not on the results achieved by the individual partner institutions. At country level, the evaluation largely gives a positive assessment of the Initiative's contributions through multilateral organisations to date. Nevertheless, the evaluation emphasises that it is still too early to draw any conclusions as to the achievement of objectives and effectiveness. As a result of the multilateral programmes, a number of forest countries now have national REDD+ plans, and REDD+ methods, guidelines and guidance have been developed at global level. This has been important to ensure the inclusion of local communities, indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders in REDD+, and to promote an equitable distribution of resources.

2. Assessments: Results, effectiveness and monitoring

All of the initiatives have been criticised for slow progress. This is due in part to requirements set for social and environmental standards, and to governance challenges. Each implementing organisation uses its own results framework. The initiatives have clearly defined long-term goals, but to some extent these goals are dependent on progress being made in the climate negotiations. The great interest shown by forest countries in participating in the programmes testifies to their belief that the programmes will produce results. It is too early to assess the long-term effect of the REDD+ Programmes, but short-term results can be documented. In the FCPF context, support has been approved for the national action plans of 17 out of 37 forest countries. Under the UN-REDD Programme, similar action plans have been approved for 12 out of 29 countries. In FIP, eight countries have been selected as pilot countries and are currently developing investment strategies that will be finalised in the course of 2011-2012.

Conservation of biological diversity and natural forest is a key element of REDD+. Safeguarding and promoting respect for the rights and knowledge of local populations, including indigenous peoples, and their participation in planning and implementing strategies, are a prerequisite for sustainability. How this aspect is to be reported on is still being discussed by the parties to the climate negotiations, but that does not impede the development of standards in the multilateral programmes. Besides complying with their own institutional guidelines

with regard to social and environmental standards, the three programmes have made a strong contribution to strengthening protection mechanisms applicable when countries themselves are to plan and implement REDD+ measures. Including indigenous peoples and civil society in REDD+ processes is one of the main focal areas of the UN-REDD Programme, and the FCPF has a dedicated mechanism for capacity building for indigenous peoples and local communities. Work is now in progress on establishing common environmental and social standards. This initiative has helped to improve the coordination of standards for the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in countries where both groups are active. Furthermore, FIP's templates include clear guidelines for consultation with and the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in planning and implementing countries' investment plans. The templates also include a special financing mechanism for indigenous peoples. Active efforts are being made to include the private sector, which will be important if REDD+ is to succeed in the long term. Women play a crucial role in natural resource management in many local communities, and it is therefore imperative that they be included in decision-making processes at the local level, and that a gender perspective is incorporated into the design of national measures. At country level, the various REDD+ initiatives will report on progress in accordance with the organisations' own procedures for results-based reporting; this is described in factsheets for the various organisations.