

UN-REDD Technical Assistance 2025 Integrated Work Plan

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1. Introduction

UN-REDD has been supporting countries with REDD+ implementation and increasing ambition and delivery of forest solutions in their NDCs, both through policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge management.

Looking to the 2030 horizon, the goal of UN-REDD is to help realise forest solutions to the climate emergency by avoiding carbon emissions and fostering carbon sequestration for at least 5 GtCO₂e per year.

Within the scope of this ambition, the UN-REDD Results Framework for the period 2021-2025 turns around four inter-related outcomes: (1) Realising forest solutions; (2) Rewarding forest solutions; (3) Enhancing forest solutions; and (4) Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions.

This 2025 integrated workplan builds on the individual work plans produced for the different UN-REDD donors (Norway, Switzerland, UK, and Korea), as follows:

- Norway contribution: UN-REDD 2022-2025 Technical Assistance (TA) Multiyear Plan and UN-REDD 2025 Technical Assistance Workplan and Budget, which were approved by the UN-REDD Executive Board (EB) on 26 October 2021 and 13 January 2025 respectively
- UK contribution: UN-REDD 2023-2025 TA Workplan and Budget, approved by the EB on 14 July 2023
- Switzerland contribution: UN-REDD 2022-2024 ASEAN Social Forestry TA for REDD+ Implementation, approved by the EB on 17 January 2022; and UN-REDD 2023-2025 African Forest Forum (AFF) Strengthening REDD+ implementation in Africa, approved by the Board on 14 July 2023
- Republic of Korea contribution: UN-REDD 2023-2027 TA for REDD+ Implementation: REDD+ Academy 3.0, approved by the EB on 31 August 2023

The 2025 workplanning process was conducted in the last quarter of 2024/January 2025 with the aim to calibrate the optimal deployment of technical assistance to countries in 2025, so to consolidate ongoing processes and harness new avenues.

This integrated workplan provides a snapshot of the UN-REDD country focus, global communications and knowledge management and core delivery in 2025. The workplan is based on the assumption that the full USD amount of funds will be available, including the USD/NOK depreciation loss in 2025, which we are addressing with Norway donor counterparts.

Overall, the UN-REDD activities in 2025 will continue to contribute to advance a number of strategic commitments of the forest and climate agenda:

- Implementing policies and investments for forest solutions, including cross-sectoral approaches and multi-stakeholder processes, particularly in the agricultural and rural-development sectors
- Supporting countries to continuously improve their forest monitoring and MRV systems, in order to ensure high integrity of REDD+ action and financing, and be able to meet requirements of evolving jurisdictional standards for REDD+ results, such as notably ART/TREES
- Supporting countries to assess and access climate and carbon finance, both upfront for implementation of their forest solutions as well as for their forest results (REDD+)

- Promote social inclusion and gender equality in forest policies and associated climate finance, with a specific focus on indigenous peoples and local communities
- Assist countries to build the necessary support regulations and institutional arrangements to ensure the environmental integrity of the mix of carbon finance options they choose to deploy, ensuring environmental integrity and social equity
- Assist forested countries in the Global South and relevant stakeholders to explore and enhance private sector investments, including through LEAF
- Support countries monitor and enhance the forest components of their NDCs

The report is structured to provide information by country and global communications and knowledge management areas. Each country section follows a similar format, presenting:

- strategic context: intended as an updated assessment from 2024 integrated workplan and earlier briefs.
- country engagement: describing the consultations held and their outcomes.
- 2025 workplan: consisting of a table with description of key deliverables mapped against the UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework outcomes.

The content for each country section varies depending on where the country stands, hence the varying level of detail provided.

2. Country Support

The following profiles provide details on the support anticipated to the current UN-REDD TA priority countries and regions during 2025, in 22 countries and one region as follows:

Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos PDR, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia; and the ASEAN region.

2.1. Argentina

Strategic context

In December 2023, a new government assumed office in Argentina and initiated a process of restructuring the National State to address public finances. One of the main measures included reducing the number of Ministries from 22 to 9 through National Decree 08/2023. This reorganization assigned the responsibilities of the former Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to the Ministry of Interior, as stipulated in Article 17, Section 48, and subsequent articles of the decree.

Further restructuring occurred in June 2024 under National Decree 484/2024, which dissolved the Ministry of Interior. Its responsibilities were absorbed by the Chief of Cabinet (Article 91 of Decree 484/2024), assisted by two Deputy Chief of Cabinet Offices. One of these, the Vice-Chief of Cabinet for the Interior, holds Ministry rank and now oversees the Subsecretariat of Environment, which institutionalizes the Dirección de Bosques (Directorate of Forests), the project's institutional partner.

These changes did not alter the roles and functions of the federal government over forests, but increased the relevance of advancing strategies to maintain the capacity of the government to maintain forest climate actions. Alternative financing sources, such as climate finance, provide a potential source of support, particularly in the context of the country maintaining progress reflected in the REDD+ Technical Annex, which was sent to the UNFCCC in January 2023, confirmed an additional 101 MtCO₂e of avoided emissions between 2017-2018. Strategic support for 2025 will continue to support Argentina’s National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets published in November 2023 (MAYDS Resolution 385/2023), with specific activities to enable the eventual participation in carbon markets at the provincial or federal level. This includes further gap analysis and information sharing activities to identify and address technical and policy issues related to ensuring environmental integrity on carbon accounting, assurance that safeguards will be addressed and respected at that all scales and maintaining adequate incentives for all relevant stakeholders.

In these activities, it is proposed that the Federal Environment Council (*Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente* - COFEMA) play a central role in fostering interjurisdictional cooperation and serve as a focus for information and capacity building.

The potential impact of the recent negotiations related to the Mercosur-EU agreement on deforestation linked agricultural commodities is still to be assessed and will be considered under the activity related to due diligence.

Country engagement

The 2025 workplan for Argentina was developed as a continuation of the 2024 workplan to address pending activities. These needs were subsequently structured into a detailed Concept Note, collaboratively prepared with the national directors of the forest and climate change offices by mid-2024, outlining the scope and methodologies. Additionally, the priorities to be addressed were validated with Argentine representatives during the UN-REDD Learning Lab held in Lima in October 2024.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Tools to raise awareness and due diligence approaches to address deforestation in Agricultural Supply Chains.	FAO	Dissemination of the OECD-FAO Business Handbook on Due Diligence and Deforestation in Agricultural Supply Chains. Will focus on livestock supply chains and leveraging on the GCF RBP activities.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Specific needs assessment undertaken and related technical advice provided to advance environmental integrity and nesting options.	FAO	

2.1 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Assessment of opportunities for accessing REDD+ climate financing	UNEP and FAO	Undertaking further capacity building and information sharing on carbon finance and integrity requirements. This activity will involve both federal level actors and provincial ministries of the environment through COFEMA (FAO and UNEP). This includes support related to assessment of requirements related to safeguards application, management and reporting (UNEP).
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2.2. Bolivia

Strategic context

Deforestation and forest degradation are two of the main contributors to climate change in Bolivia, simultaneously reducing the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and rural and local populations that depend on their environmental, social and economic functions. Bolivia has included important forest related objectives as part of its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the period 2021-2030, presented to the UNFCCC in April 2022. This NDC includes a series of goals for the forest sector to 2030, including: the reduction to 80% of deforestation with respect to its baseline for the period 2016-2020 (262,178 hectares annually); 100% reduction of deforestation within protected areas; reducing forest fires by 60% below the baseline; double the areas under comprehensive and sustainable forest management; increase the gain in forest cover by 1 million hectares, and; double the sustainable production of authorized wood and non-timber forest products.

Bolivia has been demonstrating political will at the highest level to mobilize a diversity of climate financing options. The country created the cooperation mechanism for results (MCR for its acronym in Spanish) as a strategic tool for the preservation of forests, biodiversity, the conservation of forest cultures and the adaptation and mitigation of climate change in Bolivia. In less than two years, Bolivia has made significant progress in completing the requirements with Warsaw Framework on REDD+. Most notably, the country prepared and submitted its first National Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) for technical assessment under the UNFCCC. Also, the country developed a national action plan on social and environmental safeguards, which includes a roadmap for the creation of the safeguards information system (SIS) and the summary on how safeguards are addressed and respected. In addition, Bolivia [submitted a proposal to the LEAF Coalition](#) for two subnational jurisdictions, namely the department of Pando and the Indigenous Territory of Charagua.

As a cornerstone of the country’s effort to streamline efforts towards deforestation control and sustainable forest management, Bolivia is developing the “Strategy to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation and Strengthen Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management”, which establishes measures and actions to address the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. At the same time, the Ministry of Environment and Water is promoting the development of the forest policy as an instrument to provide general guidelines for the development and implementation of biodiversity strategies and the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation. In parallel, the French Development Agency (AFD) is supporting the construction of the financing strategy for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation. Also, under the MCR and with funding from

Sweden, a benefit sharing strategy was developed for the results-based finance for emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation with particular focus on the two jurisdictions, Pando and Charagua.

In 2024, the Plurinational Constitutional Court issued a ruling addressing a challenge to Article 32.5 in Law 300 of 2012, which banned the trading of carbon market compensation mechanisms. It addressed a complaint that the ban restricted trading rights and entrepreneurial freedom, and hindered climate change efforts by preventing the use of carbon credits. The Constitutional Court declared the ban unconstitutional because it:

- Limited the rights to a healthy environment and freedom of trade.
- Violated Bolivia's international commitments, like the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, which support market mechanisms to combat climate change.
- Restricted the autonomy of Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETAs), which could benefit from using carbon credits.

The Vice-Presidency has requested clarification on the ruling, but this does not change the Court's decision. The ruling allows for the commercialization of carbon credits in Bolivia but highlights the need for specific legislation to regulate this market. Currently, Bolivia lacks a clear framework for managing and marketing carbon credits, which could hinder the development of effective projects and pose risks for the social and environmental integrity of issued credits. The challenge now is to create regulations that protect the environment and respect the rights of Mother Earth, while also leveraging carbon finance to fund site-based projects that contribute to sustainable development.

In this regard, as a first step, two supreme decrees were issued this year:

- Supreme Decree [5264/2024](#): Sets guidelines for managing and accessing climate finance.
- Supreme Decree [5270/2024](#): Amends Decree 5264 and tasks the Ministry of Economy and Finance with preparing actions for reducing greenhouse gases, including hiring necessary services

In addition, the country is preparing the creation of a Compulsory National Registry of Projects and Programs (RENAPP for its acronym in Spanish) that will function as a tool for transparency and efficiency in the management of mitigation actions and compliance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in Bolivia.

Country engagement

[Between 2010 and 2016, the Government of Bolivia received support from the UN-REDD Programme](#) to undertake a series of preparatory efforts consistent with the evolving international framework under the UNFCCC for forest carbon results-based financing, resulting in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme, mainly through FAO, provided technical support in early efforts to design and consolidate a national forest monitoring system, with a view to allow both enforcement and oversight over integrated forest management efforts and the generation of data on forests and deforestation.

Since the creation of the MCR in Bolivia and a revived interest in the agenda of forests and climate finance in Bolivia, the UN-REDD Programme has become active again since 2024 through targeted technical assistance, building on UNDP's and FAO's country engagement in this policy field. As part of UN-REDD's resource mobilization efforts for increased technical assistance until 2025, and consistent with Bolivia's preparatory efforts to secure forest carbon financing, the Government of the United Kingdom committed dedicated funding for the country. Since 2024, this UK funding is being deployed via FAO through two windows: UN-REDD's technical assistance and AIM4Forests. A dedicated five-year

program conceived to strengthen national forest monitoring systems, integrating forest resource management and facilitating access to high-quality data sets to improve MRV challenges and ensure environmental integrity, AIM4Forests deploys technical assistance on forest monitoring aspects. In addition, UNDP, with funding from the UK and Spain, has been implementing bilateral cooperation programmes on the design and implementation of Bolivia’s MCR, including technical assistance on the FREL and safeguards. Also, UNDP is implementing the GEF-8 funded Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Programme which aims at bringing investments into measures that reduce deforestation and promote sustainable development in the Amazon. These country engagements by FAO and UNDP on the provision of technical assistance and policies will be implemented under the umbrella of the collaborative UN-REDD Programme, as detailed below.

The 2025 workplan was developed by the UN-REDD Programme based on consultation with key government counterparts, UK Embassy and other stakeholders and considering the identified strategic priorities and milestones for technical assistance through both UN-REDD and AIM4Forest, as well as 2024 developments and the country context.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their NDCs	Deliverable 1.1.1. Technical inputs and policy advice for the definition of an integrated strategy/action plan to reduce deforestation and degradation, including recommendations for action plans for selected jurisdictions.	FAO, UNDP	<p>The work will build on and advance the work on the benefit sharing strategy proposed for the implementation of the MCR in two jurisdictions, including policies and measures (PAMs) and the Multi-criteria assessment for prioritization of measures/actions to address drivers of forest loss and degradation, and barriers to more sustainable forest management and strengthen the environmental, social and economic value of forests in the prioritized jurisdictions.</p> <p>Economic analysis to determine implementation costs, considering the potential and effectiveness of Policies and Measures (PAMs) in the selected jurisdictions.</p>
	Deliverable 1.1.2 Report on the legal and institutional framework to operationalize climate finance in Bolivia.	FAO	<p>Roadmap for the development of the different technical, legal, and institutional requirements for access to climate finance.</p> <p>Inputs on the legal and regulatory bases for accessing climate finance in Bolivia, considering the supreme decree and current norms, if required by the Government.</p>

			Engage country in discussion and comparative analysis of different Latin American experiences on regulatory and institutional frameworks for the operationalization of climate finance.
	Deliverable 1.1.3 Draft integrated strategy/action plan to reduce deforestation and degradation, including draft action plans for selected jurisdictions under consideration of social and environmental safeguards.	FAO, UNDP	<p>Conduct an in-depth assessment of the forest sector, including policy and institutional framework, biophysical and socio-economic conditions, and historic trends on forest loss and degradation, with a focus on selected jurisdictions.</p> <p>Prepare a draft of the integrated strategy/action plan to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including proposed action plans for selected jurisdictions through consultation workshops with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Based on the defined and prioritized PAMs contained in the strategy / action plan, identify social and environmental risks and develop environmental and social impact assessments as basis for addressing and respecting the Cancún Safeguards.</p>
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Deliverable 1.5.1 Implement the National Safeguards Action Plan	UNDP	The National Safeguards Action Plan was developed in 2024 and presented to government authorities. It identifies a series of priority actions, including design options for a safeguards information system, a grievance and redress mechanism, the preparation of a summary on safeguards information as well as environmental and social impact assessments tailored at the PAMs that will be implemented under the MCR. The technical assistance will support Bolivian counterparts in advancing in the definitions of this.
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Deliverable 2.2.1 Technical backstopping in the form of technical inputs, in relation to MRV capacities and overall eligibility, access and reporting requirements under	FAO	Complementary to AIM4Forests workplan to provide MRV technical assistance to deliver technical support and strengthen institutional capacity regarding eligibility, access, and reporting requirements under TREES and LEAF. This includes conducting a dedicated compliance assessment for

	TREES and LEAF, and technical backstopping in the preparation of TREES documentation		<p>proposed LEAF jurisdictions and providing technical support in preparing TREES documentation for selected jurisdictions</p> <p>Build institutional capacities in relation to emerging methodological approaches and tools to ensure the environmental integrity of forest carbon accounting.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 2.2.2</p> <p>Technical advice on the operationalization of Bolivia’s National Registry of Carbon Programmes and Projects (RENAPP)</p>	UNDP	<p>Provide technical assistance and capacity building, as appropriate, to the national counterparts for setting up, operationalizing and sustaining a national carbon registry. The full design and development of the digital infrastructure of the registry is subject to effective co-funding streams.</p>

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2.3. Cambodia

Strategic context

In the Updated Nationally Determined (NDC2.0) (2020), the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has committed (mostly conditional) a 42 percent reduction of national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from five economic sectors by 2030. Continuing the efforts established under the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ mechanism, the primary focus for mitigation in the NDC2.0 by 2030 will be on the Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector, which aims to achieve a 50 percent reduction in historical emissions primarily from deforestation. Additionally, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) launched the Circular Strategy on Environment in November 2023, which addresses the interconnected issues of biodiversity, climate change, and pollution through three pillars: Green, Clean, and Sustainable. The Green target is aligned with the ambitious objectives of the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN) and NDC, which aims for the FOLU sector to serve as a net carbon sink of 50 megatons CO₂eq by 2050, thereby transforming Cambodia into a carbon-neutral economy as well as expansion of forest up to 60 percent. The MoE is the leading agency for both the NDC and LTS4CN. In addition to the existing REDD+ Secretariat, MoE has initiated reforms to create robust governance to facilitate participation in the Paris Agreement through dedicated institutional arrangements, including the Interministerial Technical Working Group on Climate Change and a Carbon Credit Secretariat (CCS). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) plays an essential role in contributing to and coordinating activities within the FOLU sector.

Country engagement

On-going engagement regarding the progress of this workplan is taking place through the REDD+ and Carbon Credit Secretariats, the GCF Designated National Authority of Cambodia (NDA-Cambodia) within the MoE, and the MAFF. At the technical level, FAO and UNDP have held multiple discussions with the governmental bodies related to the work plan's scope, which has

been enriched by ongoing REDD+-related activities and progress made by MoE and MAFF. Additionally, strategic initiatives concerning climate and forest finances, such as the GCF RBP policy, were considered following MoE's request for UNDP to serve as the Accredited Entity for a National RBP Programme. This effort also encompasses engagement in carbon markets through the Carbon Market Readiness Workplan, which is currently under revision by the CCS.

On the other hand, FAO will leverage synergies through its Technical Cooperation Programme to enhance carbon market integrity by strengthening MRV systems supporting the operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN- REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Additional support to pilot REDD+ Nesting toward enhancing transparency in NDC implementation through REDD+ mechanism-Institutional arrangements & capacity building.	UNDP	<p>UNDP has been working on piloting the REDD-plus nesting (Regulatory Framework) in close coordination with the REDD+ Secretariat since August 2024, utilizing funds from UN-REDD TA and other complementary sources. The assignment is expected to be completed by June 2025.</p> <p>Additional support through the UN-REDD programme will facilitate the development of institutional arrangements and capacity building at multiple levels under safeguards, monitoring, and evaluations across different jurisdictional scales. As an integral part of the piloting exercise, UNDP has been coordinating with the REDD+ Secretariat, and other stakeholders during consultations.</p>
	Extended support for REDD+ Financial Management Mechanism and Benefit-Sharing Mechanism for enhanced transparency in climate finance and benefit sharing. This would include further consultations on detailed regulatory mechanisms, implementation procedures, and use of proceeds.	UNDP	<p>Through UN-REDD TA 2023 support, UNDP is completing the revision of the climate fund/revenue management mechanism (Environmental and Social Fund, ESF) and guidelines for the national Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM). A multi-level governance structure for the ESF and BSM, designed to manage and disburse proceeds with a specific forests/REDD+ window, is currently being defined.</p> <p>A cross-ministerial digital system for national-scale revenue management, developed in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, will be supported by UN-REDD TA. Detailed revenue management procedures and templates for all sources of funds received and distributed, including REDD+ revenues</p>

			<p>and other financial incentives, will be discussed. Both the ESF and BSM will enhance their integration within governmental institutional arrangements.</p> <p>This work will also be complemented in the preparation of NDC3.0 finance planning.</p>
1.2 Forest landscape restoration, low-carbon forest management and forest carbon stock enhancement accelerated	Support technical discussions on forest cover projection for tracking NDC, Circular Strategy on Environment and Long-Term Strategy's components beyond MRV.	UNDP	<p>The use of a new system for monitoring forest change and other climate and environmental elements, through the strengthening of the MRV system, will be supported by technical discussions at multiple levels with relevant stakeholders and governmental bodies.</p> <p>This will also consider exiting supports such as AI-based forest change monitoring. This study has been proposed to support monitoring of forest cover, reforestation and afforestation activities in line with Circular Strategy for Environment (2023-2028). It will also help to support monitoring progresses against NDC3.0 and LTS4CN commitments.</p> <p>Building on the FAO's Output 1.4 activities, as regards degradation assessment, the new Technical Cooperation Programme Project to provide technical assistance in developing a restoration plan linked to LTS4CN and Circular Strategy. This is building on a long-term engagement with Cambodia in the development and testing of plan for restoration planning.</p>
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed		FAO	<p>FAO is consulting with MAFF, on a Technical Cooperation Programme project to strengthen sustainable forest landscape management and forest-positive production in agriculture-forest frontiers. The project identified gaps in geospatial data and mapping for market compliance. It supports Cambodia in compliance to market regulation, promotes sustainable landscape management, and develops modules for forest-positive production in Cambodia.</p>

			Further consultation with relevant stakeholders will be arranged to ensure synergies and enhance collaboration through the process.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	<p><u>Monitoring and tracking of NDC and LTS4CN implementation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of the infrastructure and operationalization of the MIS system within MAFF (FA and DPS) and GDNPA/MOE supported. 2) SOP for gathering information necessary for GHG inventory for FOLU sector. 3) QA/QC mechanism/procedure to ensure the quality of data reporting by national and sub-national government department developed. 4) Capacity of the MIS administrators and agency focal points on reporting protocol and data standards MAFF (FA and DPS) and GDNPA/MOE built. 	FAO	<p>FAO in consultation with MOE and other relevant partners such as UNDP and its joint work with CCCA3, has supported the AFOLU sector reporting under Cambodia's first BTR, and is providing support to AFOLU sector NDC 3.0 development.</p> <p>In addition, a Technical Cooperation Programme project with MoE will support to develop the Cambodia 3th UNFCCC Forest Reference Level to enhance climate action and alignment to Enhance Transparency Framework. In addition, this project will also support development of a strategic action plan to achieve the LTS4CN and NDC, outlining quantified investment needs particularly on FOLU sectors.</p>

	5) Harmonized data collection process, sharing mechanism national to sub-national and across relevant sub-sectors/departments of MOE and MAFF and existing systems.		
	<p>Degradation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An official national definition of forest degradation through a participatory and multistakeholder consultative process. 2) Operational methodology for detecting and monitoring forest degradation. 3) In-house capacity to fully integrate emissions from forest degradation in future documents, proposals, and reporting as needed. <p>Degradation maps.</p>	FAO	<p>Degradation</p> <p>Activities on Degradation continue to receive support in 2025, with degradation planned to be included in the updated activity data. This work will evaluate the progress made in defining a forest degradation methodology by FAO, UNDP and other actors.</p> <p>In consultation with Government counterparts and relevant stakeholders, the national definition of degradation will be developed. Based on the agreed definition, degradation potential area will be identified with the cost and benefit analysis which will be compiled into the restoration plan contributing to the attainment of the LTS4CN as well as input into the NDC 3.0</p>
	<p>Emission Factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. QC/QA on the new EF for Shorea siamensis species. 	FAO	<p>Emission Factors</p> <p>Work continues on updating National EF, as after QA of NFI measurements several database improvement were found.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Integrate new result from Shorea siamensis species and new species to improve the EF of the Deciduous Forest. 3. Improved mixed-species allometric equations. 4. QA of NFI measurement 70 clusters (210 plots) of upland forest in SrePok Wildlife Sanctuary conducted by GDEKI/MOE. 5. Update national EF based on recent field inventories (from partial NFI and Projects) team. 		
	<p>Various-scale Monitoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Capacity developed on measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification at various scales. 2) NFMS updated with the integration of recent developments and local-scale monitoring on CFs and CPAs' actions. 	<p>FAO</p>	<p>MRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO supports activity data update until 2024 <p>Local scale monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO and UNDP support deriving activity data for CFs and CPAs of targeted areas of CASFor and continues support CF and CPA database development and mitigation analysis under UN-REDD ASEAN Social Forest Support

2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	Support consultations in preparation of full proposal under the new policy of GCF-REDD+ Results-Based Payments mainstream programme.	UNDP	UNDP and MoE have identified technical gaps based on the new GCF RBP Policy's requirements. Supported by UN-REDD TA , UNDP, along with the NDA-Cambodia and REDD+ Secretariat, are working to address the gaps in the SIS implementation, developing a Cambodia second SOI and establishing the REDD+ Registry. The UN-REDD TA support for 2025 will support the consultation process during the preparation phase of the full RBP proposal.
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Capacity development on the FOLU sector Carbon Market and support the implementation of the Carbon Market Readiness Workplan (CMRW).	UNDP	A new CMRW has been developed for the FOLU sector through extensive consultations with various partners, including FAO. The work is currently under review by several government partners before finalization. During these consultations, a capacity development plan has been integrated, which requires support to enhance the capacities of relevant ministries of the RGC on carbon markets, Article 6, RBP, and other market mechanisms.
2.3 Private-sector engagement carbon investments mobilised	Private-sector engagement strategy in preparation and implementation of NDC3.0	UNDP	In line with the deliverables under outcomes/outputs 1.1, 2.1, and 2.2., private sector stakeholders will be consulted during the preparation, planning and implementation plan of NDC3.0 FOLU sector.
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Support for NDC implementation by facilitating coordination regarding the implementation of the CEMIS, with a focus on REDD+/Forests, and for testing community-based forest monitoring systems in selected community forestry areas.	UNDP	<p>The requested support will facilitate that UNDP CO contributes to:</p> <p>1.- CEMIS has been installed on the MoE server and is currently in use. A public domain for access is in the approval process with the RGC. Following its finalization in 2023, CEMIS will require regular maintenance and improvements in 2025 to ensure efficient service. Once public access is established, CEMIS will enhance transparency in tracking the NDC and LTS4CN under the FOLU sector. A report reviewing existing systems and recommending enhancements to track REDD+ indicators is also being prepared, with completion expected by June 2025; this information requires an extensive</p>

			<p>technical discussion. UNDP will coordinate with FAO for input aligned with ongoing FAO activities.</p> <p>2.- Complementary, the ongoing UNDP’s community-based forest monitoring options will be tested in selected community forestry areas. This work will enable regular updates on resources and activities, within these areas, strengthening the national MRV system. With UN-REDD TA support, assessments to enhance MoE-led management of CPAs are underway. Additional support is needed for discussing and testing the new community-based forest monitoring (CBFM) system and building capacity in selected communities. This work will consider the approaches and efforts related to community-based forest monitoring under the UN-REDD ASEAN Social Forestry initiative.</p> <p>This effort will also utilize the NDC and LTS as baseline documents, with a new REDD+ indicator list developed by the REDD+ Secretariat. The design concept for the new tracking system has been presented at a national workshop organized by MoE and will be closely coordinated with FAO for technical harmonization across Results Framework 1.4, supported by UN-REDD TA and CASFor. UNDP has been assisting with database development and integration with CEMIS.</p>
4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action	Support the discussion and preparation of the National Registry System User Manual to contribute with support the operationalization of the Article 6 mechanism.	UNDP	The Registry is currently under development. Based on the recommendations from the RGC, the Registry system will have a national focus, encompassing all relevant sectors in the NDC with a special focus on the FOLU sector. A manual will be discussed with support from UN-REDD TA for relevant ministries, project reviewers, project proponents and relevant stakeholders/partners as FAO.

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2.4. Chile

Strategic context

Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) seeks to reduce emissions from degradation and deforestation by 20% by 2025. Since 2022, the ENCCRV has been in full implementation with an operating Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP). An updated version of the ENCCRV is currently under development.

The ENCCRV plays a key role in the achievement of Chile's sectoral commitments under its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In 2020, Chile submitted a more ambitious NDC which emphasizes the synergies between mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector. The NDC is currently being updated and in 2025, opportunities for collaboration under this process will be explored.

Chile has also accessed results-based finance under the [Green Climate Fund's \(GCF\) REDD-plus pilot programme](#) for the results achieved at the subnational level in the period 2014-2016, currently being deployed under the +Bosque project, which finalizes in 2026.

In 2024, UN-REDD provided technical assistance to facilitate Chile access diverse carbon finance opportunities, including those under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and TREES. A Financial Planning proposal for the updated ENCCRV was developed, including an assessment of key funding sources and economic analysis on the Strategy's MDAs to maximize climatic funding. A legal assessment and regulatory recommendations on the implications of article 6 and TREES for the country, and on options to facilitate the registration and transfer of mitigation results in carbon markets was also developed. An analysis of Chile's Draft Regulation for Article 6 of the PA was also undertaken.

Since 2021, Chile has a fully operational Safeguards Information System (SIS) and in 2023 submitted their second Summary of Information to the UNFCCC. UN-REDD provided technical backstopping to CONAF in the preparation of its Second Summary of Information, as well as for improving the SIS compliance indicators and accessibility. The country has also been supported to improve stakeholder accessibility to CONAF's BSP, through the ENCCRV Platform and to assess GAPS and capacity strengthening related to TREES' safeguards requirements.

In 2023, Chile [updated its Forest Emissions Reference level \(FREL\)](#) under the UNFCCC, including six regions and methodological improvements. Similarly, Chile's National Forest Monitoring System and overall GHG measuring, monitoring and reporting systems are fully operational and geared at producing consistent GHG estimations for the LULUCF sector to meet multiple reporting commitments (e.g. National GHG Inventory, the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, and REDD+ reports in the context of results-based financing).

In 2024, Chile initiated a process to enhance its FREL and methodological approach for estimating Emission Reductions (ERs). To support this effort, technical assistance was provided on methodological analyses, and scenario development. This process has significantly strengthened institutional MRV capacities and is expected to continue through 2025. Moreover, UN-REDD strengthened institutional capacities on Montecarlo analysis, by the ongoing development of a tailored Montecarlo tool for deforestation.

Additionally, the development of a Technical Annex to Chile's BTR was prioritized for 2024. CONAF prepared a Technical Annex and submitted by the end of 2024. For more details in relation to Chile's strategic context and TA 2024 activities, please refer to [UN-REDD 2023 Annual Report](#) and [2024 Integrated Workplan](#).

Country engagement

During 2024, continuous engagement has been taking place with Chile's National Forest Corporation (CONAF), particularly with the Department of Climate Change and Ecosystem Services. Strategic direction and priorities were further confirmed by CONAF during two interagency virtual coordination meetings which took place at the beginning of the year and in early September. In addition to this, FAO and UNEP held continuous coordination with CONAF over 2024 in the development of the proposed outcomes.

The active engagement with CONAF in the preparation and presentation of products in the various elements of the workplan facilitated identification of Chile's needs moving forward, as well as the priorities for 2025. In the context of the preparation of this workplan, an inter-agency call was held in December to define overarching 2025 strategic priorities for Chile's TA, and on-going and carry over 2024 priority activities.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/ programmes to deliver their	Deliverable 1.1.1 Thought piece and webinar to socialize lessons learned and best practices in accessing forests and carbon finance (RBPs, carbon markets, article 6 opportunities).	FAO	Activity: Support in identifying and sharing lessons learned and best practices from the financial planning proposal of CONAF and the legal and governance analysis regarding the operationalization of forest and carbon financing mechanisms.
Nationally Determined Contributions	Deliverable 1.1.2: Analysis and proposal of recommendations for updating the ENCCRV, contributing to the fulfilment of the NDC and its sectoral commitments, as well as with management instruments emerging under Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change, and facilitating access to forest and carbon financing.	FAO	Activity 1.1.2.a: Analyze the updated ENCCRV proposal, with an emphasis on the sections and action measures related to legal, governance, and institutional aspects, in light of the NDC and other relevant management instruments. Activity 1.1.2.b: Analyze the financial aspects of the updated ENCCRV proposal and provide a detailed cost estimate for the action measures to facilitate achievement of the Strategy's goals and access to forest and carbon financing mechanisms. Activity 1.1.2.c: Based on the analyses, prepare recommendations and proposals for institutional and governance adjustments and improvements to the ENCCRV, both from a legal and financial planning perspective.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission	Deliverable 1.4.1: Roadmap for methodological improvements towards a new FREL (Forest Reference Emission Level) and a proposal	FAO	Activity 1.4.1a: Technical backstopping in defining and documenting methodological improvements to develop a new FREL, strengthening the environmental integrity of Chile's carbon accounting framework, consistent with the NDC while allowing the integration of forest

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
factors, emissions, and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	for socializing the updated FREL methodology with key stakeholders and within the context of broader reporting processes.		carbon projects. Activity 1.4.1b: Develop a proposal to communicate adjustments/improvements and to socialize data in the context of the updated FREL's methodology, with key stakeholders and broader reporting processes.
	Deliverable 1.4.2: Document with technical inputs to meet requirements and facilitate access to forest carbon finance.	FAO	Activity 1.4.2a: Technical support and recommendations for developing an updated methodology to estimate forest degradation. Activity 1.4.2b: Support for using an updated Monte Carlo tool in line with the updated FREL methodology. Activity 1.4.2c: Technical backstopping during the review process under the UNFCCC of the Technical Annex to Chile's most recent FREL.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Deliverable 1.5.2. Guidelines document for strengthening monitoring and reporting on multiple benefits derived from the ENRVCC benefit- sharing system	UNEP	Activity In collaboration with the CONAF Safeguards Teams, help to produce an internal guidelines document for identifying/strengthening monitoring and reporting on co- benefits derived from the ENRVCC benefit-sharing system.
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Deliverable 2.2.1 Feedback and insights document on safeguards requirements from ART-TREES	UNEP	Activity: Update gap analysis document on safeguards requirements for ART-TREES, based on matrix and progress done on TA 2024.
	Deliverable 2.2.2: Document with recommendations and proposals to implement legal and governance improvements, as well as institutional and financial planning arrangements, to facilitate access to carbon financing (RBPs, carbon markets,	FAO	Activity 2.2.2.a: Develop a proposal to implement institutional and governance arrangements, legal solutions to facilitate access to carbon financing, focusing on aspects of reporting, budget planning, financing flow, and registration, traceability, and transfer of ERs, or others as appropriate, taking into account the analyses developed in 2024 and deliverable 2.1.1 on safeguards. Activity 2.2.2.b: Integrate technical inputs from CONAF and other relevant institutions in Chile, as well as consider examples from other countries

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	opportunities under Article 6).		regarding the implementation of institutional, governance, legal, and financial arrangements that enable access to carbon financing. UNEP will provide inputs and backstopping as relevant, consistent with deliverable 2.2.1. Activity 2.2.2.c: Prepare recommendations and legal advice concerning relevant regulatory proposals within the framework of creating a regulatory body under the Framework Law on Climate Change, or others as applicable, that may have implications for the proposed arrangements and measures. Activity 2.2.2.d: Provide recommendations and financial advice regarding the implementation of improvements in budget planning and other necessary financial institutional arrangements.
	Deliverable 2.2.3: Document with recommendations to support the development of technical inputs to facilitate Chile's participation in forest and carbon financing mechanisms (e.g., RBPs, carbon markets).	FAO	Activity: Support and technical recommendations for the development of inputs (e.g., submission documents, concept notes) to facilitate access to forest and carbon financing mechanisms, such as FVC, TREES, IDB's Agrolab, or others as applicable.

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2.5. Colombia

Strategic context

Colombia has a Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management formulated in 2018 (REDD Strategy), a Deforestation Control Policy adopted in 2020 (CONPES 4021), and is currently implementing the Comprehensive Deforestation Containment Plan (CPCD) within the framework of the National Development Plan 2022-2026 "Colombia World Power of Life".

In 2024, Colombia hosted the CBD COP 16, in which it presented its NBSAP updated to 2030. Also in 2024, Colombia began the process of updating the NDCs and its REDD Strategy, which will be presented at the UNFCCC COP 30 in 2025. The REDD Strategy update will be presented as an annex to the NDCs, including the harmonization of targets and indicators of the three existing policy instruments and their financial strategy, also harmonized with the NBSAP and NDC strategies.

With the government's CPCD, added to the peace negotiation process with FARC dissidents and other illegal armed groups, deforestation was reduced by 36% in 2023, from 123,517 hectares deforested in 2022 to 79,256 hectares in 2023. This is the lowest figure in 23 years. In the Amazon, deforestation was reduced by 38%, from 71,185 hectares deforested in 2022 to 44,274 hectares in 2023 (MinAmbiente 2024).

Regarding voluntary carbon markets, the Constitutional Court issued Judgment 248 of 2024 that protects the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, autonomy and self-determination of communities in the face of a REDD+ project of the voluntary carbon market, which signed a "mandate contract" with one of the communities of the territory of the "Jaguares del Yuruparí", affecting the structure of self-government. This constitutional ruling will further accelerate momentum in the country to improve the integrity of results-based finance in the country.

In Q1 2025, the consultation of the Vision Amazonia Results-Based Payment Program will be finalized. Also in 2025, Colombia will start the Prior Consultation on REDD+, payment for environmental services and carbon markets, as well as the regulation of social and environmental safeguards. These consultations, in addition to the processes to update of the NDCs, NBSAP, ENREDD+ and the process under the Joint Declaration of Intent (DCI) offer a great opportunity to enhance policy alignment and effectiveness of REDD actions.

Colombia presented to the UNFCCC the new Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) 2023-2027 in January 2024 and will present the REDD+ Technical Annex (FREL 2018-2022) in the framework of the firsts Biennial Technical Report (BTR) in the end of 2024 at the beginning of 2025.

Country engagement

The change of deputy ministers at the end of 2023 and the Constitutional Court's Ruling 248 of 2024, led to the revision of the work plan in July 2024, during the mission of the UN-REDD technical leader to LAC. Throughout the year, periodic meetings were held to monitor and adjust the programmed activities.

On December 11, 2024, a planning workshop for 2025 was held, to have a work plan agreed upon between the different technical and political areas of the ministry. The workshop was attended by more than 24 participants from different directorates and vice ministries. In this way, the first steps were taken towards the update of ENREDD+ and the priorities to be addressed by the Technical Assistance in 2025 were identified.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined	1.1.1. National, regional and territorial dialogues with multiple actors, consultations with indigenous, Afro-descendant and peasant peoples, academic spaces, dialogues with civil society and the private sector.	FAO (with support from UNEP and UNDP)	Support to the Ministry of Environment for the methodological design, systematization and strategic analysis of spaces for dialogue and consultation with indigenous peoples, local communities and multiple stakeholders, on carbon markets, Sentence T 248 of 2024, regulation of carbon markets, safeguards, and updating of the NDCs. FAO leads with the support of UNEP and UNDP in the design, development,

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
Contributions (NDCs)			registration articulation and analysis of spaces for dialogue.
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	1.1.2. National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) and Financial Strategy updated to 2030	FAO (with support from UNEP and UNDP)	Support to strengthen the updating of ENREDD+ through workshops and internal meetings of the Ministry of Environment and with other responsible entities to consolidate actions and goals for 2030. Follow-up to the formalization of the instrument. Technical table to validate the components of the strategy, the proposed actions and specify short, medium and long-term goals. Meeting by of the updated strategy. Formal adoption, publication, dissemination, socialization. (CONALDEF – CONPES – CICC – CNA/National Forest Board). Institutional arrangements for follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.
	1.1.3. Capacity building for compliance with Judgment T 248 of 2024, including the formation of a commission of experts to prepare a theoretical report, the expansion of the Consultancy for the due diligence guidelines in the protocol for REDD+ projects in ethnic territories and the training strategy aimed at indigenous peoples and black communities.	FAO (with support from UNEP and UNDP)	Judgment 248 of 2024 mandates the implementation of a training strategy on REDD+ and carbon markets from a rights-based approach. In addition, national indigenous organizations have asked FAO and several NGOs for support in developing a training strategy for Prior Consultation and international affairs. UN-REDD should continue working about “the alignment of voluntary market projects with the national accounts for REDD+, with procurator's office recommendations of circular N°9-2024. The efforts of FAO, UNDP and UNEP will be joined with those of NGOs such as WWF and TNC to develop a comprehensive training strategy that responds to both needs.
1.3 Ensuring deforestation-free commodity supply chains	Developing a forest-positive agri-food agenda	FAO, with UNDP	FAO will strengthen capacities to consolidate the links between forests and agriculture through positive agri-food chains with forests aimed at reducing deforestation, including the development of due diligence in the coffee and cocoa supply chains as one

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			of the measures to close the agricultural frontier expansion, within the framework of the commitments established under the NDCs, leveraging the capacities and previous experience of FAO Colombia, MinAmbiente, MinAgricultura, and UN-REDD. UNDP will develop pilot programs in coffee and cacao sectors, focusing on deforestation-free and sustainable production. The lessons learned and knowledge generated will be shared with key stakeholders through targeted knowledge management initiatives. This approach aims to leverage synergies with other programs, fostering opportunities to scale up efforts and expand the areas of work while driving sustainable and inclusive value chains.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	1.4.1. MRV system strengthened	FAO	It includes support to IDEAM and the Ministry of Environment in the technical accounting tables for the estimation of maximum mitigation potential and the alignment of voluntary market projects with the national accounts for REDD+. Socialization RENARE Guide and LB Methodology Annex Project Performance Evaluation Nesting pilot RENARE Training Support for the conceptualization of the SCRR-GEI accounting system.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the	1.5.1. Technical design document for a digital platform that integrates the benefit distribution system, grievance redress mechanism and	UNEP with UNDP	Support in the consultation process to strengthen and implement the benefits distribution system (SDB) for REDD+ (with support from FAO-led dialogues, see activity 1.1.1). Technical support for the design of design a digital platform that integrates SDB, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and safeguards information

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
implemen- tation of REDD+ actions	<p>safeguards information system</p> <p>Updated national interpretation of Cancun safeguards, including monitoring guidelines</p> <p>Capacity-building materials for managing, monitoring and reporting safeguards information across different scales</p>		<p>system (SIS) for unified and efficient access.</p> <p>Support to update the National Interpretation of the Cancun Safeguards, including strengthened guidelines and protocols for the application and monitoring of all REDD+ activities.</p> <p>Technical inputs for the alignment and monitoring of safeguards at multiple levels for effective application, monitoring and reporting in projects, programs with different standards.</p> <p>At the request of OPIAC and other IP organizations, UNDP will provide technical assistance and capacity building on safeguards to Indigenous Peoples national and regional organizations.</p>
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	2.1.1. Support for the application and development of pay-for-results mechanisms with high environmental integrity and effective compliance with social and environmental safeguards.	FAO	<p>According to decisions of the Ministry, technical assistance will be provided for secure access to results-based payment, including DCI and GCF. This may include evaluating existing certification methodologies and designing a methodology with high social and environmental standards, appropriate for Colombia, considering the provisions of the NBSAP.</p> <p>UNEP will support review and analysis, as appropriate, on financial inclusion, gender and safeguards for the selected mechanisms.</p>
3.1 Assessing, accelerating and improving NDC mitigation actions in the forest and land	3.1.1. Support for the update of the NDCs and the technical annex with the update of ENREDD+	FAO (supported by UNDP)	Inter-institutional technical tables, information management and technical concepts according to the demand of the Ministry of Environment

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
use sectors over time			

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2.6. Costa Rica

Strategic context

Payment for Environmental Services Programme

Costa Rica's Payment for Environmental Services Programme (PPSA) has been and continues to be a global benchmark for effective forest conservation. Despite the existence of a very positive balance of this programme, which has allowed in recent years to maintain an average of two hundred and twenty thousand hectares under protection contracts, the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA E) considered in the year 2023 to carry out an analysis of the programme to establish changes that would allow:

- i. Improve the scope and achievements intended by the Forestry Law with increased forest coverage under this programme by tripling the number of hectares of forest under protection from an average of 60,000 hectares under PES contract to 180,000 hectares per year.
- ii. Unify the PPSA into a single mechanism, avoiding duplication of structures, funding sources, and administrative efforts, to maximize efficiency in the management of available resources and the programme for the benefit of the beneficiaries and to simplify the processes for entering this type of promotion mechanism.
- iii. Maximize financial resources, both from sources such as the hydrocarbon tax and the water canon, as well as the resources the country obtains externally under the REDD+ Costa Rica strategy in the framework of international climate finance.

For this reason, after 27 years of implementation and valuable lessons learned, MINAE undertook a 2024 reform of its legislation towards a new PES scheme in the protection of forests in Costa Rica. In this new PES scheme, the following three environmental services are established:

- Recognize a base payment per hectare of protected forest: ₡21,000/ha/year.
- Recognize a bonus in pre-established areas that, due to their special conditions, accumulate biodiversity of special importance or areas that due to their fragility or deterioration, deserve to be preserved: ₡16,000 /ha/year.
- Recognize a bonus related to the protection of water resources: ₡16,000 /ha/year.

This payment can be cumulative and is given through extendable 5-year contracts. To be able to undertake a role out of this new PPSA, FONAFIFO mainly needs to:

- Update its PES operational manual, which has already been done and made official through the decree.
- Strengthen its human resources to deploy the new PPSA.

- Strengthen its IT platform (digital process flow, module for forestry professionals, module for regional offices and financial department).

Digital transformation agenda

The independent verification of Costa Rica's GCF RBP Performance Based Payment results led to identification of a unique set of evidence-based areas of improvement that has defined the framework of intervention for the digitalization of the FONAFIFO digital platform. A specific diagnostic was undertaken by UNDP in 2023 highlighting the digital innovations and the associated financial resources required to strengthen FONAFIFO digital platform.

Access to GCF PSF Concessional credit lines

FONAFIFO has shown interest in strengthening its credit role by positioning it as a leading financial intermediary for sustainable agriculture, taking advantage of its existing credit mechanisms and experience, expanding value chains and integrating coffee, cocoa, livestock and other deforestation-sensitive products into its credit portfolio. An internal UNDP task team has been settled in October to design a proposal to be submitted to the GCF PSF window.

Access to the GCF REDD+ Programme

The Costa Rican government has shown its intention to continue accessing funds from the GCF, in this case, through the new Payments for Results policy recently approved by the GCF Board. There is a road map to fulfil the requirements under this new GCF policy and present a concept note.

Process of registering REDD+ results under ART/TREES

Costa Rica is finally registering its REDD+ emission reduction results obtained in 2017 under the TREES standard. In this sense, the country requires accompaniment in this final phase of responding to the last round of findings of the Validation and Verification firm.

Costa Rica's NDC

Costa Rica's NDC commits to an absolute maximum of 9.11 MtCO₂e net emissions by 2030 including all gases and all sectors covered by the National GHG Inventory submitted to the UNFCCC. This ambitious goal is consistent with the trajectory of the National Decarbonization Plan, the Long-Term Strategy presented by Costa Rica in 2019, which seeks net-zero emissions in 2050, consistent with the 1.5 °C trajectory. Independent evaluations show how Costa Rica's commitments are the most ambitious of any developing tropical forest country (see <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries>). The National REDD+ Strategy is one of the policies and plans fully embedded in Costa Rica's NDC. Currently the country is revising working on the revision of its NDC and working on its National Decarbonization action plan.

The W+ Standard for women's empowerment

The W+ Standard provides a certification for economic development or environment projects or programs that generate increased social and economic benefits for women. These benefits can be in the form of time and labor-saving mechanisms, improved renewable energy technologies, increased leadership and/or income from the participation in forest and agriculture activities. Once measured and verified by a third-party auditor, benefits generate W+ units – a quantifiable and realized improvement in a woman's life. As a result, women not only stand to benefit from the certified project activities, but also from a portion of direct payments that are generated through sales of the W+ units and provided by the project developers

Country engagement

The country continues to work on its strategy to diversify sources of finance from both market and non-market sources to finance its REDD+ results. These sources include FCPF, GCF and the LEAF initiative under the ART/TREES standard. In addition, there is interest in the country to start exploring access to finance through financial institutions working on concessional credit lines. Therefore, UN-REDD technical assistance will support these different lines of action to ensure the sustainability of forest conservation in Costa Rica.

UN-REDD's technical assistance work plan has been discussed extensively with the Costa Rican government during a mission the week of 20 January. During this mission, meetings were held with FONAFIFO, the National Meteorological Institute (IMN), and the Climate Change office who validated these activities.

Workplan

Outcome / Output as per RF	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
Output 2.2	Support the validation and verification process of the first crediting period (2017-2021) to issue the first set of TREES credits, and the development of the registration document of the second crediting period (2022-2026).	UNDP	Continue accompanying the validation of the first registration document (2017-2021) and verification process of the monitoring document (2017-2019) undertaken by the VVB Aster Global ensuring technical comments are addressed and stakeholders (especially indigenous peoples and women) are engaged. Also, support will be provided for the development of the 2020 and 2021 monitoring report, and the development of the second registration document (2022-2026) including data on carbon soil according to the TREES standard.
Output 1.4	Support the Government in generating the SOC (soil organic carbon) emission factors	UNDP	Support the Government developing the emission factors for the SOC (soil organic carbon) to improve its REDD+ results. This information could be used to improve the updated FREL submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2025 and currently undergoing a technical assessment by the UNFCCC.
Output 1.1	Support the Government in officializing a National Carbon registry for REDD+ results.	UNDP	Support IMN, DCC, and FONAFIFO in officializing the National Carbon registry module that will serve as the registry for REDD+ results that is currently hosed under the REDD secretariat, enhancing coherency and transparency, and ensuring avoiding double counting.
Output 1.1	Support the REDD+ Technical Annex	UNDP	Support the development of the REDD+ technical Annex for the 2020-2021 period, so Costa Rica can continue to diversify its source of climate finance to pay for its REDD+ results.
	Support women's empowerment	UNDP	Women empowerment UNDP Support the certification of REDD+ activities under the W+

			Standard for women's empowerment created by Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) to measure the impact of project activities on women's empowerment and to incentivize and accelerate investments in women through an innovative benefit-sharing mechanism.
Output 2.2	Support the government access funding through the new RBP GCF Programme	UNDP	Support REDD+ secretariat on: (i) the preliminary assessment of the RBP GCF scorecard (both carbon and safeguards elements) under the new programme; (ii) the development of a concept note
Output 1.3	Support the government to scale up work on deforestation-free production, and support access to GCF PSF concessional credit lines	UNDP	In recent years, Costa Rica has been one of the first countries in the world to pilot a deforestation-free coffee due diligence programme. This activity aims to scale up this process. It is also proposed to develop feasibility studies to create specific financial instruments for climate transition, aimed at supporting sustainable agriculture and ecosystem restoration.
Output 3.1	Support the government on the NDC revision	UNDP	In the process of revising its NDC, the country is carrying out several consultation processes with a wide range of stakeholders. This activity will be focused on ensuring that information from the Forest Environmental Territorial Plan processes in indigenous territories, as well as improvements to the PES Programme, is shared in the spaces designated by the DCC for the NDC review.
	Support for the digitalization of the processes of FONAFIFO's Payment for Environmental Services programme	UNDP	This activity will focus on the update of the diagnostic conducted in March 2023 that was aimed at strengthening the platform through the digitization of PES. This exercise was carried out with the support of the UNDP digital innovation team. Once this study is updated, strengthening actions will be defined in coordination with other existing initiatives in the country such as the CAFI SS cooperation initiative and the RBPs Project.
Output 1.5	1.51.1 Inputs to the analysis and reporting of Non-Carbon Benefits (NCB) in REDD+ actions and finance	UNEP	This work will build on the previous reporting of NCB to the FCPF Carbon Fund in 2021 and 2022, the latter of which also included the updating of the baseline information with the support of UNEP. It will also include recommendations for how this can feed into reporting on safeguards, and for wider climate finance opportunities and commitments. There

	1.5.2. Capacity building sessions on REDD+ grievance redress mechanisms (GRM)		<p>will be consideration about the use of new datasets, such as on forest fires.</p> <p>The GRM capacity-building is support will be provided through a "Safeguards Clinic" within the framework of the UN-REDD LAC Safeguards and Integrity Working Group. The clinic will facilitate exchanges of international experiences and provide specific technical assistance to contribute to strengthening Costa Rica's REDD+ GRM. Main findings and recommendations will be systematized in a short summary report.</p>
Output 1.4	Support the implementation of the national system on wood forest products transability	FAO	The activity is a formal request to FAO (Sep 5,2024 from the Ambassador and permanent representative to FAO) due to the need of the forestry sector to answer the international regulations on halting deforestation and forest degradation.

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2.7. Côte d'Ivoire

Strategic context

Côte d'Ivoire has fulfilled the REDD+ readiness phase, completing each of the four pillars of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (UNFCCC) and continues to explore different ways to capture additional climate finance for the implementation of its REDD+ National strategy and zero deforestation strategy.

The country's REDD+ process receives the technical and financial support of the PROMIRE project, a GCF-funded project. The UN-REDD 2025 workplan is going to complement this support and strengthen the national process. The development of the planned activities aims the mobilization of additional climate finance, with an approach to be identified and refined in 2025 depending on the potential emissions reduction results currently under assessment.

Country engagement

Consultation with the government counterparts was carried out with the SEP-REDD+ and its team members, and the programme was approved in January 2025.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
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1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their NDCs.	Technical support provided for the update of the REDD+ national investment framework (continuation of 2023 activity)	FAO	Continuation of 2024 activity; data collection has been finalized and data is under analysis. The development of the updated version of the REDD+ national investment framework is ongoing.
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Knowledge sharing and capacity building on sustainable agriculture best practices and zero-deforestation practices	FAO	
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Update of the definition and quantification of the drivers of forest degradation in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	Strengthened analysis of the drivers of deforestation to better inform priorities for future investments (analysis also to inform the update of the national investment framework)
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Provide technical support for the institutionalization of the SNSF	FAO	Continuation of the support provided in 2024 aiming the assessment of the national context
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Continued assessment of potential emission reductions to identify a strategy for mobilizing financial resources in line with the country's results.	FAO	
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Provide technical support on legal issues at national level relating to emission reduction and carbon rights aspects and contribute to the development of the framework document guiding the	FAO	Continuing support on the definition of a potential jurisdictional approach, in case of existing and usable ER Continuing activity on the definition of Carbon right

	development of carbon rights legislation. (Continuation of actions initiated in 2024)		
	Development of the national strategy on carbon markets and for the effective functioning of the Carbon Markets Office.	UNDP	TA is being provided for the development of carbon markets framework. Intervention this year will focus on the development of the carbon markets national strategy.
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Enhancement of the AFOLU component of the NDC, building on policy alignments and field innovations between the forest, cocoa and trade sectors	UNDP	UNDP will play a coordination role for the development of NDC 3.0. TA will be provided to support this process, notably in the sector of LULUCF.
4.1 Knowledge related to the change of scale. REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and communicated to accelerate climate action.	South-south knowledge sharing on policy solutions and private-sector engagement for deforestation-free coffee & cocoa	UNDP	UNDP developed a successful blueprint on policy & partnerships for deforestation-free production and trade. UNDP also hosts a special partnership with Lavazza on deforestation-free coffee. A number of knowledge sharing efforts will be provided, including webinars, participation in global for a, mobilizing partners, and sharing commodity traceability tools with key stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire.

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2.8. Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Strategic context

The 2025 workplan for UN REDD TA for DRC builds upon the country's continuous confirmed interest in pursuing the route to accessing Results-based payment from the LEAF Coalition. With the delay incurred in implementation of REDD+ in the country in 2024, the UN-REDD Programme will focus on advancing and completing the TREES registration documents for the Tshuapa province, strengthening capacity of key stakeholders at national and sub-national level for applying and reporting of safeguards roll-out of the implementation of the Restoration Factory incubation program, a pilot project that supports local small entrepreneurs to develop bankable projects contributing to emissions reduction in the country.

Country engagement

The first half of 2024 was shaped by the delayed formation of the new Government's cabinet following the re-election of President Felix Antoine Tshisekedi in December 2023. The cabinet was only finalized by late May 2024. Despite this initial uncertainty, progress was achieved in advancing DRC's REDD+ agenda, thanks in part to continued collaboration with UN-REDD.

During the in-country mission right before the elections, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (retained in the new cabinet in May 2024) reaffirmed the critical role of UN-REDD's support in facilitating the registration of ART TREES. This step is key for DRC to unlock results-based payments under REDD+. Despite implementation delays in the post-election period, several significant milestones were reached:

- Establishment of ARMCa4: The Government created a national authority to regulate carbon markets (ARMCa4). While the structure remains non-functional as of December 2024, this represents a foundational step forward.
- Policy Dialogue on GCF-REDD+ RBPs: High-level discussions with senior Government officials raised awareness and enhanced engagement in the ongoing dialogue on GCF-REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs).
- South-South Knowledge Exchange: in October 2024, DRC participated in a South-South exchange in Indonesia alongside delegates from Indonesia, Brazil, Ecuador, Cambodia, and Costa Rica. This event fostered valuable knowledge sharing on REDD+ implementation and results-based payment mechanisms.
- Advancing Carbon Markets and NDC Implementation: a project document on carbon markets and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) implementation was finalized and submitted for approval to the FONAREDD Secretariat. Additionally, a strategic meeting with the Ministry of Finance explored innovative financing instruments for NDC implementation. Also, support was provided to FONAREDD-CAFI for implementing an innovative south-south cooperation investment program to enhance NDC implementation in the LULUCF sector.
- Key Assessments Conducted:
 - o *Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms*: Analysis of national and sub-national mechanisms emphasized the need to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks for future design.
 - o *NFMS Institutionalization*: An assessment identified coordination challenges, budget constraints, and capacity limitations impacting the National Forest Monitoring System's functionality.
 - o *ART TREES MRV in Tshuapa Province*: A gap analysis was initiated with support from the Ministry of Environment. Preliminary findings revealed technical and financial capacity challenges and unclear institutional roles in MRV.
- Focus on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: A technical brief on the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, along with their access to climate finance, was finalized and is set for publication soon.
- Strengthening UN-REDD Coordination in DRC: The recruitment of a UN-REDD Technical Advisor, based in DRC, is underway and will be finalized in January 2025. This role will enhance support for REDD+ coordination in the country.
- Restoration Factory incubation programme launched: Implementation of the business incubation programme (Restoration Factory) to support Smallholder Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to develop bankable projects contributing to emissions reduction was launched: with i) the contracting of the institution (Bridge for Billions) to provide the platform for the capacity-building support; ii) a scoping study brief, including an analysis of potential intervention areas, LSO capacities and recommendations for optimizing the program's effectiveness was completed, iii) the incubation Program's framework document that

includes overall structure, content curriculum, general organization and delivery modalities was produced, and iv) a call to invite partners was sent out.

With the groundwork laid in 2024, the operationalization of ARMCa, progress on ART TREES registration, and the establishment of the national REDD+ registry, are amongst the priorities to accelerate DRC’s REDD+ agenda in the coming year. UN-REDD remains committed to supporting these efforts, ensuring DRC’s strides toward results-based payments and sustainable climate action.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
Overall support to REDD+ implementation coordination in the country	REDD+ Implementation Advisor in place	UNEP	The person will ensure proper follow-up of the overall UN-REDD TA in DRC and will support REDD+ implementation coordination in the country, working with Government and non-government key stakeholders.
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Policy dialogue conducted to align REDD+ with other sectors in the economy.	UNEP	AFF Policy Dialogue on Aligning REDD+ with other sectors of the economy in DRC
	Advisory support to the national REDD+ investment portfolio, with a focus on the FONAREDD projects on land policy reform and REDD+ Integrated Development Program in the former Orientale Province	UNDP	The FONAREDD portfolio is key for the national REDD+ agenda and NDC implementation. TA from UN-REDD will serve to enhance implementation, while enhancing ambition in the LULUCF component of the NDCs.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Jurisdictional MRV: Strengthening the capacity of the provincial coordination and local government of TSHUPA (effort in the framework of the preparation of the ART-TREES registration document submission)	FAO	The MRV function plays a crucial role in monitoring and reporting on efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Currently, while forest reference levels in forest provinces are available, support for MRV is not effective to these provinces. This activity will make it possible to train (technical capacity building and purchase of small equipment: GPS, laptop, Desktop, etc.) the potential actors who will be involved in the deployment of the MRV system.
	Drafting of an interministerial decree and/or procedure manual for the institutionalization of the NFMS, with a view to facilitating its operationalisation and securing public funding.	FAO	
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	Functioning SIS website, roadmap developed for continued improvement.	UNEP	- Support will focus on having a functioning SIS website, along with a strengthening of the SIS website and database. A roadmap for continued improvement will also be developed.
	National REDD+ Registry established.	UNEP	National REDD+ Registry development, in complement to the support provided by USFS
	Subnational capacity on TREES built, with focus on demonstrating TREES safeguards conformance by engaging relevant governmental entities in the Tshuapa Province (Governor, MEDD staff, etc), but also IPs and LCs.	UNEP	Currently, safeguards capacity on TREES is limited to key stakeholders at the national level. The TREES assessment exercise conducted highlighted the limited awareness and knowledge

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			of safeguards in the Tshuapa Province, the very jurisdiction for which DRC submitted the proposal to the LEAF Coalition. It is important, therefore, to accelerate capacity building on TREES in this province to allow effective participation of stakeholders, safeguards information gathering, and political support to advance with TREES and LEAF process at the subnational level.
2.1 Results- based payments for accessed measured, reported and REDD+ verified results.	<p>Gap analysis and development of the roadmap for the submission of the registration document</p> <p>Support for the development of the ART-TREES registration document - Focus on carbon accounting aspects</p> <p>ART TREES registration document finalized</p>	UNEP FAO	- Registration documents encompass safeguards inputs for TREES Registration Document and TREES monitoring report. Includes development of plans for conformance for safeguards outcome indicators, where needed, and support to implement initial TREES stakeholder engagement process (UNEP)
	Assessment of the Ministerial Order No. 047/CAB/MIN/EDD/AAN/MML/05/2018 on procedure of approval of REDD+ investment and suggestions/guidelines for updating.	FAO	
	Development of a concept note for access to GCF REDD+ RbPs.	UNDP	Following the recent GCF policy decision on REDD+ financing, the country will assess prospects for a submission, and has formally requested UNDP support on that. Technical assistance will include the assessment of the GCF REDD+ scorecard, preparing a roadmap,

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.			mobilising finance (for preparatory and capacity-building work in 2025-2026) and initial stakeholder engagement.
	Elaboration of a national guideline for a benefit-sharing mechanism	FAO	As a result of the analysis undertaken in 2024
	Technical support on carbon rights issues in the ART-TREES submission and overall technical support in the preparation of the ART-TREES registration document	FAO	Continuation of 2024 support
	Support the inception and provide advice for the effective implementation of the FONAREDD programme on NDCs financing & carbon markets.	UNDP	FONAREDD is about to finance an ambitious programme on NDC financing & carbon markets capacities. The programme will strengthen the policy and institutional framework, as well as infrastructure on carbon markets and NDC.
	Development and submission of ART-TREES concept note for PI-REDD Haut Uele	UNDP	Development and submission of ART-TREES concept note for PI-REDD Haut Uele
2.3 Private-sector Forest carbon investments mobilised	Implementation and up-scaling of a business incubation programme (the Restoration Factory initiative) focused on enterprises that place restoration/conservation/sustainable land use management at the heart of their business model	UNEP	Implementation of the Restoration Factory incubation program, including i) delivery of training sessions and access to online incubation workspaces

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			for participants, support to LSOs, monitoring program progression, etc.: ii) Organizing online or in-person group sessions (minimum one per month) for the duration of the incubation program.
	Report/white paper to inform public and private stakeholders to capitalize on available financing options for REDD+	UNEP	A report that will not only map the stakeholders required to advance REDD+ investments but also advise on how best to do it. It will take into account all aspects of a deal and such as Due Diligence and project opportunities and investors interested. It will also map the lessons learned from the roundtable events.
	National roundtable/ dialogue to advance REDD+ investments	UNEP	An event to bring together the relevant local stakeholders in the DRC as a way to not only increase capacity in the country but also direct more climate finance to the projects/initiatives in the country.
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time.	Support NDC review, implementation & monitoring arrangements, with emphasis on the national REDD+ measures and lessons (NDC/FOLU)	UNDP	UN-REDD TA will be provided to ensure that the rich experience of DRC on REDD+ (including FONAREDD, and most recently the engagements on carbon markets) is well captured and aligned with NDC ambition. In addition, UN-REDD TA

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			will support NDC monitoring, in line with the new ETF by the UNFCCC.
	Support Global South partnerships for financial instruments for NDC/forest acceleration	UNDP	In the pathway to the climate COP30 summit at the end of the year, DRC is engaging in diverse Global South initiatives on financing & technical instruments that will help implement NDC/forest commitments.

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2.9. Ecuador

Strategic context

Ecuador has been a significant partner in the UN-REDD Programme since 2011, emerging as a leader in implementing REDD+ under the UNFCCC framework. The country has made notable progress in reducing emissions from deforestation, with a reported reduction of over 28 million tons of CO₂ between 2008 and 2014. This achievement has been supported by international collaboration, including a USD 41 million Green Climate Fund (GCF) grant in 2016 that enabled Ecuador to advance its forest conservation efforts through the PROAmazonía Programme, which concluded in November 2023. This financial support was pivotal in Ecuador’s readiness to transition into the performance-based finance phase of REDD+.

Ecuador is committed to securing continued performance-based finance beyond 2024, particularly through the GCF and other international mechanisms. The country is working to maintain its access to results-based payments (RBP) under the GCF’s REDD+ initiative, ensuring that the financial flows required to support long-term REDD+ implementation remain stable. These efforts are crucial to maintaining momentum in Ecuador’s climate action programs, as the country aims to achieve its ambitious targets outlined in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the long-term goal of net-zero emissions by 2050, as outlined in Executive Decree 059-2021. The GCF’s results-based payment mechanisms, which reward measurable reductions in deforestation and forest degradation, will continue to play a critical role in financing Ecuador’s REDD+ objectives and broader climate commitments.

The financial partnerships with Norway and Germany, through the KfW REM and LEAF, have provided additional support, with a combined total of USD 50 million and EUR 11 million for emission reductions from 2015 to 2019. Ecuador has made substantial progress in securing these funds, and sustained access to international financial support will be a priority for 2025. Beyond REDD+, Ecuador’s approach to climate finance includes exploring concessional finance to support low-carbon, deforestation-free production and climate resilience. Concessional finance mechanisms, which offer lower-cost funding for climate action projects, are essential for scaling

up sustainable land-use practices and ensuring that Ecuador's transition to a green economy is economically viable and socially inclusive.

The integration of concessional finance into Ecuador's climate agenda is key to unlocking additional resources for its REDD+ strategy and broader sustainable development initiatives. This includes promoting financing for activities related to agroforestry, sustainable land management, and green agriculture, which can further reduce emissions while contributing to rural development and poverty alleviation. Concessional finance will also enable Ecuador to strengthen the financial viability of its national sustainable deforestation-free trade initiative, which promotes sustainable coffee, cocoa, and other commodities.

Ecuador's updated National REDD+ Action Plan (2026-2030) will align closely with its NDC and climate finance goals. The country will continue to focus on integrating REDD+ actions with the global carbon market, particularly through platforms like ART/TREES and financial sources like the LEAF Coalition. These market-based solutions ensure that Ecuador can attract international investments that align with its long-term climate and forest conservation objectives. In 2025, Ecuador will finalize its participation in ART/TREES, solidifying the registration of emission reductions from the 2017-2021 vintage periods, and continue to strengthen its monitoring and verification systems to ensure accurate carbon accounting.

The finance sector's role in driving Ecuador's climate strategy cannot be overstated. As the country integrates climate finance into national policies, it will work to deepen collaboration between the ministries of agriculture, environment, foreign trade, economy, and finance, as well as with private sector actors. Ecuador's sustainable deforestation-free trade initiative, which promotes traceable and sustainable supply chains, will be a critical avenue for linking climate action with financial markets. Partnerships with international corporations, such as Lavazza and Silva-Cacao, are already advancing this initiative by creating demand for sustainable, deforestation-free products. Ecuador's continued focus on strengthening its governance systems for REDD+ and climate finance will ensure that the benefits of these efforts are equitably distributed, particularly among Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), who are crucial to the success of forest conservation and sustainable production.

In 2025, Ecuador will also prioritize further refining its REDD+ governance framework, ensuring it is fully aligned with national and international climate commitments. This will include developing a comprehensive benefit-sharing system for local communities, ensuring that carbon finance supports regional development and livelihoods. Integrating this governance structure with the broader climate finance strategy will help ensure that all stakeholders, from government institutions to private sector partners, work collaboratively toward the shared goal of a deforestation-free, low-carbon economy.

Through the continued engagement with international financial mechanisms, such as the GCF and LEAF, Ecuador will secure the resources needed to implement its climate and forest conservation objectives. Concessional finance will support the transition to a more resilient and sustainable economy while linking the REDD+ framework to sustainable production initiatives, fostering greater market opportunities for deforestation-free products. As Ecuador strengthens its participation in the global carbon market and its governance systems, the country is poised to make significant progress in 2025, securing environmental and economic benefits for its people and demonstrating leadership in forest-based climate finance.

Country engagement

UN-REDD successfully generated the necessary country engagement to develop Ecuador's annual work plan based on action dialogues, lessons learned, and experiences from the previous year. This approach ensured that the work plan was grounded in real, on-the-ground progress and

challenges, making it a more effective and contextually relevant tool for advancing REDD+ goals. Key activities included:

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations:** UN-REDD facilitated inclusive consultations with national and local stakeholders, including government representatives (MAATE, MAG, AGROCALIDAD), Indigenous communities (REDD+ NATIONAL TABLE IPS&LCS leaders), and private sector (PACCARI, LAVAZZA, SILVACACAO) international cooperation (Ricardo Energy & Environment, EDF/JTAP, USFS/SHUFFLE, EMERGENT) and UK and Norway Ecuador country delegates. These action dialogues shaped the work plan, ensuring it reflected the priorities and needs of all involved. This collaborative process ensured broad ownership and alignment with national REDD+ objectives.
- **Strengthened Role of MAATE:** A cornerstone of the annual work plan was the leadership role of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition (MAATE), which continued to guide the strategic direction of REDD+ actions. UN-REDD worked closely with MAATE to ensure all proposed activities aligned with Ecuador's environmental policies and the broader climate agenda, emphasizing their stewardship in driving REDD+ implementation.
- **Collaboration with MAG:** In addition to MAATE's leadership, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) played a crucial role in ensuring that agricultural policies and REDD+ objectives were aligned. Through this collaboration, the annual work plan incorporated measures for deforestation-free production systems and sustainable agriculture, especially for key commodities like coffee and cacao, reinforcing the synergies between land use and climate action.
- **Institutional Capacity Strengthening:** UN-REDD provided technical assistance to strengthen key government institutions, particularly in MRV systems, environmental law, carbon markets, forest management, deforestation-free, NDC, and climate finance. These efforts were directly integrated into the annual work plan to ensure the country's institutional capacity was aligned with the execution of REDD+ activities.
- **Private Sector and International Partnerships:** The work also included fostering partnerships between local producers and international companies, enabling the design of deforestation-free credit lines, and ensuring that Ecuadorian commodities met international sustainability standards. These commercial agreements were crucial to the plan and contributed to the national and global climate agenda.
- **Alignment with Global and National Climate Goals:** The annual work plan was also aligned with Ecuador's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and post-2025 REDD+ actions. By integrating forest restoration, cross-sectoral collaboration, and a clear focus on sustainable practices, the work plan provided a comprehensive roadmap for achieving Ecuador's climate goals.

Through action dialogues, the leadership of MAATE, and close collaboration with MAG, UN-REDD ensured that Ecuador's 2025 annual work plan was grounded in the past year's experiences, providing a well-coordinated, actionable, and collaborative framework to advance REDD+ and sustainable development.

In 2025, UN-REDD's support to Ecuador will focus on finalizing the registration of emission reductions under ART/TREES, ensuring the country's full certification and access to financial resources through LEAF for the 2022-2026 period. This will involve ongoing technical assistance (TA) to strengthen the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system, safeguards measures, social inclusion, and legal compliance, particularly regarding benefit-sharing mechanisms. A key priority will be to address the inclusion of carbon emissions from forest degradation, building on previous capacity-building efforts. Additionally, TA will support the

design and implementation of new credit lines for deforestation-free producers in collaboration with public banks and establish a robust certification and traceability system to ensure alignment with REDD+ objectives. Efforts will also facilitate commercial partnerships between local producers and national/international companies, supporting Ecuador’s integration into sustainable and deforestation-free markets. Furthermore, work will be advanced on the Ecuador Zero Carbon program and the development of the post-2025 REDD+ Action Plan, ensuring alignment with the country’s second NDC and reinforcing its commitment to sustainable development and climate action.

Workplan

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
<p>1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programs to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions</p>	<p>Policy Coordination for REDD+ Integration Support cross-sectoral policy design to integrate REDD+ into key deforestation-driving sectors such as agriculture and infrastructure. This includes fostering institutional coordination, multi-stakeholder engagement, and tailored incentives to promote sustainable practices and equitable benefits. Facilitate the development and promotion of financing arrangements to scale up REDD+ action by engaging diverse funding sources—including fiscal transfer schemes, corporate investments, international climate finance, economic incentives, credit schemes, results-based payments (RBPs), public investments, development and commercial banks, national budgets, and commodity trade boards—to ensure sustainable and</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Two national REDD+ Roundtable events will be supported, fostering dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders to advance forest conservation and sustainable development goals. Additionally, efforts will focus on managing and mobilizing funding to sustain and scale the implementation of <i>Planes de Vida</i>, ensuring long-term support for reforestation, conservation, and social inclusion initiatives. Communication materials are to be produced, including two newsletters, one systematization document, and one workshop report. These materials aim to document progress, share knowledge, and foster engagement among stakeholders, supporting the goals of reforestation, conservation, and social inclusion. Continue supporting the implementation and sustainability of <i>Planes de Vida</i> by facilitating the management and mobilization of funding resources. This includes strengthening financial mechanisms to ensure the effective allocation of resources for long-term goals,</p>

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	<p>impactful implementation. Integration of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' Development Plans: Facilitate participatory planning processes to ensure the integration of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' development plans into national and jurisdictional REDD+ programs (workshops & Grants)</p> <p>Support the Update of the REDD+ National Action Plan (2026-2030): Provide technical assistance to revise the REDD+ National Action Plan, aligning it with the latest policies, global commitments, and emerging priorities, including actionable strategies for implementation and monitoring. Document best practices and lessons learned to support scalable and replicable approaches across other REDD+ initiatives (KM and LLS documents on FPIC, Planes de Vida, Grant 's experiences)</p>		<p>empowering local communities, and fostering partnerships with public and private stakeholders to enhance impact and resilience. Support the update of REDD+ Action Plan 2026-2030 (UNDP _FAO). The UN's support for the REDD+ National Action Plan (2026–2030) will align it with global and national frameworks, foster inclusive stakeholder engagement and promote actionable strategies like decentralized approaches, robust MRV systems, and innovative finance mechanisms. It will also enhance institutional coordination, capacity-building, and social inclusion to ensure transparency, sustainability, and measurable results.</p> <p>Collaborate with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and national banks to create products that incentivize deforestation-free practices, such as green bonds, low-interest loans, and impact investment funds.</p>
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Deforestation-Free Finance Mechanism: Support the design and propose financial instruments to redirect public and private capital	UNDP FAO	Strategy (local producers, including IPs organizations ' capacities, will be strengthened, the national certification of def – free will be

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	<p>toward financing deforestation-free commodities (in direct collaboration with IFIs and national banks)— UNDP.</p> <p>Standards Integration Framework: Create a framework to integrate deforestation-free standards into global, regional, and national commodity platforms (support with UNCTAD, ITC, and others) – UNDP</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>Pilot Programs for Scaling Private Sector</p> <p>Engagement: Launch and document results from pilot initiatives, including multi-stakeholder platforms and public-private partnerships, aimed at scaling private sector engagement in deforestation-free supply chains. (Newsletter, documents, webinars, workshops) -UNDP</p> <p>Policy Guidance for Importing Markets: Provide targeted, evidence-based guidance to support national and multilateral policies for sourcing and procuring deforestation-free commodities in crucial importing countries and regions (systematization and PPTs) - UNDP.</p> <p>Knowledge Products and Advocacy Materials: Produce and disseminate knowledge products, such as case studies and lessons learned, showcasing successful</p>		<p>implemented and commercial agreement will be signed). Provide recommendations on integrating deforestation-free objectives into national policies, regulatory frameworks, and trade agreements, fostering an enabling environment for sustainable commodity production (collaboration with private companies, ITC and UNCTAD).</p> <p>Propose financial instruments aimed at redirecting public and private capital toward deforestation-free commodity production.</p> <p>Collaborate with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and national banks to create financial products, such as green bonds, low-interest loans, and impact investment funds, that incentivize deforestation-free practices.</p> <p>Assist national financial institutions (private and public) in generating financial context and the development and/or improvement of financial instruments to promote sustainable deforestation-free production.</p>

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	<p>initiatives and strategies for replication and scaling (regional workshop, interaction with Colombia, Ecuador, Vietnam, and Ethiopia) - UNDP/FAO</p> <p>Data collection strategy: Identify gaps in agricultural supply chains that meet deforestation due diligence criteria and propose strategies to fill these gaps in consultation with the Interministerial Committee to ensure consistency with international regulation and policy frameworks—FAO.</p> <p>Data governance framework Definition of data governance, including ownership, security, and sharing standards, with a specific focus on producer information, after consultation with the SAFE program to validate progress on similar activities - FAO.</p> <p>Due diligence training Coordinate workshops to apply the due diligence manual and the available monitoring tools to comply with the international regulations on deforestation-free commodities supply chains - FAO.</p>		
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected,	Summary document and targeted recommendations	UNEP	This will help support MAATE to ensure that national efforts to address and respect

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
monitored, and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	related to capacity building and knowledge exchange sessions about i) Safeguards Information Systems, including information and indicators related to TREES, ii) Grievance Redress Mechanism design and implementation, iii) Benefits sharing, and iv) nesting approaches.		safeguards yield a broad range of environmental and social policy goals and non-carbon benefits, particularly enhanced ecological and livelihood resilience, food security, employment, and green economic recovery. Support will take place in the context of participation in sessions organized and facilitated by the UN-REDD Working Group on Safeguards and Integrity for the LAC region. UNDP will support this activity.
Output 2.1 Results-based payment accessed for measured, reported, and verified REDD+ results	Support countries and jurisdictions that meet eligibility requirements for and access RBPs from multiple sources, focusing on the environmental integrity and quality of results. Assess the country's eligibility requirements for and access RBPs from GCF RBP's window, focusing on the environmental integrity and quality of results.	UNDP, FAO	Using PLANT tool and FAO's tool on carbon accounting (screening MRV and carbon accounting) Analyze the technical aspects and requirements for the GCF RBPs to develop the second reference level. UNEP will support the analysis related to safeguards and co-benefits.
Output 2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Provide technical assistance to countries in meeting eligibility requirements and preparing the necessary documentation for ART-TREES certification and participation in emerging carbon markets, ensuring alignment with current and future provisions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. ART-TREES Validation and Verification process advanced	UNDP, FAO	Overall, technical assistance from UNDP and FAO will be provided. UNEP will provide complementary feedback and review related to safeguards and co-benefits aspects. Advice and direct assistance will be provided to accompany the Ministry MAATE through the validation and verification stage for the first crediting period under ART-TREES (2017-2021)

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	Capacity Building and Integration of Ecuador into Carbon Markets enhance Ecuador's capacity and strategic framework for engaging with carbon markets. This fosters effective participation in voluntary and regulated markets while addressing key challenges such as land ownership regulations and private sector engagement.	UNDP/FAO	Comprehensive training materials with session reports documenting participation and outcomes; a scenario assessment report analyzing risks, opportunities, and impacts of deforestation-free practices; a private sector roadmap outlining actionable steps for sustainable investments; complete workshop documentation including key discussions and agreed actions; technical guidance from Climate Focus on climate finance and land-use planning; and an updated land ownership regulation framework to support sustainable and deforestation-free policies. UNEP will provide complementary feedback and review related to safeguards and co-benefits aspects related to carbon markets.
3.1 NDC mitigation actions in the forest and land use sector assessed, accelerated, and enhanced through time	Facilitate high-level policy coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogues to review, align, and enhance NDC forest-related targets and actions. Integrating REDD+ into Ecuador's NDC to ensure alignment of forest conservation and sustainable land-use practices with the country's climate goals under the Paris Agreement.	UNDP FAO	Support revising the executive document for the submission of the second NDC to the UNFCCC, ensuring that it reflects the latest climate data, aligns with updated national priorities and incorporates enhanced strategies for emissions reductions, adaptation, and sustainable development. This revision will include strengthening the integration of sector-specific actions, such as those for deforestation-free commodities, and ensuring that the document meets UNFCCC guidelines while maximizing its impact on national and international climate commitments.

Outcome/Output As per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies

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2.10. Ethiopia

Strategic context

Ethiopia, renowned as the birthplace of Arabica coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.), is invested in advancing the sustainability and traceability of its coffee sector as it is critical to the Ethiopian economy. As one of the world's leading coffee producers, Ethiopia's government and private sector stakeholders are working to implement innovative tools and systems to ensure increased viability of the sector, sustainable farming practices, mitigate deforestation, and improve traceability from farm to export. Forest coffee, semi-forest coffee, garden coffee, and plantation coffee are the four types of coffee produced in Ethiopia, accounting for 10%, 35%, 50%, and 5% of total coffee production, respectively¹. However, challenges remain, including fragmented supply chains - coffee is grown mainly by about 4 million small holders on small plots, sometimes half a hectare. Other issues include limited infrastructure in rural areas, and the integration of middlemen, which hinder complete visibility and traceability in the coffee sector. Ethiopia has made considerable strides in enhancing the traceability and sustainability of its coffee supply chains through the use of mapping and data technology but some gaps remain including, improved stakeholder collaboration, sustainability incentives for farmers, and technology access, among others.

To support Ethiopia in advancing more in the REDD+ progress, African Forest Forum, in partnership with UN-REDD, the Ethiopia's REDD+ Secretariat organized a National Policy Dialogue in the Country. The dialogue, attended by 24 policy actors, aimed to strengthen integration of REDD+ across relevant key sectors for better coordination among sustainable development strategies and policies. During this event, the Ethiopian Forestry Development (via its Deputy Director) highlighted the capacity building needed by Ethiopia to enable the country to access the 75 million USD potential payment from the [bilateral deal](#) signed between Norway and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

A request for support from EFD was addressed to UNEP in mid-December, highlighting the need for capacity building on addressing and respecting safeguards in general, accompanied by an urgent need for specific support on ART-TREES for Trees Registration Document (TRD) and monitoring report was expressed by the Coordinator Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

Country engagement

As part of the AFOLU measures in the NDC, the country is working on improving the coffee sustainability and traceability systems, with the support of UNDP through a GEF forests & land-use project. The country has requested that the policy and partnership solutions on deforestation-free production and trade that UNDP has conducted in Ecuador, in part under the framework of UN-REDD, be shared, adapted and piloted in Ethiopia, in a South-South collaboration spirit.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Advisory support to the national Deforestation-Free coffee process	UNDP	The country is implementing a GEF-funded project on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) with a goal of preventing further forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into coffee value chains and the food system. Additional TA, based on lessons from other UN-REDD countries like Ecuador and Costa Rica, will help address gaps to enhance national traceability.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	Safeguards elements of the TREES Registration Document and Monitoring Report produced, Institutional capacity on safeguards strengthened	UNEP	The support will focus on TREES safeguards capacity building at the national level first, within the Environment and Forestry Department, aiming at developing TREES Registration Document, and TREES monitoring report, but also at key subnational levels as necessary depending on which of the country's four forest biomes are prioritized to generate the emission reductions.
2.3 Private-sector Forest carbon investments mobilised	Report/white paper to inform public and private stakeholders to capitalize on available financing options for REDD+	UNEP	A report that will not only map the stakeholders required to advance REDD+ investments but also advise on how best to do it. It will take into account all aspects of a deal and such as Due Diligence and project opportunities and investors interested. It will also map the lessons learned from the roundtable events.

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2.11. Ghana

Strategic context

Ghana's place in the world stage with regards to climate and forests is well recognized.

Ghana has significantly advanced in implementing its REDD+ strategy, which was developed and adopted in 2017, just after the Paris Agreement was concluded. Ghana has currently two REDD+ investment programmes under implementation, with distinctive regional and ecozone approaches: The Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) and the Ghana Shea

Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP). The GCFRP is the first REDD+ program to be developed in Ghana. It is jointly coordinated by the Forestry Commission – through its Climate Change Directorate and the National REDD+ Secretariat – and the Ghana Cocoa Board. GCFRP is financed by the Carbon Fund through a REDD+ performance-based finance modality. GSLERP is funded by the Green Climate Fund.

In June 2019, Ghana signed two Emission Reductions Payment Agreements (ERPAs) with the World Bank as a Trustee for the Carbon Fund (Tranches A & B). In April 2020, the World Bank declared all conditions of effectiveness to the ERPAs to have been fulfilled and USD 1.3 million as upfront advance payment was received in September 2020 to support Program implementation. The Benefit Sharing Plan, which gives guidance on the sharing of Carbon Benefits has been finalized and disclosed. The BSP has provided Ghana with very useful experience on what is required for benefit sharing to inform its engagement other carbon market opportunities. More recently, a governance mechanism with multi-stakeholder membership, to oversee and monitor the BSP has been set up at the national level.

Ghana submitted its First Monitoring Report to the Carbon Fund in 2021 with results for the second half of 2019, the validation and verification was successfully concluded in August 2022. At the end of January 2023, Ghana received its first Emission Reduction payment of USD 4,862,280 from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund for emission reductions of 972,456 tons of carbon emissions (tCO₂eq), for the first monitoring period (June to December 2019), achieved by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and enhancing carbon removals through afforestation and reforestation in Ghana's Cocoa Forest landscape. The second Monitoring Report containing ERs for 2020 and 2021 was submitted early 2023, and in March 2024 the Validation verification Body was able to verify that the ERs generated by the GCFRP Program were quantified in accordance with the FCPF verification criteria and totalled 3,379,161 tCO₂e ([Verification Report](#)). The third Monitoring Report containing ERs for 2022 and 2023 is currently being revised by an independent accredited Validation and Verification Body to ensure that the reference level and estimated ERs are accurate and free of material misstatements, errors, or omissions. Upon successful validation and verification, Ghana could receive Emission Reduction payments from the FCPF Carbon Fund for the reporting period spanning from January 1st, 2022, to December 31st, 2023.

Ghana submitted a Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) proposal in 2021 and was selected as one of five countries to sign a Letter of Intent with Emergent, making it the first African country to do so. Supported by UN-REDD, with FAO and UNEP in the lead, the LEAF proposal covers a jurisdictional area of 10 Southwestern regions on the Togo Plateau, the Transitional Zone and parts of the Coastal Zone. A Letter of Intent was negotiated and signed with Emergent – the LEAF financial representative – during the UNFCCC COP 26 in Glasgow in November 2021. LEAF uses the ART/TREES Standard. Ghana has joined ART/TREES and UN-REDD has been supporting Ghana to meet the requirements of the Standard and to access RBPs from the LEAF coalition. The country has reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation against the 2005-2014 reference level and calculations have indicated that Ghana has also reduced emissions against a TREES-compliant crediting level. With support from UN-REDD, Ghana successfully registered its first TREES Registration Document (TRD) and first TREES Monitoring Report (TMR) in 2023, becoming the third country to do so globally and the first African country to propose ERs under TREES. UN-REDD technical support enabled a significant milestone for Ghana by becoming the first country to enter into an ERPA with Emergent, that positions Ghana to supply the LEAF coalition, marking an important step forward in global efforts to combat climate change. In 2024, an independent accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB) was appointed to carry out the validation and verification process, which will extend in 2025. Upon successful completion of validation and verification, the ART Board will decide on issuing serialized TREES Credits to Ghana for the crediting period of 2017-2021. In 2024, the

arrangements to enable Ghana to receive funds from LEAF have been set and will continue to be worked on in 2025.

Ghana submitted its first summary of information to the UNFCCC describing the country’s overall approach to safeguards implementation. At the national level efforts are being undertaken to strengthen capacity. A Safeguards Information System (SIS) web platform has been developed - www.reddsis.fcghana.org. There is work going on to define Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCIs) and these indicators will feed into the SIS. Ghana envisages to continue improving its SIS over time as new information comes in from different areas. On 15th of December 2022, a significant milestone was achieved by the Government, with the Cabinet's approval of Ghana’s International Carbon Market and Non-market approaches Framework. The framework provides concrete regulatory and operational guidance to stakeholders for engaging in Article 6.2 Cooperative approaches, Article 6.4 mechanisms, and the voluntary carbon market in Ghana.

The recently adopted EU Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR) places significant emphasis on ensuring that commodities placed on the EU market, including cocoa, are not associated with deforestation or forest degradation. In 2024, the FAO’s AIM4Forests project, in collaboration with the European Forest Institute (EFI), supported Ghana in preparing its National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) to meet EUDR requirements. Key activities included enhancing institutional collaboration by addressing barriers to forestry data access for EUDR compliance and improving data-sharing practices through workshops and facilitated discussions. AIM4Forests also focused on mapping improvements, supporting Ghana through training sessions on classification algorithms and hands-on coaching for creating and validating forest maps. These efforts laid a technical foundation that could be complemented with the proposed UN-REDD activities in 2025, which focus on providing legal support to address critical challenges tied to EUDR readiness.

Country engagement

In 2025, Ghana aims to continue and capitalize on this policy and investment progress and realize access to climate finance, including through the voluntary carbon market and the LEAF coalition through Jurisdictional REDD+. Discussions have been actively taking place with our government counterparts in the Climate Change Directorate at the Ghana Forestry Commission, where efforts are focused on aligning national strategies with these financing mechanisms. The goal is to ensure that Ghana can successfully leverage its progress to unlock further climate finance opportunities for forest conservation and sustainable land use. These ongoing discussions and collaborations with key government stakeholders reflect a strong commitment to aligning national and international efforts for forest-based climate solutions.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined	An assessment framework to classify the costs of REDD+ at jurisdictional level (cost-effective analysis) is	FAO	Conduct REDD+ cost-effective analysis and adjust the analytical framework based on the findings and insights shared from Ghana. This initiative is being implemented through the Japan/MAFF funded BiG-CHANCE project.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
Contributions (NDCs)	piloted in Ghana.		
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Legal assistance will be provided to assess the implications of the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) by evaluating the readiness of Ghana's existing forest monitoring system to support producers in complying with its requirements.	FAO	Legal support is provided in the context of EUDR readiness to address the challenges of potential for land tenure conflicts, ensuring that Ghana's forest governance mechanisms align with both environmental protection and human rights standards. Specifically, two legal analyses will be conducted to (i) properly address the issue of farms admitted into protected areas, and (ii) resolve potential conflicts between customary and international laws regarding the legality of child labour.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	The overall quality of Emission Factors for the TREES standard has improved.	FAO	Validate the National Forest Inventory (NFI) design and budget through an in-country validation workshop. Provide support to initiate the collection of plot measurements with a specific focus on savannah areas within the context of a broader NFI.
	The submission of an updated Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) to the UNFCCC is supported, in accordance with the country's decision.	FAO	Strategic advice is given on decisions concerning the possible update of the Ghana FREL and, if appropriate, technical assistance is provided to the Climate Change Directorate of the Forestry Commission to advance its submission to the UNFCCC.
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results.	The Validation & Verification of the submitted TREES Registration Document (TRD) and TREES	FAO	Technical and legal assistance is provided to the Climate Change Directorate of the Forestry Commission to support the Validation & Verification of the TRD and TMR (for the crediting period 2017-2021).

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	Monitoring Report (TMR) is facilitated		
	The submission of a second TREES Registration Document and Monitoring Report (possibly for the years 2022-2024) is advanced.	FAO	Strategic advice is given on design decisions concerning a possible second TRD (scale, scope, and other details) and if appropriate technical assistance is provided to the Climate Change Directorate of the Forestry Commission to advance the required documentation for a new TREES Registration Document. The possibility of the simultaneous development of a second TMR is explored.
	Safeguards capacity strengthen in the Climate Change Directorate of the Forestry Commission	UNEP	UNEP will support the hiring of a Safeguards Specialist to help address safeguards-related matters during the VV of the TRD and TMR. The person will be embedded in the FC CCD as part of the Team. The FC Team will also continue receiving TA support from the UNEP UN-REDD safeguards Team including but not limited to the VV process.
	The advancement of the Ghana Shea Landscape REDD+ Programme (GSLRP) is supported.	FAO	Technical support/advice is provided to the Climate Change Directorate of the Forestry Commission on MRV aspects of the Ghana Shea Landscape REDD+ Programme (GSLRP).
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Strengthen and operationalize the regulatory framework related to NFMS and carbon trading in order to facilitate the country access to carbon markets in support of its REDD+ strategy and sectoral NDC.	FAO	(i) Analyse and assess the needs and gaps related to data accessibility procedures and their use by the different entities mandated to implement forest monitoring tasks, with a focus on the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories, MRV for REDD+ and NDC (institutional, legal and process implications). Contribute to the drafting or revision of a proposal regulating the institutional/regulatory arrangements of the MRV/NFMS, which includes (i) the management model defining the roles and functions of the institutional entities involved in the NFMS and the necessary institutional arrangements, as well as (ii) an information sharing protocol and (iii) the

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			<p>description of the national and international reporting process.</p> <p>(ii) Review and analyse the current legal framework focused on carbon finance/trading with emphasis on the forestry sector, identifying relevant rules and existing gaps, in order to establish the relevant institutional arrangements that are needed to facilitate the registration and transfer of mitigation results (or ERs units) at national and international level (ITMOs), as prescribed by the decisions implementing Article 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>Prepare a report containing the results of the legal analysis, recommendations and draft a proposal for legal solutions/regulatory adjustments to operationalize the market and carbon finance mechanisms, as needed.</p>
2.3 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Enable funding from the LEAF coalition as per ERPA between Ghana and Emergent, to be disbursed and utilized in Ghana for REDD+ Strategy and NDC implementation	UNDP	<p>Validation of a benefit sharing plan that will be applied to the ERPA with LEAF but also for other transactions with private sector buyers</p> <p>Complete and sign a project document that sets out the results framework and an accompanying budget and modalities for the disbursement of approximately USD 20 million as per the ERPA</p> <p>Set out the governance structure and stakeholder arrangements for the delivery of the results framework</p> <p>Determine a performance based payment agreement with key performance indicators, means of verification and milestones that trigger payments to Ghana.</p> <p>Determine activities within the results framework that bolster the national forest monitoring system and the safeguards information system.</p> <p>Establish a four-year project implementation and governance structure</p>

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2.12. Indonesia

Strategic context

Indonesia is the country with the third largest tropical forest area and second largest tropical peat lands in the world and has committed to the Paris Agreement by enhancing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target from 29% to 31.89% with its own capacity and from 41% to 43.20% with international support. The NDC states that the Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector is forecast to emit 216 million tonnes CO₂e by 2030. Under the FOLU Net Sink Operational Plan, by 2030, the FOLU sector will be a net sink of 140 million tons of CO₂e, i.e., an increase in FOLU ambition of 356 million tonnes CO₂e.

Indonesia's Long Term Strategy Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS LCCR) defines pathways in achieving low emission development until 2050. The LTS LCCR 2050 focuses on balancing emission reduction and economic development, aiming for peak emissions by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2060.

As part of their comprehensive strategy, Indonesia is actively working on a GHG mitigation policy framework and introduced supporting legislation to support and enable the policy implementation. These include:

- (I) Presidential Regulation 98/2021 on Implementation of Carbon Economic Value (NEK) for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and Controlling GHG emissions in National Development;
- (II) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 21 of 2022 on the Implementation Procedure of Carbon Economic Value;
- (III) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) No. 7/2023 concerning Procedures for Carbon Trading in the Forestry Sector;
- (IV) Circular Letter of the MoEF No. SE.5/MENLHK/SETJEN/PPI.3/5/2023 regarding Climate Action and Carbon Cooperation;
- (V) Regulation of the MoEF No. 70/2017 Concerning Procedures for Implementing REDD+;
- (VI) Draft regulation on carbon trading and (VII) a roadmap for implementation of forestry sector regulation is also in progress and expected to be approved soon.

The new administration taking office on 21 October 2024 declared a stronger interest towards ICVCM and the Paris Agreement's Article 6 mechanisms. As a result, efforts to align national frameworks with international standards have been strengthened. Recently, Indonesia has made strides in integrating regulated domestic and voluntary international carbon markets through Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) and Article 6 cooperation agreements, including partnerships with Norway, and Japan while other potential bilateral arrangement with South Korea, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore are under discussion. The first MoU for a MRA was signed by the Government and Japan's Joint Crediting Mechanism during the COP-29.

The new government under the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is also making strides in international carbon trading. On 20 January 2025, the Government of Indonesia launched the first international carbon trade on the Indonesia exchange market for approximately 2.48m ton CO₂e of emission reduction certificates (SPE-GRK) from energy sector that have been authorized by the Minister of Environment.

Country engagement

Following the changes in government and its policies towards international carbon markets, several consultations have taken place with donors (UK, Switzerland and Norway embassies), and the UNRC have been strongly engaged in UN-REDD support to navigate the technical requirements for potentially entering the international carbon markets. UN-REDD have been requested by the interim and new government in multiple occasions to support and convene knowledge exchanges on the topic of forest carbon markets in Indonesia. Specific studies have also been conducted as per the request by the government, for example on “Regulatory Synergy: Balancing Public and Private Interests in Harmonizing Indonesia’s Regulated Domestic Carbon Market and Voluntary Carbon Markets”. UN-REDD has also multiple times convened the international finance and TA community in Indonesia as a neutral and trusted programme presenting key and timely topics such as Article 6 implementation. In addition to the technical assistance, the UN-REDD supports Indonesia through the ASEAN Social Forestry project, funded by Switzerland, the AIM4Forests, funded by the UK Government, and in 2025 a new UK-funded UN-REDD Initiative in the Riau Province will be implemented as a sub-national pilot for jurisdictional REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs).

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/ programmes to deliver their NDCs	Support to IEF to develop Sharia-based Framework and Guidelines for Revolving Fund Facility (Social Forestry)	UNDP	TA provided to IEF. Activities include development of Sharia-compliant financing regulations and operational framework and capacity building. A training on Sharia Financing is scheduled for 3 – 7 February 2025. .
	Support IEF to develop blended finance instruments to support the social forestry ecosystem	UNDP	TA provided to IEF to develop blended-financing instruments that support the social forestry ecosystem, with a particular focus on a sharia financing scheme. Collaboration with UNEP under the support to MSMSe in accessing finance under ASEAN Social Forestry project
	Critical data and analysis on MRV for peatland are generated to facilitate government in accessing finance for peatland restoration, management, conservation, and green economy.	FAO	
	Provincial REDD+ action plan strategy in place to contribute to low carbon development initiative and investment at sub-national level.	UNEP	Through separate UK-contribution to UN-REDD initiative in Riau. Building on TA provided to the Riau Province in 2024.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems.	A validated spatial groundwater level (GWL) model, utilizing soil moisture mapping from remote sensing and field data in peatlands, improves national peatland restoration monitoring system.	FAO	This GWL model will be developed in consultation with MoEF's Peat Degradation Control (PKEG) Directorate and BRGM and other key stakeholders.
	REDD+ MRV compliance requirements against international standard addressed for piloting at sub-national level provided	FAO	
	Remote sensing data and tools are introduced and tailored to the needs of Indonesian agencies and stakeholders for forests, peatlands, and mangroves rehabilitation, restoration, and inventory and monitoring of its resources, enhancing the accuracy of activity data.	FAO	
	Improved fire risk management procedures for forest and peatlands landscape restoration.	FAO	
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Safeguards compliance requirements against international standard provided for piloting at sub-national level	UNEP	
	Recommendation for the SIS information integration into the national forest monitoring system (NFMS) and National Registry	UNEP	Building on support provided on SIS in 2024
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) consultation processes between Gol and one or more international jurisdictional REDD+ standard(s) facilitated, including: a) a comparative assessment of sub-national baselines, using national and ICVCM approved international standards developed; and b) emission reductions/enhanced	UNEP (FAO support)	Building on support provided on MRA in 2024

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
	removals volume estimate scenarios		
	Technical inputs provided and support in the preparation of a concept note to an international standard for sub-national REDD+ RBP piloting	UNEP	To be selected by sub-national jurisdictional entity and endorsed by national government
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Situation assessment for nesting provided at sub-national level, including strong consultations and involvement at the national level	UNEP (FAO support)	
	Potential off takers identified for jurisdictional REDD+ credits and dialogues facilitated between government and potential off takers.	UNEP	This includes a UNEP/UK secondee to MoF to support carbon market development
	Technical support delivered for preparation of PDD/DRAM (sub-national jurisdictional REDD+ programme) to be submitted to SRN-PPI for approval	UNEP	
	Develop a technical analysis for a cap limit for the FOLU sector	UNDP	Activities build on on-going support through UNDP's Climate Promise initiative with MoF.
2.3 Private-sector forest carbon investments mobilized	The launch of the concept of the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) is supported.	UNEP	Building on the support provided in 2024 on the Environmental, Social and Governance framework for the Fund.
	IEF supported to develop a concept note on innovative finance, including policy framework and roles.	UNEP	
	Social Forestry enterprises supported to access finance	UNEP	Building on the ASEAN Social Forestry initiative in Indonesia
	Indonesia private sector in forestry profiling is mapped, and Indonesia joins a regional private sector engagement event	UNEP	Potentially building on BVCM (corporates investing in AFOLU from the demand side)
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and	Support socialization of the new NDC (2025)	UNDP	Activities build on on-going support through UNDP's Climate Promise initiative with MoE
	Technical support to developing monitoring and reporting system for the FOLU Net Sink Operational Plan 2030	UNDP	Activities build on on-going support through UNDP's Climate Promise initiative with MoE

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
enhanced through time 4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action			
	Support the development of a NDC roadmap for the LULUCF sector	UNDP	Activities build on on-going support through UNDP's Climate Promise initiative with MoE
	1 capacity building event delivered to enhance the capacity of government and other stakeholders' on: Jurisdictional implementation of REDD+ (national and international standards)	UNEP	
	Support provided to the government to facilitate a dialogue among key partners and stakeholders on forest carbon markets	UNEP (FAO and UNDP support)	This includes organizing meetings in Jakarta based on government request
	Learning exchange between Viet Nam and Indonesia on ART- TREES, PFES and national/international carbon markets	UNEP (FAO and UNDP support)	

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2.13. Kenya

Strategic context

Kenya's economy is vulnerable and already experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change. It is estimated that climate-related disasters, such as droughts and floods create an economic liability of 3-5% of its gross domestic product every year¹. This is largely due to the climate-sensitive nature of the economy with the agriculture, water, forests, energy, tourism, and wildlife sectors being of utmost importance. Kenya's contribution to global GHG emissions is insignificant, estimated at less 0.1%. Nonetheless, Kenya has shown strong commitment to contribute global action to combat climate change.

Kenya has embarked on REDD+ actions to drive transformational changes in its forest sector as a contribution to Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation. With funding from the FCPF and technical support from UNDP, the main REDD+ elements have been put together,

¹ NDC, 2020

including a national REDD+ strategy, a comprehensive framework for safeguards, including the design of a safeguards information system, a functional multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building for REDD+ and a submission of National Forest Reference Level (FRL). In addition, Kenya has embarked on a program to improve the integrity of its national forest monitoring system (NFMS). Funded by UKPact and with technical support from the FAO, the Improving Measurement for Payments to Reduce Emissions and Strengthen Sinks (IMPRESS) project has helped Kenya to align its NFMS with the needs of novel climate standards such as ART/TREES and the VCS JNR. Results from IMPRESS which has now come to a close enable better understanding of Kenya's eligibility for forest related climate finance and will drive measurement, reporting and verification activities for the foreseeable future.

Kenya submitted its updated NDC to UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2020, which commits to abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq. Total cost of implementing adaptation and mitigation actions is estimated at 62 billion USD. Compared to first NDC that was fully conditional to support, Kenya has committed to mobilize resources to meet 13% of the total cost of the updated NDC, with the remaining 87% requiring international support. Specific to mitigation, Kenya intends to bear 21% of the mitigation cost from domestic sources, while 79% is subject to international support in the form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

The evolving policy framework on forests and land use, including *inter alia* the Forest Conservation and Management Act, which has been revised with UN-REDD funding in 2024, Devolution, Community Land and Climate Change Acts and the Lands and Draft Forest Policy, ongoing work on Benefit Sharing and others, provide the overall vision, policies, measures, and actions to address deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to sustainable forest management in Kenya. The Kenya Government in 2023 had embarked on a consultative process to develop carbon market regulations and has updated the Climate Change Act 2016 in this regard. New regulations have been issued and the National Environment Management Authority – taking on the roles as national designated authority

All of the UN-REDD activities were dependent on the completion of the monitoring activities planned under [AIM4Forests](#). As a result, planned activities under UN-REDD for 2024 have been rolled over to 2025.

Country engagement

This workplan is based on ongoing REDD+ processes in the country, as well as on consultations with officials from relevant government agencies, and development partners. A meeting was convened on 16 May by the Director of Conservation in the Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Forestry with all the various actors in the forest and climate space. Inputs provided from these interactions have informed the development of this workplan. Consultations have also been held between UN-REDD agencies (UNDP, FAO and UNEP) to define the foreseen activities.

In 2025, UN-REDD will seek to continue to advance support to policy and action in the REDD+ sphere. This will involve working with the government to follow through with a coherent approach to catalyse the implementation of the forest component of the NDC in the forest and land use sector. UN-REDD will support the process for ART/TREES registration, including capacity building on carbon-market readiness and access, such as with regards to stakeholder engagement, carbon rights or use of REDD+ proceeds. UN-REDD support will also help Kenya to prepare the necessary documentation required for accessing available carbon finance.

The table below gives information about the proposed UN-REDD technical assistance activities in 2025 with agencies responsible for their implementation, all being aligned with the UN-REDD logical framework.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Policy dialogue conducted and roadmap established to align REDD+ and other sectors.	UNEP	AFF Policy Dialogue on Aligning REDD+ with other sectors of the economy in Kenya.
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Design of a County Green Bond with the County Pension Fund (CPF)	UNDP	The country is scoping innovative financial instruments to implement its NDC/FOLU measures.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions, and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Support Kenya to finalize ART-TREES registration and backstop validation process. Organize two technical training sessions on forest change area estimation aligned with TREES v2 standards, including relevant training materials. Conduct capacity-building workshops to improve the technical expertise of key national stakeholders, including KFS, in the reporting of forest-related emissions and removals. Facilitate feedback collection from the REDD+ technical working group, encompassing the	FAO	Under both IMPRESS and the UN-REDD 2023 support FAO has supported Kenya to improve its National Forest Monitoring System and prepare the required documents for ART-TREES registration. This activity will build on this process with FAO supporting the registration process as well as the initial validation procedures with the ART-TREES secretariate

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	entire process, including both estimation and documentation phases		
Milestone outputs	<p>Technical Session 1 training materials on forest area change estimation and training report (March 2024)</p> <p>Technical Session 2 training materials on forest area change estimation and training report (June 2024)</p> <p>Compilation of comprehensive feedback from REDD+ Technical Working Group covering estimation and documentation phases (November 2024)</p>		
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Support to the operationalization of the Safeguards Information System, along with the Summary of Information to (UNFCCC)	UNDP	SIS was developed under the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project, but yet to be operationalized. TA will support the operationalization of the SIS and submission of the 1 st Summary of Information to the UNFCCC
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported, and verified REDD+ results.	<p>Assess potential emission reductions and removals (ERRs) against a TREES crediting level by undertaking monitoring for the 2023 period. Improve the accuracy of estimates for forest change including mangroves for the whole period of interested 2013-2023</p> <p>Calculate annual uncertainty of forest-related</p>	FAO	Under the IMPRESS project and /UN-REDD funding in 2023 Kenya has created a TREES crediting level and has undertaken monitoring in 2021 and 2022. This activity will seek to include additional monitoring for the 2023 period and will also seek to refine removal estimates for the crediting period of interest.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	emission/removals for the period 2013-2023 Organize national consultation to present the REDD+ results.		
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Safeguards assessment of ART/TREES Concept Note and Registration Document	UNDP	Support for ART TREES registration
	Support on legal aspects and title transfer in the context of ART/TREES	FAO	Past work under the IMPRESS and UN-REDD has provided support for enabling Kenya to participate in a carbon accounting standard at jurisdictional level, legal aspects on the title and possibility to transfer title on carbon credits were clarified. The current support will continue backstopping Kenya as they continue with their registration under ART-TREES
Milestone outputs	Monitoring for 2023 completed following the NFMS guidelines producing emissions estimates for relevant classes in Kenya Updated Carbon Calculation Database including uncertainties Kenya supported on legal aspects relating to title transfer in the context of ART/TREES		
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Kenya has established and submitted NDCs to the UNFCCC, this activity will seek to provide additional feedback to the Government of Kenya regarding the updating of NDC targets based on updated and improved data. Provide feedback for the update of NDC?	FAO	Technical support provided by FAO as part of IMPRESS and UN-REDD has resulted in updates regarding the mitigation potential of forests. Through facilitated discussions with the Government of Kenya updated mitigation potential of forests will be introduced to the NDCs
Milestone outputs	Updated estimates regarding forests and NDC targets presented to stakeholders in Kenya.		
4.1 Knowledge related to the change of scale. REDD+ implementation is captured,	Develop technical materials and proceedings. Develop communication	FAO	Knowledge exchange activities will be planned in 2024 and the Kenyan experience will be shared with other UN-REDD countries

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
managed and communicated to accelerate climate action.	materials (leaflet, video etc.) Organize meetings workshops, consultations with national stakeholders to communicate the work that has been done		
Milestone outputs	Host at least one regional Knowledge Exchange for African UN-REDD countries		

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2.14. Laos PDR

Strategic context

The Government of Lao PDR’s plans and commitment for reducing deforestation and enhancing forest cover is a core strategy that has been reflected in past and present forestry strategies. It is also reaffirmed in Lao PDR’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of March 2021, which indicates REDD+’s role to contribute towards achievement of both the unconditional (1.1 mtCO₂ eq/ year) and conditional (45 MtCO₂ eq/ year) mitigation targets by 2030.

Lao PDR is a participant in the FCPF Carbon Fund (CF) for a sub-national project and expected to access its first Results-based Payments (RBPs) by early 2024. Lao PDR is also among the four countries accepted by GCF on an exceptional basis, to submit a funding proposal for accessing REDD+ results-based payments (JICA as the Accredited Entity) under the Pilot Programme. As jurisdictional approaches remain a key approach for Lao’s REDD+ engagement, the Department of Forestry (DOF) is interested to explore opportunities with ART/TREES and is in discussions on the World Bank SCALE. Lao PDR is also actively engaging with countries (including Korea, Singapore, Japan) in potential forestry sector collaborative approaches under the Paris Agreement Article 6, as well as with private proponents under voluntary forest carbon markets.

Country engagement

The 2025 workplan for Lao PDR was developed through a consultative process, starting with consultations with the government counterparts in the Department of Forestry (DOF) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - namely the REDD+ Division, the Planning and Cooperation Division, the Forest Inventory and Planning Division, and the Production Forest Division. A general confirmation of the draft plan was received through email from the Director General of DOF in late 2024. The draft plan was also shared with the UK Embassy, EU embassy, the UN Resident Coordinator’s office, FAO country office and climate and environment focal points from the UN country team and UNDP, as well as with partners with whom technical assistance to the REDD+ and forest carbon process is coordinated, including the F-REDD2 project of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the US Forestry Service, GIZ CliPAD project, World Bank, and GGGI.

Workplan ²

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Further the design and development of a domestic Payment for forest Ecosystem Services (Lao PfES) as the sustainable financing mechanism underpinning REDD+ implementation by learning from the experiences and by facilitating South-South technical assistance from Viet Nam. Government institutional set-up for PfES development clarified A pre-feasibility initiated (up to 2026)	FAO (UNEP support)	This activity will be implemented in close coordination with the UN Joint Programming on Green and Climate Finance's PfES component (generating a PfES roadmap and draft PfES regulation), as well as the UN-REDD TA from Viet Nam. A pre-FS is planned, but its completion will only be in 2026 and require additional resources. Budgeted under the UN-REDD TA include an exchange with Vietnam and support to at least one national dialogue. UNEP to provide technical inputs to the south-south exchange.
	Contribution to National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) review and update process as well as the LULUCF sector NDC target revision under DOF	FAO (UNEP support)	The NRS review and update process will be led by DOF, FAO and UNEP will continue with technical inputs if/as needed.
1.2. Forest landscape restoration and forest carbon stock enhancement accelerated	National standard for forest certification piloted and consulted Government institutional set-up for national forest certification standard development is set Pilot-test the national standard in at least one forest operation National consultation workshop (1) conducted	FAO	The work on a national forest certification system was initiated under the UN-REDD Lower Mekong Initiative, and is planned for being handed over for sustained support under the DOF-World Bank LLL project (loan). In parallel, UN-REDD TA will continue to provide technical and coordination support.
1.3 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment	Consultations with stakeholders in Lao (and Mekong regional countries as possible) on results of	FAO	This activity is carried on since the UN-REDD Lower Mekong Initiative, and is now also integrated into the PfES narrative (see 1.1 above).

² The table excludes the UN-REDD ASEAN Social Forestry Initiative, which is planned separately.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
plans/programmes to deliver their NDCs	assessment and analysis for decoupling the impacts of agricultural commodities on forests		Semi-structured consultations with stakeholders are envisaged, particularly noting the implementation of the GCF IGFL2 project component with private sector engagement in “white-list”-ed agricultural commodities.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	MRV - Training on the application of R in the NFI 5 for carbon accounting uncertainty assessments	FAO	This activity follows up on the requested continuation of the R training in 2024, and anticipates at least 1 technical training in close collaboration with JICA’s F-REDD2 project and USFS.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Two capacity building training sessions for Safeguards Technical Working Group (STWG) and Social & Environmental Safeguards Unit (SESU) under DOF	UNEP	Based on request for ongoing support to STWGs and for the new SESU
	Completion of ART-TREES safeguards assessment, presented along with previous rapid assessment of other standards (VERRA-JNR, GCF scorecard, FCPF Carbon Fund methodological framework)	UNEP	This activity is carried over from 2024
	Establishment of SIS platform e.g. integrate PCI into web platform; piloting of data collection	UNEP	
	Second Sol drafting initiated, including piloting of data collection	UNEP	
	Safeguards elements of the preparation and implementation of the GCF RBP pilot project supported	UNEP	JICA is leading this process, UNEP to provide technical inputs and share updates on progress made.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
2.3. Private-sector forest carbon investments mobilized 4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action	Build capacity within Government for understanding and enforcing criteria to ensure high-integrity of forest carbon investments and trade. National (1) and technical (3) dialogues/ meetings facilitated Guidance provided on REDD+ RBF options, including a policy brief (as a vehicle to start/support the political dialogue)	FAO (UNEP)	This activity responds to the emerging context of Paris Agreement Article 6 and VCM interests in forest carbon market and non-market transactions, and follows up on the forest carbon social integrity awareness raising conducted in 2024 (with MRLG), and will be implemented in close coordination with the sharing event to be organized through the UN Joint Programming on Green and Climate Finance experience sharing event on forest carbon delivery to multi-stakeholders. The activity will also engage private sector to raise awareness on REDD+ best practices and legislation This activity is carried over from 2024

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2.15. Mexico

Strategic context

Mexico's revised NDC (November 2022) highlights the REDD+ National Strategy (ENAREDD+) as a key tool to meet its zero net deforestation target by 2030 and contribute to unconditional (-22%) and conditional (-36%) mitigation goals. The 2018 Climate Change Law supports this effort with instruments such as the operationalized domestic emissions trading scheme (2023) and the Special Programme on Climate Change (PECC) 2021–2024, which includes ENAREDD+ implementation and a deforestation reduction target. Mexico also leads globally with its advanced MRV and REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS), which informed its second safeguards summary (2017–2022) published in 2024. Limited public resources underscore the need for climate finance, with legal reforms enabling subnational access to emissions reduction funding. In 2025, UN-REDD will support Mexico in strengthening MRV and SIS capacities, consolidating deforestation-free supply chains, and accessing high-integrity carbon finance, aligned with national and jurisdictional REDD+ strategies.

Country engagement

Following government changes in late 2024, the technical team at CONAFOR demonstrated stability and leadership in planning and implementing cooperation with UN-REDD. Joint follow-up and planning sessions were held in July, August, November, and December 2024, focusing on reviewing progress and identifying priorities for 2025. Through these consultations, UN-REDD agencies and CONAFOR agreed to tailor technical assistance to national priorities, including strengthening institutional capacities in MRV, environmental and social safeguards, and

accessing climate finance via the GCF Results-Based Payment window. The resulting work plan reflects these shared priorities and provides a roadmap for the year ahead.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.4 Countries are enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions, and emissions reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	<p>1.4.1 Build institutional capacities in MRV (Mapping Approach)</p> <p>1.4.1.1 Generation of forest/non-forest land maps.</p> <p>1.4.1.2 Development of exercises to create base maps for deforestation-free products (to be defined: products and scope).</p> <p>1.4.1.3 Early Warning Systems for Deforestation (SEPAL)</p> <p>1.4.2. Capacity building through the use of Open Foris/SEPAL (specify tools: Arena, etc.). Training on OPEN FORIS AIM4Forests tools to improve the SNMB or any related topic in which we can participate, particularly progressive degradation.</p> <p>1.4.2.1 Transition to Collect Earth Online.</p> <p>1.4.2.2 eSBAE</p> <p>* Sample size optimization (activity data).</p> <p>* Generation of clusters to optimize the interpretation process (QA).</p>	FAO	
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored, and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	<p>1.5.1 Feedback and recommendations document for updating and strengthening the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and National Safeguards System, based on an integrated safeguards framework.</p> <p>1.5.2 Technical document with recommendations on an integrated reporting tool for safeguards, and feedback and recommendations on report(s) generated.</p>	UNEP	
Output 2.1 Results-based payment accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	<p>2.1.1. Gap Analysis to Access the GCF Results-Based Payment Window conducted in alignment with the technical criteria outlined in the Scorecard of the GCF's new policy (FAO).</p> <p>2.1.2 Exchange of Information on Climate Finance Topics. Facilitating knowledge sharing on key areas of interest, including debt-for-nature swaps, biodiversity credits, Article 6 mechanisms, and others (UNDP, UNEP).</p>	FAO	

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD Agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	2.1.3 Support and advice to CONAFOR and SEMARNAT on climate finance issues, including voluntary carbon markets and activities related to the LEAF initiative in Mexican states (UNDP, UNEP, FAO).		
Output 2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	2.2.1 MRV assessment for high integrity upgrades and further institutionalization (FAO). 2.2.2 Support in meeting eligibility requirements and completing required documentation for the ART-TREES and for entry into emerging carbon markets that fulfil current and future provisions under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement. 2.2.3 Knowledge on carbon market readiness assessments informing national strategies, regulations, and institutional capacities to create synergies between carbon market finance, RBPs and private sector investment strategies. 2.2.4 Clarify rights related to emission reductions titles, including background analysis on options and implications, stakeholder dialogues and recommendations on legal solutions. 2.2.5 Provide evidence-based inputs to standard-setting initiatives, emerging markets, to promote investments in REDD+ programmes.	FAO	Activities from 2.2.2 to 2.2.5 are outlined in a general manner. A specific meeting will be held later with the focal points to agree on the specific deliverables and the lead agency for each one.
4. Knowledge Management	South-South exchanges of policy and economic instruments for NDC/FOLU implementation, notably PES schemes and deforestation-free production approaches.	UNDP and FAO	

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2.16. Nepal

Strategic context

Nepal's second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commits to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Furthermore, Nepal's ambitions in its third NDC (expected in 2025) are expected to quantify sectoral emission targets beyond the second NDC narrative of "halting deforestation and maintaining 45% forest cover by 2030; manage 50% of Terai and inner Terai Forest and 25% of middle hill and mountain forests through REDD+ initiatives". It is

important to note that Nepal has been on a positive trend in reducing deforestation for over a decade, thanks to community devolved forest management and much potential is seen in forest restoration efforts also through community-based forest management. On the other hand, forest degradation remains a challenge.

Active forest carbon financing mechanisms in Nepal include the FCPF Carbon Fund and the imminent engagement with the LEAF Coalition. The Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) signed with the FCPF Carbon Fund in 2021 covers several sub-national jurisdictions (crediting period 2018-2024). Nepal is in the process of its first round monitoring, and aims to access its first results-based payments from the Carbon Fund in 2025. For the LEAF initiative (crediting period 2022-2026), a TREES registration document (TRD) was submitted to the ART Secretariat in September 2024, for a larger sub-national jurisdiction containing within it, the Carbon Fund jurisdiction. The ERPA is scheduled to be signed within 2024.

Nepal is active in negotiating Paris Agreement Article 6 agreements with other parties, including an agreement signed with Sweden in 2024 on the sidelines of the COP29 in Baku (expected to be mainly in the energy sector), and on-going discussions with other countries (Korea and Singapore among them), which are likely to show interest in forest carbon.

Country engagement

The 2025 workplan for Nepal was developed through a consultative process, including the government counterparts in the Ministry of Forests and Environment, namely the REDD+ Implementation Center (REDD IC) and the Forest Research and Training Center (FRTC). A confirmation and comments to the draft plan were received from the REDD IC on behalf of MOFE in late 2024. The draft plan was also shared with the UK Embassy, the UN Resident Coordinator’s office, FAO country office and UNDP’s climate finance project team, as well as with partners with whom technical assistance to the REDD+ process is coordinated, including the US Forestry Service, Winrock-CLP-Ricardo consortium, and Emergent.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Trainings delivered on the Nepal forest information system, particularly for collection of local level forest monitoring data including on forest tenure;	FAO	Includes trainings targeting DFO/Sub-DFOs in at least the three LEAF provinces
	Training and/or capacity building supported for the development of country-specific allometric equations (applying R)	FAO	Mainly assumed to take place in the national capital and remotely
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported	SIS strengthened, including roll out of SIS training beyond LEAF provinces, and integration of data into the platform	UNEP	This work started in 2024 and will be finalized in 2025

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) operational and associated capacity built	UNEP	Nepal has a GRM designed and in place that is based on existing grievance redress channels, such as Divisional Forestry Offices (DFOs) and “Hello Sarkar” The need for support is focused on strengthening the linkages between the existing grievance redress channels and the monitoring and reporting for the REDD+ jurisdictions.
	First SOI, covering 2018-2023, finalised	UNEP	This work started in 2024 and will be finalized in Q1 2025
	BSP finalised following FPIC consultations and integrate specific legal inputs	UNEP	
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Support response to VVB comments on TRD and TMRs Complete the first and second TREES Monitoring Reports for sections related to carbon accounting – and including overall quality review for: First TREES monitoring reports (for 2022 and 2023), Second TREES monitoring report (for 2024);	FAO (UNEP support)	Working in close coordination with FRTC and SilvaCarbon/ USFS SHUFFLE Program. Budgeted for at least one technical meeting in national capital. UNEP will support preparation of 2 nd TREES Monitoring Report in the context of safeguards
	Operational advisory committee for the Nepal LEAF initiative	FAO (UNEP support)	Budgeted for approximately 3-5 meetings per year, and domestic travel for backstopping as needed.
	Awareness raised and exposure increased to international developments around opportunities for REDD+ under Article 6	UNEP	
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Stakeholders continuously consulted and engaged for LEAF program and broader national REDD+ dialogues – including for consultations on the updated National REDD+ Strategy and LULUCF NDC sector target updates;	FAO (UNEP support)	Continuous and frequent consultations are ideally required, however due to budget constraints, the ones to be delivered here will be strategically selected and delivered mainly by UN-REDD and Gov’t. Outreach and visibility efforts will be made, to raise broader awareness on Nepal’s REDD+ efforts, and raise awareness of forest carbon integrity issues (noting the anticipated changes in the environmental protection regulation provisions on carbon etc.)

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
			At least 3 sub-national level consultation meetings on the LEAF implementation in the three LEAF provinces Budgeted for at least one high level national dialogue (on NRS, updates to NDC for LULUCF sector, and broader REDD+ and forest carbon market exposure), and approximately 3-5 technical meetings, and domestic travel for backstopping.

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2.17. Papua New Guinea

Strategic context

Papua New Guinea (PNG), as Small Island Developing State (SIDS), with a large area of remaining intact forest, and one of the richest levels of biodiversity, has been at the forefront of REDD+ since its inception. PNG is classified as a high-forest/low-deforestation (HFLD) country with 78% forest cover. However, with high economic and population growth, the annual rates of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation have increased posing challenges. Since 2013, substantial efforts have been made to reverse this trend. As one of the first countries to initiate discussions on REDD+ within the context of international negotiations under the UNFCCC, at COP11 in 2005, the Government of PNG has been actively exploring approaches to incorporate climate change mitigation goals into forest and land use policy and practice for more than 15 years.

PNG has submitted an enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2020 and developed a roadmap for NDC implementation of AFOLU sector in 2021 which outlines a 10-year strategy with a focus on implementing actions within the first five years. PNG has identified several REDD+ target interventions mostly related to effective system for governance, Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV), safeguards implementation, and financial management to ensure the success of REDD+ in the country.

In 2022, PNG focused on the development of overarching National REDD+ guidelines, as well as Benefit Sharing Distribution System (BSDS) Guidelines, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Guidelines, and the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines. Recently, the country has also drafted, through a consultative process, the Climate Change (Carbon Market) Regulation 2023 and endorsement of this regulation is expected by the National Executive Council (NEC) early 2025. The UN-REDD TA will be aligned to the Government's NDC AFOLU Implementation Roadmap and provide strategic options to interact with forest carbon markets and access REDD+ results-based finance (RBF).

Country engagement

The workplan is based on regular updates and discussion with PNG CCDA (Climate Change Development Authority) PNG CCDA. This work has been programmed through technical discussions with several other stakeholders that started under the TA.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Provide evidence-based guidance to national and multilateral policy approaches on deforestation-free Commodity approaches	FAO	
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy- relevant monitoring systems	Report on update Land use and land use change assessment (Data collection on deforestation, forest degradation and restoration areas up to 2022), including the Monte Carlo analysis.	FAO	
	Build capacity on Monte Carlo analysis	FAO	
	Develop ART TREES compliant Emission Factors using existing data	FAO	Depending on quality of PSP data
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Safeguards Information System (SIS) updated, through integration of sectoral information and preparation of the standard operating procedure (SOP) and support on operationalization	UNEP (FAO support)	This is carried over from 2024; SOP is a new activity
	Development of REDD+ safeguards M&E guidelines,	UNEP	(Note Scope of M&E guidelines to be confirmed by CCDA)
	Support to capacity building / roll out of safeguards guidelines	UNEP	This is dependent on lifting of moratorium on new voluntary carbon credit projects while making new rules to govern them
	Finalization of the Second summary of information (SOI)	UNEP	The SOI is carried over from 2024, additional working session is required to finalize the process.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	Finalization of ART TREES Registration Document, including (1) a Monitoring Plan, (2) safeguards sections and plan for conformance with outcome indicators (see 1,5) (3) a Plan for securing ownership rights of the ERs from local stakeholders and (4) a detailed description of the crediting level calculations.	FAO (UNEP support)	Building on support provided in 2024
	Finalization of ART TREES Monitoring Report (for crediting period 2017-2021)	FAO (UNEP support)	This is carried over from 2024
	Nested framework updated with consideration of VCS REDD+ consolidated framework	FAO (UNEP support)	Building on joint activities in 2024 and prior work under GCF readiness support
	Support provided on a policy brief on LEAF transaction pathways most appropriate to PNG context	FAO (UNEP support)	Applying a LEAF transaction pathways assessment tool developed by UNEP
	Support for elements needed for possible partial LEAF Program (2020-2021), e.g. BSP, consultations (TBC – no LEAF buyers?)	UNEP (FAO support)	Work together with EU FCCB
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Assessment of NDC's mitigation actions in the forest and land use sectors conducted	FAO	
	Support to PNG 2025 NDC development (LUCF sector)	FAO	
	Support to operationalization of National REDD+ development and implementation guidelines provided	FAO (UNEP support)	UNEP support on linking overall national REDD+ guidelines with the more specific safeguards guidelines and the SIS
4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+	One national knowledge exchange organized to support REDD+ outreach	UNEP (FAO support)	This event will be supported by an analysis made on Article 6.2 in the context of PNG.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action	and policy dialogue on nesting, Article 6, and options to leverage private sector engagement/ investment to support jurisdictional implementation of REDD+		

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2.18. Peru

Strategic context

Peru has strong national commitments and policies in place on climate and forests, including in its [updated NDC report for 2021-2030](#). Peru’s climate and forest policy is structured around the [Framework Law on Climate Change](#) (Law N° 30754) and its [regulation](#) (Supreme Decree N° 013-2019-MINAM), its updated National Climate Change Strategy (Supreme Decree N° 012-2024-MINAM), the National Adaptation Plan (Ministry Resolution N° 096-2021-MINAM), the [National Forests Conservation Programme for Climate Change Mitigation](#) (Forests Programme) (Decree Supreme N° 008-2010-MINAM), as well as its [National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change](#) (ENBCC) (Supreme Decree N° 007-2016-MINAM). The Framework Law on Climate Change’s regulation states the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) is the responsible entity to identify and classify REDD+ actions in the framework of the ENBCC; measure LULUCF emissions and emissions reductions; manage and periodically update information on safeguards; manage and distribute REDD+ benefits; and design and implement the Citizen Attention Mechanism (MAC). The regulation also establishes the National Registry for Mitigation Measures (RENAMI), which aims to avoid double counting and serves as a tool to keep track of all mitigation measures, whether destined for Peru’s NDC or for international trade. MINAM recently approved this Registry (D.S. 010-2024-MINAM) and the Safeguards Guidelines, which include the Safeguards Information Module - MIS (R.S. 00389-2024-MINAM) and plans to implement their interoperable information systems in 2025.

A number of commitments and partnerships have been developed in support of REDD+ implementation in Peru. The [Joint Declaration of Intent](#) is an international cooperation agreement on REDD+, updated in May 2021, with endorsement from the governments of Germany, Norway, UK and the USA. This agreement includes performance finance for REDD+, under [ART](#) certification, which requires compliance with The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard ([TREES](#)). Peru also established an appropriate financial mechanism for REDD+ results-based payments. During COP27 Peru and Norway signed an agreement in which Norway committed to disburse USD 10 million through PROFONANPE (the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas), to continue supporting Peru with its efforts to halt deforestation.

With support from UNEP and FAO, MINAM developed and submitted a [TREES concept note](#) in February 2022, building on an assessment of the potential emissions reductions (ER) generated for the period 2017-2021, as well as an analysis of conformance with safeguards requirements. Advances are currently being made on the Registration document and a work plan has been

developed for the monitoring document. In addition, MINAM has submitted a [jurisdictional submission to ART](#) along with three Indigenous Peoples Organizations: The Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP), the National Association of Management Contract Executors (ANECAP), and the Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSESEP) in November 2024. For this later submission, UNEP and FAO will support the methodological consistency on carbon accounting, alignment, and effective nesting, and safeguards particularly for submissions involving Indigenous Peoples.

Country engagement

Over 2024, the UN-REDD Programme and MINAM have had a number of meetings and working sessions related to follow-up on the implementation of UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) for 2024, with discussion of planning for activities and priorities for 2025. This also included an interagency mission in August 2024, with participation from the Norway Embassy in Lima as well as the FAO and UNDP country offices. There have been regular planning calls with MINAM, as well as coordination on UN-REDD support with the Norway Embassy in Peru, as well as with Nicfi, NORAD, GIZ, USAID and CIFOR, with continued engagement from the FAO and UNDP country offices. Engagement with the Resident Coordinator Office has also taken place, in the context of the UN-REDD REDD+ Academy Learning Lab, held in August 2024 in Lima.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	REDD+ nesting approach and arrangements strengthened, with capacity-building materials developed	FAO (with support from UNEP / UNDP)	This includes support for updating and continuing to strengthen the nesting approach in Peru (FAO and UNEP), as well as for the pilot phase of the nesting allocation tool, based on the updated FREL submitted to the UNFCCC (FAO). This will include the development of capacity-building materials related to the nesting approach and RENAMI. There will be support on how to integrate the nesting approach into the RENAMI, including consideration of appropriate standards and methodologies. There is also interest in further developing the online platform for the RENAMI, ensuring operability with other systems such as the Citizen Attention Mechanism (MAC) and Safeguards Information Module (MIS). Potential support for this will be assessed by the UN-REDD agencies.
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment	Dialogues, analytical inputs and road map to maximize	FAO (with support	Dialogues will be supported between national, regional governments and other relevant stakeholders to coordinate participation across various levels of

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	access to carbon finance opportunities aligned with national climate change financial strategy	from UNEP)	government in financing and investing in actions aimed at reducing deforestation in the Amazon biome. This will include consideration for Indigenous Peoples' emissions reduction initiatives. These multi-level dialogues will work to foster collaboration between national, regional, and Indigenous stakeholders to integrate Indigenous emission reduction initiatives into national REDD+ strategies that will contribute to territorial planning by mapping to identify deforestation risks and sustainable investment opportunities for the REDD+ Indigena Amazonico (RIA). UNEP will provide support on development of agendas, methodologies used, etc.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	MRV system strengthened	FAO	This includes technical assistance for strengthening and updating the national forest MRV system and related UNFCCC GHG reporting, in line with latest international guidance, including the Global Stocktake, and responding to updated agreements on Article 6 and others. There is also a need to ensure alignment with the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI). This also includes development of a proposal to make procedures more efficient and transparent to generate reports and identification of key personnel. This will include the improvement of the sampling efficiency by expanding coverage to other forest types (Sierra, Costa) and optimizing methodologies to enhance representativeness and resource use. This will also include continued support from technical staff (consultants) related to degradation and deforestation and for updating reference levels of forest emissions and generating MRV data. This will include review and feedback on the FREL on degradation that is being prepared by MINAM. This will include support for the enhancement of community monitoring

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			capacities within ANECAP, AIDESP, and CONAP in the formulation of the REDD+ Indígena Amazónico (RIA), ensuring alignment with the national carbon accounting framework and RENAMI estimates, while integrating Indigenous approaches to forest monitoring in collaboration with MINAM.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Safeguards Information Module (MIS) upgraded and operationalized, including consideration of benefits sharing and interoperability with RENAMI	UNEP	<p>This will include the hiring of safeguards and legal specialists. Support for MIS upgrades will include identifying gaps and updating the system in line with national priorities and safeguards requirements of relevant standards and donors/funders. It will also include updating of safeguards indicators (including consideration of ART-TREES safeguards indicators) and piloting of the system. There will also be support for the operationalization of the MIS, as well as related to benefits sharing approaches and processes. There will be consideration of interoperability with the MAC and RENAMI.</p> <p>Support will also be provided for the development of capacity-building materials aimed at different MIS users (central and regional governments, IPs and LCs, etc.) to ensure the system is transparent and fit for purpose, and also aligned with Peru’s legal framework and relevant forest carbon funding options. This will include specific efforts to ensure outreach and alignment with regional and local governments, and to strengthen the application of safeguards on the ground. Safeguards TA will also support the Verifications Means operationalization and piloting for non-state actors reporting safeguards compliance in the RENAMI.</p>

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	Culturally appropriate communications materials, aligned with existing and potential future REDD+ funding sources	UNEP	Support will be provided to share, consult on and iteratively update materials and approaches related to ART-TREES and other REDD+ funding sources, and as related to benefits sharing and other priority topics. This will include the development of communication materials and approaches aligned with existing and potential future REDD+ funding sources, with a focus on ensuring IPs and LCs, women, and other relevant stakeholder constituencies have clear, transparent and culturally appropriate access to information. This will also ensure alignment with relevant donor/funder stakeholder engagement requirements (e.g. those related to ART-TREES and potentially LEAF).
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results	Design of financial instruments tailored for Indigenous Peoples and women	UNEP (with support from UNDP)	This will include support for the design and conceptualization of a guarantee fund for Indigenous Peoples and food security, including bankable activities for Indigenous Peoples to include in the coverage of the fund (UNDP and UNEP). There will also be support for the conceptualization of a climate fund for Indigenous women, focused on climate change actions. This will include capacity building components for Indigenous women around climate change and access to financing options and microcredits for bankable projects. There will also be support to analyze the gender gap in climate financing. For each financial mechanism, support will be provided to ensure alignment with the country's safeguards approach and reports to the MIS (UNEP).
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated	ART-TREES registration document finalized and submitted	FAO / UNEP	This includes technical assistance on safeguards (UNEP), as well as on carbon elements (related to the estimation of ER potential and associated uncertainties) and legal aspects related to ERs (FAO). Information on ERs from degradation, biomass after deforestation, and an

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			<p>uncertainty assessment will be developed with MINAM, as well as reviewing the standard operating procedures. This also includes review of Guidelines linked to REDD+ in the context of the Regulation of the Climate Change Law (RLMCC) in Peru (FAO).</p> <p>The registration document will be for the crediting period 2021-2026 (reference period 2015-2020), and will include consideration of benefits distribution, as well as alignment with the Amazonian Indigenous Network (RIA) ART-TREES concept to avoid double counting. Support will also be provided on the ART-TREES monitoring report. This will include support to MINAM in preparing inputs for communications with the ART Secretariat.</p>
	Guidelines on high-integrity forest carbon principles supported	UNDP (with support from FAO)	<p>Support the development of a voluntary carbon markets access strategy for MINAM, in line with Peru’s NDC financing strategy, the RENAMI and corresponding nesting approaches as well as complementing Peru’s Article 6 engagement.</p> <p>FAO, through AIM4Forests, will support on exploring opportunities for engagement with Article 6.</p>

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2.19. Republic of Congo

Strategic context

The 2025 workplan builds upon the results of the evaluation of the REDD+ National Strategy started in 2024. It is also based on country submission to LEAF initiative, aiming the mobilization of funds from potential emission reduction under the HFLD modality. Following the confirmation of its interest and the validation by LEAF of the document, the Republic of Congo has prepared the concept note, which is going to receive UN-REDD programme support for its development.

The UN-REDD Programme will provide complementary support in 2025 with the focus on the continuation of its support on the technical assistance for the development of the ART-TREES registration document, especially after the end of the additional support provided by the SYNA-

MNV project, the strengthening of enabling actions around this action, and the continued technical support on land tenure issue through the use of Open Tenure.

Country engagement

Consultation with the government counterparts were made and the final workplan was officially approved by email on 24th of January by the REDD+ National Coordinator.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their NDCs.	Continuation of Open Tenure actions - Test for implementation in 1 or 2 villages to assess the relevance of using the tool in Congo.	FAO	Need identified following training on Open Tenure held in October 2023 and activity not carried out due to delay, because of the need for consistency between field actions.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Enhanced capacity for UNFCCC-compliant data collection and reporting: national forest inventory training - second stage with the introduction of new tools (with sector ministries) Training on UNFCCC expectations and reporting requirements, e.g. REDD+ Technical Annex and/or BTR	FAO	
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	Summary of information on safeguards finalized, Operational SIS established, and TREES Registration Document completed, Institutional capacity on safeguards strengthened, with emphasis on TREES, at national level. National consultant recruited to strengthen	UNEP	Additional resources secured will cover: - Safeguards aspects of TREES Registration Document and TREES Monitoring Report - National SIS operational, based on current proposed design, with a focus on enabling reporting on TREES safeguards indicators.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	the CN REDD team on all safeguards-related matters.		
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results.	Support for the development of the Republic of Congo's submission to ART-TREES: follow-up of the next steps after submission of the concept note (February 2025) -> support for the first monitoring report, in particular on the issues of carbon rights, emission reduction calculations, MRV and other REDD+ activities.	FAO	Continuation of the technical support following the closure of SYNA-MNV project support
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Legal review and analysis of forestry legislation and support for drafting processes where necessary, particularly in the context of defining and strengthening carbon law.	FAO	Continuation of 2024 support and addition of an element on the analysis of the conformity of legislation on the management of the REDD+ process in Congo.
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Report/white paper to inclusively advance on REDD+ investments	UNEP	A report that will not only map the stakeholders required to advance REDD+ investments but also advise on how best to do it. It will take into account all aspects of a deal and such as Due Diligence and project opportunities and investors interested. It will also map the lessons learned from the roundtable events.
2.3 Private-sector Forest carbon investments mobilised	Regional roundtable/dialogue to advance on REDD+ investments	UNEP	An event to bring together the relevant stakeholders who want to invest in Africa through climate finance. This event will not only increase capacity of the countries involved but also direct more climate finance to the projects in them. It will be crucial to convene investors to those who have investable projects. It is also an

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
			opportunity for stakeholders to learn from each other and share new, innovative ways of financing, all whilst engaging with governments and providing better clarity to frameworks and policies.
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time.	Coordination support to NDC 3.0 review	UNDP	Countries are expected to submit a reviewed NDC (NDC 3.0) in 2025, ahead of the COP30 summit. As an eminent forest country, Republic of the Congo should ensure a strong REDD+ component. UN-REDD will support in this, under the framework of the UN Climate Promise.

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2.20. Uganda

Context

The 2025 workplan for UN-REDD TA to Uganda builds upon the progress during 2024; and on country’s continuous interest in accessing high-quality Results-based payment options through compliance with ART TREES requirements. The UN-REDD Programme will continue to provide support in 2025 with particular focus on: i) the completion of the TREES registration documents (on safeguards and on MRV elements, including activity data assessment from sample-based measures), ii) in strengthening capacity for applying and reporting of safeguards and on carbon markets, ; iii) AFOLU Mitigation Policies and Measures of the Updated NDC, iv) GCF RBP pilot funding proposal submission to the GCF board, which will enable the country to access the long-awaited RBP finance; iv) scoping additional funds and investments for REDD+ implementation (i.e. for jurisdictional emissions reductions programs and piloting ‘bankable’ forest conservation activities to scale v) identifying entry points and partnerships for deforestation-free value chains (i.e. coffee) .

Uganda has made notable advancements in enhancing its capacity for accessing REDD+ results-based finance with support from the UN-REDD Programme:

- Safeguards and ART-TREES Compliance: Progress was made in updating ART-TREES safeguards analysis to meet international standards. Extensive data collection has been conducted to identify gaps and ensure full compliance with TREES safeguard assessments.
- ART-TREES Documentation: Significant strides were achieved in preparing ART-TREES registration documents and initial monitoring reports, which are on track to align with international REDD+ standards and enable sustainable forestry financing.
- Activity Data Generation (2013–2022): Significant progress was made on supporting TREES crediting level and emission reduction (ER) assessment. Preliminary results (including

deforestation, degradations and enhancement) were presented to the Ugandan government to help inform decisions on the years and activities to include in the TRD.

- Emissions reduction estimates against the UNFCCC FREL for the years 2018 to 2020 were developed and submitted to the Uganda Government in the context of the GCF submission, providing evidence of the absence of reversals over the remainder of the results reporting period.
- REDD+ projects trading or intending to trade in the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) were analyzed and monitored throughout the year. Information was collected on their status, ER issued and retired, and projects in the pipeline, with recommendations for improving carbon accounting and nesting.
- Capacity Building and Training: the national team received training on TREES requirements for plantations, natural, and commercial forests to build technical capacity for REDD+ implementation.
- Consultant Recruitment: a consultant was recruited to support the REDD+ Secretariat in areas including: i) preparing a forest emissions reductions programme leveraging work in the Kyoga and Albertine Rift regions; ii) engaging with partners and potential financiers to advance Uganda's NDC targets. iii) Supporting Uganda's framework for carbon markets and proposing elements for high-integrity engagement in the AFOLU sector, based on new national regulations.

These achievements reflect Uganda's steady progress in meeting international REDD+ standards, enhancing its technical capacity, and advancing efforts to secure sustainable climate finance.

Additionally, the government emphasized specific areas for further action:

- Streamlined Coordination: Monthly sessions involving all UN-REDD agencies and the REDD+ Secretariat were proposed to enhance information-sharing and ensure a unified approach across workstreams.
- Capacity Development: The REDD+ Secretariat requested hands-on involvement in key activities, such as drafting sections of the ART TREES TRD and TMR, to strengthen institutional capacity.
- Consultant Engagement: The Secretariat also expressed the need for active participation in the recruitment process of consultants supporting their efforts, ensuring alignment with national priorities.
- Communications and Knowledge Management: Enhanced capacity is required to effectively publicize Uganda's REDD+ activities. Support from the UN-REDD Africa Communications and Knowledge Specialist will be instrumental in leveraging tools such as the UN-REDD Academy Howspace platform and social media channels to increase visibility and build the capacity of the country's communication team.

Country engagement

A UN-REDD joint mission with the three UN-REDD agencies took place in October 2024 (14-18). The joint mission aimed at engaging with the Ugandan Government, and more specifically the REDD+ Secretariat to discuss how UN-REDD, through its Technical Assistance can best support the country to advance its REDD+ agenda and finally access finance. The mission was designed to enable to: i) bring UN-REDD, REDD+ Secretariat, the Climate Change department, NFA, etc. to the same level of information on progress in the different workstreams of the TA, ii) discuss challenges encountered and plans for support moving to 2025; iii) agree on adjusting approaches to better support the country moving towards access to REDD+ results-based payments/finance.

The joint mission provided a valuable opportunity for the Ugandan government and the three UN-REDD agencies to identify areas where greater synergies across their respective workstreams can further enhance support for national REDD+ efforts. Key areas of collaboration highlighted during the mission include:

- Establishing data-sharing protocols to improve coordination between MRV-related data and safeguards-related information.
- Finalizing the TREES Registration document and Monitoring Report, with a focus on strengthening alignment and efficiency across agencies.
- Capacity-building to facilitate access to finance, including support for navigating options such as RBPs, VCMs, Article 6, etc to enable the country to make informed decision on selecting the optimal option.
- Developing Uganda’s approach to nesting, building on the strengths and expertise of all involved agencies.
- Leveraging the already available stakeholder engagement document developed under the safeguards workstream for broader applications, including NDC integration and nesting efforts.

The mission underscored the importance of ensuring that the government remains at the centre of REDD+ processes, with international support tailored to national needs and priorities. These collaborative efforts will be critical in advancing Uganda’s REDD+ agenda and maximizing its impact at both national and global levels.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
1.1 Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans/programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Climate investment programme designed, integrating forest carbon emission reductions with local economic development.	UNDP	This work will build upon the past REDD+ ER-PINs developed for Kyoga and Albertine regions. UNDP will provide lessons and networks to help this initiative become financeable and globally innovative, particularly through policy cross-sector dialogues (forestry, agriculture, trade) as well as incorporating the finance sector (e.g. AfDB, UNCDF, Equity bank, agricultural export companies in the coffee sector). A UNDP national consultant (already recruited) will support national and local stakeholders along the process. A stakeholder consultation is also planned.
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Policy coherence analysis based on the public expenditure analysis on forestry in Uganda.	FAO	This analysis will be developed based on the previous public expenditure analysis.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
	Policy analysis of EUDR implications and synergies with the use of GCF RBP proceeds.	FAO	
	Exploring public-private partnerships and finance to develop a pipeline for deforestation-free coffee production and enhanced traceability, in line with national priorities.	UNDP	The national PES system, funded by BIOFIN, and other national projects present an opportunity to enhance coffee sustainability in Uganda at the same time the National Government, through the national coffee authority is developing a national traceability system to meet EUDR requirements. This presents a unique opportunity to link the trade, agriculture, and forest agendas in Uganda to ensure sustainable production and farmer livelihoods.
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	Activity data estimates	FAO	After finalizing the QA/QC process, a final set of activity data at the national level will be delivered, including deforestation, degradation, and enhancement estimates, for the period 2013 to 2023.
	ART-TREES crediting level calculated with associated documentation and standard operating procedures.	FAO	(i) Once AD and EF data collection is finalized, the emissions will be estimated (ii) calculate an ART-TREES compliant crediting level, (iii) develop sections of the documentation for a TREES registration document (sections 10 and 11) including SOPs and annex material.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
	A first draft of an updated FRL for UNFCCC submission	FAO	Since there is a new set of activity data and other MRV information, a new updated FREL report (including other activities than deforestation) will be drafted.
	A draft of an updated technical annex	FAO	Since Uganda is claiming results for 2016 and 2017, it will be key to develop a draft of the technical annex including the following years 2018-2020 that will be used for the ITAP assessment in the GCF process for the approval of the funding proposal.
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	Safeguards reporting strengthened, SIS functional and updated, and Second Summary of Information report finalized.	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of the existing Safeguards Information System infrastructure (website) hosted by the Environmental Support Department at the MWE will be undertaken. The development and finalizing of data sharing protocol to promote collaboration between key institutions whose data are essential to inform the SIS, will also be covered by the UN-REDD support, as well as the methods for data management, and the documentation or update of institutional arrangements for functioning of the SIS. - In parallel with the strengthening of the SIS and the process for updating its content, the drafting of the second Summary of Information (SOI) on safeguards will also be undertaken as part of this agreement, including elaboration of the content of the second SOI, its validation and targeted stakeholder engagement events to gather inputs and provide feedback to the SIS and SOI deliverables.
2.1 Results-based payments accessed for measured, reported and verified REDD+ results.	TREES registration documents finalized	UNEP & FAO	Support will include finalizing the TRD and TMR. Safeguards and MRV inputs to comply with ART TREES requirements. This includes technical assistance on carbon elements (related to the estimation of ER potential and associated uncertainties) and associated sections.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
	Safeguards specialist hired by the REDD+ Secretariat	UNEP	REDD+ Secretariat team will be strengthened by the recruitment of a safeguards personnel to support the Safeguards Focal point of the MWE and ensure oversight/ follow-up and internal quality-control of all safeguards work related to REDD+ under the UN-REDD programme, and in advancing the overall REDD+ safeguards work in Uganda at national and sub-national level. The person will be embedded in the REDD+ Secretariat, at the Ministry of Water and Environment.
2.2 Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Report/white paper to inclusively advance on REDD+ investments	UNEP	A report that will not only map the stakeholders required to advance REDD+ investments but also advise on how best to do it. It will take into account all aspects of a deal and such as Due Diligence and project opportunities and investors interested. It will also map the lessons learned from the roundtable events.
	<p>Framework for nesting work in the country is in place.</p> <p>Safeguards elements for national nesting framework developed</p>	FAO & UNEP	<p>Building on what AIM4Forests is developing on carbon accounting, FAO will lead on this, in close collaboration with UNEP on safeguards matters and UNDP for the Registry.</p> <p>Building upon AIM4Forests work and the UN-REDD nesting journal, this activity will involve developing the safeguards dimensions of the national nesting framework through hiring a consultant to develop a guidance document and organizing meetings and workshops to gather inputs and feedback. Support will be provided at the national level and at subnational jurisdictions that are part of the geographic scope of the TREES Concept Note and the proposal submitted to LEAF.</p>

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
2.3 Private-sector Forest-carbon investments mobilised	Updated roadmap, and targeted capacity building, for RBF developed via multistakeholder national dialogues on RBF (jurisdictional initiatives, VCM, etc.)	UNEP (with FAO/UNDP support)	<p>This activity will involve exploring financing options to attract non-state entities in Results-based finance (RBF) and will involve the following aspects: i) Conduct stakeholder assessment/mapping to identify private sector and other non-state actors that are likely interested in acquiring high-integrity emissions reductions generated by the country; ii) When the national regulation is finalized and implemented, organize and coordinate in-depth capacity building on RBF (voluntary carbon market, jurisdictional initiatives) and other financing tools via targeted trainings, workshops, etc. with UN-REDD experts to ensure its proper implementation. iii) Support REDD+ FP in International exchanges for learning & sharing.</p> <p>Conduct a series of national dialogues with private sector interested players and non-state actors on RBPs and carbon markets. UNEP and UNDP will coordinate to optimize this support. This will be carried out in conjunction with the work to develop a pipeline for NDC implementation in the forest sector.</p>
	Integration of REDD+ in the national carbon-markets regulations	UNDP	Once the national carbon-markets regulations and guidance documents are released, UN-REDD will review the incorporation of REDD+ approaches, including high-integrity measures (as per international practice) as well as the provisions for ART/TREES (leading international standard for REDD+ in carbon markets). Depending on needs and opportunities, a training, or webinars or a stakeholders meeting will be organised to support the review process.
	Local roundtable/ dialogue to advance REDD+ investments	UNEP	An event to bring together the relevant local stakeholders in Uganda as a way to not only increase capacity in the country but also direct more climate finance to the projects in the country.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead agency	Brief observations
	Regional roundtable/ dialogue to advance REDD+ investments	UNEP	An event to bring together the relevant stakeholders who want to invest in Africa through climate finance. This event will not only increase capacity of the countries involved but also direct more climate finance to the projects in them. It will be crucial to convene investors to those who have investable projects. It is also an opportunity for stakeholders to learn from each other and share new, innovative ways of financing, all whilst engaging with governments and providing better clarity to frameworks and policies.
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time.	Review of the AFOLU solutions for NDC 3.0	UNDP	Under the Climate Promise initiative, led by UNDP, UN-REDD will provide Uganda with technical assistance to ensure that LULUCF & AFOLU commitments, lessons and ambitions are incorporated in the new NDC, schedule for submission to the UNFCCC during 2025, for COP30 deliberations.

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2.21. Viet Nam

Strategic context

In 2023, Viet Nam accessed its first REDD+ results-based payments under the FCPF Carbon Fund Emissions Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA), worth US\$41.2 million, which represents accessing over 80% of the entire ERPA volume during its first monitoring period. This marks a significant milestone for Viet Nam and its REDD+ process which started over ten years back. This created positive momentum for further forest carbon initiatives including for the LEAF jurisdictional program process which progressed in 2024: TREES Registration Document (TRD) and TREES monitoring report (TMR) submitted in June 2024, the Validation and Verification process on-going and support to benefit sharing plan and Decree also on-going and due to continue in 2025. The country's mitigation contribution ambition has been increased in the updated NDC (2022) including the LULUCF sector's annualized unconditional contribution of 32.5MtCO_{2e} (previously 9.3MtCO_{2e}) and conditional target of 14.1MtCO_{2e} (previously 21.2MtCO_{2e}) by 2023.

Viet Nam is assessing NDC financing avenues including results-based finance, private sector engagement through voluntary carbon markets as well as Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and other potential international market mechanisms. Viet Nam is also considering a domestic carbon market i.e. a national carbon market mechanism, to be in place by 2027, where the forestry and land use change sector plays a role as a net sink, and thereby could provide potential domestic carbon offsets.

Country engagement

The UN-REDD Programme engages closely with Department of Forestry (DoF) assigned as REDD+ focal agency of MARD. Discussions are also on-going with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the NDC lead agency on support related to Article 6 financing and implementation, including national carbon market mechanisms. DoF proposed Forest Protection and Development Fund - VNFF as Financial Intermediary (FI), and Emergent has conducted an “internal capacity assessment (ICA)”. In addition, it should be noted that the GoVN is currently under restructuring with the merging of MARD and MONRE.

Other immediate stakeholders in Viet Nam that are providing technical assistance to the government of Viet Nam include the Embassy of the UK (through at least 7 different programmes in forests and climate, such as UK TAP, UK PACT, etc.), World Bank, USAID and DAI, SilvaCarbon. In addition, new REDD+ projects are planning to start, such as GCF RBP pilot under JICA (SNRM2), IFAD, and their associated projects. A dialogue with Emergent is kept through bi-weekly calls to discuss the overall progress for the LEAF jurisdictional program. Status of UN-REDD TA planning and implementation is also being updated regularly with UNRC.

Workplan

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
1.1. Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans /programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Develop the benefit sharing mechanism of the LEAF jurisdictional program (as an improvement to the benefit sharing of the PFES mechanism).	FAO (UNEP support)	Carry over activity from 2024 TA designed to conduct consultations with rights holders.
	Support for consultations for LEAF decree, including a guidance note on LEAF transaction pathways most appropriate to Vietnam context	FAO (UNEP support)	
	Continue the review and update the National REDD+ Action Program (including an option to integrate into national forestry strategy) and conduct consultations	FAO (UNEP support)	To be concluded in Q1 2025
	Update soft and hardware for the REDD+ website/ platform	FAO	Technical inputs from UNEP (need further update on what is actually needed)
1.3 Deforestation-free commodity supply chains developed	Consultations with stakeholders in Mekong regional countries on results of assessment and analysis for decoupling the impacts of agricultural commodities on forests	FAO	UNDP and UNEP will contribute lessons from Viet Nam’s iLandscape project, including for future considerations on how the project could inform the country’s (and potentially Mekong region) response to the EU DR.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
			(Details tbd – possibly in synergy with AIM4Forests)
1.4 Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems	MRV - Training to expand the knowledge base on use of R for statistical analysis for conducting carbon accounting uncertainty assessments	FAO	Continues the on-going area of support from FAO's work under UN-REDD - 2025 will focus on sub-FIPI
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions	Safeguards Information System (SIS) updated and capacity built on SIS with DOF	UNEP	Carry over activities from 2024.
	Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) piloted and strengthened in LEAF provinces	UNEP	Viet Nam has a GRM designed and in place that is based on existing grievance redress channels, such as grassroots mediation. The need for support is focused on strengthening the linkages between the existing grievance redress channels and the monitoring and reporting for the REDD+ jurisdictions.
	Viet Nam Forest Fund (VNFF) institutional capacity built on safeguards implementation & monitoring, PFES and management of provincial funds.	UNEP (FAO support)	Viet Nam Forest Fund (VNFF) is playing a key role in benefits distribution in Viet Nam and is expected to integrate safeguards monitoring into their PFES monitoring. It is also under discussion that VNFF will play a role in the operation of the SIS. Therefore, VNFF needs capacity building and technical support to establish the necessary institutional mechanisms.
2.1 Results-based payments (RBPs) accessed	Support on the monitoring of implementation of the LEAF jurisdictional program	FAO	To be implemented in coordination with AIM4Forests initiative and UNEP.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
for measured, reported, and verified REDD+ results	through the collection / compilation of implementation data. (Mon. Report II for years 2023-2024)		
	Support to the Second Trees Monitoring Report (TMR2)	UNEP /FAO	This is tentative and may needed in the Q3 of 2025.
	Support responding to the queries from the VV process of ART/TREES	UNEP (FAO support)	
	Program Operations Manual (POM) and LEAF safeguards guidance developed and training delivered	UNEP (FAO support)	Training including safeguards, Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP), Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM), finance management (anti-corruption, procurement, SEAH), MRV
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	Advance linkages between the NDC and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with a focus on the ministerial carbon markets roadmap (which will cover both national and international markets)	UNDP	This task will be supplemented by the mitigation potential assessment from the forest and land-use sector through Climate Promise. This includes development of necessary policies, guidance and other relevant legal documents to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Support on assessing the requirements and recommendations for the implementation of Paris Agreement Article 6, particularly on policy, technical and market aspects of forest carbon.
	Enhance the LULUCF sector in the NDC through the consideration of mangrove forests	UNDP	This will include assessing carbon stocks of mangrove forests and consolidate methods and database in collaboration with MARD, through Climate Promise, to clarify mangrove forests' contribution to raising ambitions in the NDC
4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to	Exchanges with Lao PDR (among any others) on sustainable domestic finances for REDD+ implementation through Viet Nam's PFES experience	FAO (UNEP support)	To be implemented mainly through funding from the knowledge-receiving country (ie Lao PDR)'s budget resources. Ecuador as another potential country of interest – focal agency is UNDP.

Outcome/Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations
accelerate climate action	Support provided to DoF to co-chair the national Forest Carbon Market technical working group	FAO (UNEP support)	As a specific request from DoF and the UK government to better share knowledge between the different TA providers and coordinate the efforts
	Learning exchange between Viet Nam and Indonesia on ART-TREES, PFES and national/international carbon markets	UNEP (FAO and UNDP support)	UNDP will collaborate with ART/TREES lessons.

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2.22. Zambia

Strategic context

Zambia continues its efforts to reduce emissions against its FREL and access climate finance at national level, meeting the evolving requirement of carbon standards. The country has a national forest monitoring system, [NFMS](#), a Summary of Information on safeguards ([SoI, 2019](#)) and a [FREL in 2021](#).

In parallel, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has launched the “National Green Growth Strategy (GGS) 2024-2030”, complementing the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Zambia. The GGS aims are (1) resilient and climate compatible growth; (2) enhanced resource efficiency; (3) enhanced natural capital; and (4) improved inclusivity. UN-REDD TA in Zambia is supporting the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) through a two-pronged approach:

- Catalyse and inform a replicable model of climate action at jurisdictional/local level. The initial focus is on North Western (NW) province and is aligned with Zambia’s commitment to expand community forestry. To this end, in 2025, UN-REDD will complete, aggregate and disseminate the knowledge generated to inform the model of jurisdictional/local climate action, including development of a forest-climate business case and a district-level forest management plans, as well as knowledge dissemination and capacity development. UN-REDD will continue making the case for forest-based solutions for climate change and supporting the key role of rural communities in Zambia for low-emission resilient development.
- Update the components of the Warsaw Framework, specifically finalization of the second safeguards information systems (SIS) and support to the safeguards elements of TREES registration. UN-REDD TA will also develop the country’s capacity to understand all options available in carbon markets, as well as their respective implications, contributing to country’s informed decision and to optimize carbon benefits.

Country engagement

UN-REDD TA has been implemented in 2024 in close collaboration with the Forestry Department (FD) both at national and provincial level. FD has been involved in methodological development, fieldwork, consultative workshops and the discussion of results and follow up activities.

The 2025 workplan has been discussed in the context of implementation of various activities in 2024, comprising six specific meetings, most of them in Lusaka.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
1.1. Countries and jurisdictions implement REDD+ investment plans /programmes to deliver their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	GCF project document formulated, including a jurisdictional REDD+ programme focused on the Headwaters of the Zambezi River, North Western Province.	FAO	Continuation of 2024 activity, being informed by assessments undertaken by UN-REDD TA in 2024.
1.2 Forest landscape restoration, SFM and fire management	Capacities of Forestry Department (FD) enhanced to plan land and forest management, and to promote local climate action	FAO	Forest Management Plan with climate objectives at district level.
	Knowledge sharing on forest value chains in NW province and related business opportunities, and their potential as forest-based solutions to climate change	FAO	Continuation of 2024 activity. Field work completed. Publication being finalised and disseminated
	Forest-climate business case developed at district level, to scale up implementation of REDD+ at jurisdictional level, with multiple complementary sources of finance	FAO	
1.5 Safeguards addressed, respected, monitored and reported throughout the implementation of REDD+ actions.	Second summary of safeguards information completed	UNEP	Finalizing of the country's Second summary of information, including validation meetings
	- TREES registration document developed and inputs for TREES monitoring report (safeguards elements). - Plan of conformance drafted.	UNEP	Support safeguards elements of TREES registration document and TREES monitoring report, plan of conformance for safeguards outcome indicators. Technical assistance and quality control on SIS data collection.

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN-REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SIS data collection improved. - Initial stakeholder engagement process is implemented. - Capacities of national key stakeholders on ART TREES safeguards built. 		<p>Specific strengthening of the SIS website and database</p> <p>Development of stakeholder engagement plan and initial implementation of the plan. Guidance for supporting stakeholder engagement and capacity building activities related to safeguards TA.</p> <p>Jointly organized with FAO, capacity building on ART TREES will be organized in Q1 of 2025.</p>
2.2. Market transactions for forest carbon facilitated.	Report/white paper to inclusively advance on REDD+ investments	UNEP	A report that will not only map the stakeholders required to advance REDD+ investments but also advise on how best to do it. It will take into account all aspects of a deal and such as Due Diligence and project opportunities and investors interested. It will also map the lessons learned from the roundtable events.
2.3 Private-sector Forest carbon investments mobilised	Regional roundtable/dialogue to advance on REDD+ investments	UNEP	Event to bring together the relevant stakeholders who want to invest in Africa through climate finance. This event will not only increase capacity of the countries involved but also direct more climate finance to the projects in them. It will be crucial to convene investors to those who have investable projects. It is also an opportunity for stakeholders to learn from each other and share new, innovative ways of financing, all whilst engaging with governments and providing better clarity to frameworks and policies.

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2.23. ASEAN Social Forestry regional initiative

Strategic context

Most of the ASEAN member states (AMS) are committed to advancing social forestry, including through ambitious targets. To help achieve their targets, each country has put in place a range of

policies and measures designed to support the expansion of social forestry, supporting efforts in climate change mitigation and adaptation. At the same time there is growing momentum to include social forestry climate change mitigation actions in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In the most recent NDCs, five (5) ASEAN member states mentioned the importance of social forestry in mitigation efforts. Four (4) member states mention specific social forestry strategies to reducing emission/increasing removals, and two (2) member states have specified mitigation targets.

The overall impact of the UN-REDD Initiative “Climate change mitigation through social forestry actions in ASEAN countries” (referred to as “Initiative” hereon) will be to strengthen the evidence base for social forestry towards climate change mitigation, while facilitating integration into countries’ NDCs and enhancing climate and private finance opportunities for social forestry. This will ultimately lead to progress towards assessing, accelerating and enhancing the NDCs’ climate change mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors, including through the updated NDC. The Initiative is working in three pilot countries – Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR, as well as at ASEAN level. It is being implemented by FAO and UNEP, working with various state and non-state partners.

The focus of support continues to be on:

- Assessing the contribution of social forestry interventions towards climate change mitigation in Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR
- Assessing the economic and business potential of selected social forestry enterprises and engaging with off-takers/market intermediaries, or market access providers in the 3 pilot countries,
- Developing enterprise development/investment plan for selected enterprises,
- Building capacities to assess and monitor social forestry interventions, including through integration in national forest monitoring systems (NFMS) and NDC reporting (through BTR) and revision,
- Developing, in collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat, a set of regional guidelines for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Initiatives in the forest sector. In addition, there will be a strong focus on developing a regional toolkit for NbS practices in social forestry and to build capacities of AMS to enhance partnership on NbS at regional and national levels.

Country engagement

The activities under the Initiative have been identified during the development of the Workplan and Budget. These activities have been further refined since the Initiative launch in 2022 with regular formal and informal consultations with partners at regional and national Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR, and regional levels, including the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Working Groups on Forests and Climate Change (AWG-FCC) and Social Forestry (AWG-SF) RECOFTC, Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme (NTFP – EP) and Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, as well as ASEAN Member States. Additionally, as the first phase of the Initiative ends in 2025, work is ongoing to develop a plan for a second phase 2026-2030. This includes consultation process with state and non-state partners.

Workplan

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
3.1 NDCs mitigation actions in the forest and land-use sectors assessed, accelerated and enhanced through time	<p>Output 1. Contribution of social forestry schemes towards climate change mitigation in the AMS assessed to inform action and climate finance.</p> <p>Assessment of mitigation contribution of different social forestry models in Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR.</p> <p>Recommendations on social forestry interventions to contribute to climate change mitigation developed and shared, with appropriate action plan in place, including access to investment.</p> <p>Assessment of potential area and impact of social forestry is ongoing, aligning with needs and priorities of government agencies.</p>	FAO	<p>Ongoing improvement of relevant databases for monitoring social forestry in the three countries enabling undertaking of mitigation assessments.</p> <p>Draft national and sub-national social forestry mitigation assessments being refined.</p>
	<p>Output 2. Capacities to assess and monitor social forestry to the NDCs/Climate change frameworks built in Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR</p> <p>Building capacity of stakeholders to monitor and report periodically and accurately on climate change mitigation actions of social forestry interventions under National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS).</p>	FAO	<p>Part of process to build on findings of Capacity Development Needs Assessment to develop scalable national and sub-national monitoring systems in the 3 target countries, with possible alignment with national forest monitoring systems (NFMS).</p>

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	Assessment of use of social forestry management plans in the three countries, with recommendation and action plan in place to address findings		
	<p>Output 3. Facilitate the integration of social forestry actions in NDC implementation, reporting and in the upcoming NDCs revision (2025) in the 3 countries</p> <p>Assist countries in identifying and including specific social forestry interventions as mitigation (and adaptation) actions in the implementation and reporting of NDCs and their future revision.</p>	FAO	Continue discussions and support for government agencies, while developing the next drafts of mitigation assessment for social forestry, with plan to support social forestry integration in NDC 3.0 in the 3 countries.
	<p>Output 4. Promote and accelerate responsible private investments in social forestry</p> <p>Engagement with at least 2 investors per country, supported by a brief detailing their interests, investment focus, and potential alignment with social forestry enterprises as well as barriers preventing investment in social forestry and justification of why these investors are suitable for the selected SFEs.</p> <p>A blueprint and related policy brief serving as a guide for future efforts in social forestry enterprises.</p>	UNEP	<p>In 2025, the focus will be on (i) facilitating investments/access to finance based on needs identified in the business and investment plan, (ii) develop a ‘blueprint’ and a policy brief presenting the business case and process for investing in SF enterprises and (iii) disseminate and promote results of the Initiative.</p> <p>The long-term vision is to scale up implementation of the ‘blueprint’ in ASEAN through focusing on market access and attracting investments for social forestry business development.</p>

Outcome/ Output as per Results Framework	Deliverables	Lead UN- REDD agency	Brief observations and collaborating UN-REDD agencies
	A communication campaign and comms materials to disseminate and promote the 'blueprint' and recommendations are developed and the campaign is implemented		
	<p>Output 5. Capacities of AMS to quantify benefits, connect partners and operationalise NbS in the context of social forestry enhanced</p> <p>Regional guidelines of NbS including decarbonization efforts in the forest sector.</p> <p>Regional toolkit to 1) Support the implementation of NbS practices in social forestry and; 2) Build capacities of AMS to enhance partnership on NbS practices in the AMS.</p> <p>Various capacity development activities, including dissemination.</p>	FAO	<p>Both the guideline and toolkit will be reviewed by AWG-SF and AWG-FCC with plan that they are endorsed by ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF)</p> <p>Discussions are developing on supporting review of 2021-2025 Plans of Action for ASEAN Working Groups on Forest and Climate Change (AWG-FCC) and Social Forestry (AWG-SF), and development of 2026-2030 version with possible integration of 1. Guidelines and toolkit, 2. Development of social forestry monitoring systems, 3. Integration of social forestry in NDCs</p>

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2.24. AIM4Forests Programme

Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Forests (AIM4Forests) programme was launched in April 2023 by FAO and the UK through a standard Administrative Arrangements (SAA) with the UN-REDD Programme to support forest monitoring. The Programme contributes to the UN-REDD Programme’s Outcome 1 “Forest Solutions Realized” under its Output 1.4 “Countries enabled to measure high-quality and accurate activity data, emission factors, emissions and emission reductions with policy-relevant monitoring systems”.

To achieve the overall UN-REDD outcome, AIM4Forests focuses on the following results areas:

- Countries’ national forest monitoring systems integrate latest technical knowledge as disseminated through open-access learning programmes, leverage innovative platforms and global datasets, and are guided by aligned methodologies to generate reliable data that is

accessible to all, ensuring forest mitigation activities are measured, reported and verified with high integrity.

- Forest Communities and Indigenous People are enabled to participate in forest monitoring and MRV for emerging carbon standards through a community of practice that develops and deploys bespoke learning material and showcases IP forest stewardship.
- Countries address technical and institutional gaps in national forest monitoring systems with assistance from AIM4Forests and, informed by a country-led planning process under coordination of the Global Forest Observations Initiative that key technical support providers replicate.

The AIM4Forest 2025 workplan includes seven outputs:

- Output 1 aims to advance technical innovation through development and improvement of platforms and development and delivery of novel learning methods such as online facilitated courses and e-learning.
- Output 2 progresses the alignment of key methodological issues in forest monitoring and MRV, covering a whole range of issues including measurement and reporting, as well as accounting aspects.
- Output 3 will enable IP&LC participation in forest monitoring and MRV through a collaboration with the International Land Coalition and via an IP-led community of practice.
- Output 4 includes the Global Forest Observations Initiative's s centred on the GFOI's country-led planning (CLP) process, which accompanies countries in their efforts to strengthen institutional arrangements for forest monitoring.
- Output 5 delivers country-level technical assistance.
- Output 6 targets embedding national forest monitoring systems in countries' national institutions, using as an entry point a country's current capacities and its policy objectives.
- The new output 7, AIM4NatureRestoration, added in 2025 sets out to build a global dataset on nature restoration progress.

Under output 5, in 2025, a group of 16 countries will be targeted: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica (to be confirmed), DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines (see output 7), PNG, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia. Among these, there are two new countries: Costa Rica and Nigeria. Country workplans have been defined in close consultation with government counterparts and activities can be grouped into four thematic priorities.

Firstly, countries receive support on improving forest monitoring to enable better resource management. For example, Brazil works to update the national forest inventory and PNG to publish forest monitoring results. Secondly, countries work to leverage forest monitoring for measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation results, and thereby as a means to access to climate finance. For example, Peru and Guatemala work to report to carbon standards or to the UNFCCC. Thirdly, work focuses on forest monitoring systems that effectively enable deforestation-free commodity production and compliance with consumer-side requirements, for example in Ghana and in Viet Nam such activities are included. Fourthly, forest monitoring systems support progress tracking on ecosystem restoration – which is topic of the new output 7.

3. Knowledge Management

OUTCOME 4. Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions

Forests and REDD+ catalyze a global, transformative Nature-based Solutions (NbS) movement to accelerate climate action.

3.1. Output 4.1.

Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation is captured, managed and disseminated to accelerate climate action

Rationale

In 2025, we will focus on strengthening the links between our knowledge generation and knowledge uptake activities with efforts to drive systemic changes in the forest and land use sector.

Anchored in the nine UN-REDD priority areas, our efforts will also support the programme's post-2025 positioning around four strategic outcomes – integrity, finance, ambition, and results, prioritizing in a cross-cutting manner the application of a socially inclusive approach, championing Indigenous Peoples' rights and gender equality. We aim to do this by:

- *Knowledge generation*
We will generate, capture, process, and present knowledge in diverse formats tailored to different audiences, ensuring accessibility and relevance. By leveraging lessons learned, case studies, and innovative methodologies, we will generate insights that drive action and inform policy. Knowledge outputs will be designed to support decision-making at all levels, from technical experts to high-level policymakers. This foundational work will feed into learning, partnerships, and dissemination efforts, strengthening the overall impact of UN-REDD.
- *Strengthening knowledge cycles*
We will improve the connections between knowledge activities such as learning labs, webinars, Communities of Practice (CoPs), journals, and reports to create a seamless and collaborative knowledge cycle, where each activity feeds into each other in a loop. Knowledge activities will align with country and thematic programmes and initiatives to ensure integration. Cross-regional exchanges (e.g., Asia-Pacific–Africa, Latin America–Asia-Pacific) will also be a priority, promoting shared insights and innovations across regions.
- *Expanding knowledge partnerships*
While we've engaged key government and non-government constituencies, we will deepen engagement with the private sector and improve knowledge-sharing in this area. Building on partnerships with organizations like the World Bank and the Nature 4 Climate, we aim to expand collaborations on benefit-sharing mechanisms and private sector engagement, including broadening focus on different finance mechanisms (RBPs, Article 6, VCMs, compliance markets and other tools)
- *Enhancing knowledge uptake*
We will scale up knowledge brokering through knowledge exchanges and original

research publications, including a flagship study on quantifying non-forest carbon benefits. To maximize reach, we will also promote knowledge products more continuously and ensure their broad dissemination across stakeholders.

With this strengthened KM approach, we aim to equip our stakeholders with the tools to promote integrity, enhance access to finance, raise climate ambition, while ensuring that these efforts translate into measurable, on the ground results, with considerations of cross-cutting elements like gender and social inclusion.

To enhance and disseminate the knowledge captured and generated by the UN-REDD Programme, we will leverage the following digital communication infrastructure:

- **Website and online knowledge hub (Howspace):** central platforms for informing and engaging diverse audiences, including policymakers, government agencies, and local communities.
- **Newsletter:** A key tool for keeping stakeholders—such as policymakers, donors, and partners—informed and engaged. It delivers timely updates, success stories, and key developments in REDD+.
- **Social Media:** Platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and Instagram will be used to raise awareness, share knowledge, and mobilize support for forest conservation. Content will align with the Programme’s messaging plan, focusing on UN-REDD work, results, and related activities. External project content will require prior approval.

Global and regional KM deliverables

Post –2025 Outcome	Post-2025 Output	Activity	Region	Lead agency
Integrity	MRV	Workshop on Deforestation Risk Modeling for Multi-Scale Integration of Carbon Accounting	Asia Pacific	FAO
	Safeguards	Safeguards Community of Practice in LAC, including webinars, articles and lessons learned	LAC	UNEP
	Benefit Sharing	Global knowledge exchange on REDD+ benefit sharing	Global	UNEP / UNDP / FAO
	Nesting	Progress and early lessons from case studies with nesting frameworks	Global	UN-REDD
Finance	Article 5	Policy and field lessons from the GCF REDD+ RBPs pilot phase	Global	UNDP
		Dissemination and guidance on self-assess gaps on eligibility requirements of the GCF REDD RBP Policy	Global/Africa	FAO/UN-REDD
	Article 6	Technical analysis of practical experiences in managing and contracting rights over emission reductions	Global	FAO
		Emerging lessons learned from supporting countries with ART-TREES readiness efforts	Global	UNDP
		Regional/cross-country knowledge exchange on harmonizing carbon markets and RBPs in Asia Pacific	Asia Pacific	UNEP
		Webinar on ‘Engaging private actors for forest finance in Asia Pacific’	Asia Pacific	UNEP
NDCs	Two-pager update on the ‘Raising ambition, accelerating action’ report	Global	UNEP	

Ambition		Knowledge Product on Land Sector in NDCs: Key updates to the land sector NDC guidance, with an emphasis on NDC revision process (co-branded with Climate Promise)	Global	UNDP
		AFOLU stock take of LAC NDCs (co-branded w Climate Promise)	LAC	UNDP
		Develop and publish methodology, including in-country piloting. Lessons learned from Public Expenditure, Finance and Policy Coherence Analysis	Global	FAO
Results	Forests Sector	Technical brief and webinar on evidence and policy implications on the forest-water-climate nexus	Global/Africa	FAO
		Assessing benefits and impacts of forest carbon initiatives: methods for application to local communities.	Global/Africa	FAO
		Briefs on emissions trends: Quarterly PLANT reports and ad hoc country reports	Global	UNDP
	Cross-sectoral	Knowledge platform on cross-sectoral solutions to address the underlying agricultural drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Global	FAO
		Training on deforestation-related due diligence and traceability tools to the Global platform for sustainable natural rubber	Global	FAO
		Accompanying small and medium businesses implement	Regional	FAO

		due diligence for the coffee and cacao sector			
		Regional event in Asia Pacific on shared pathways for agriculture and forestry sectors	Asia Pacific	FAO	
		Enhanced capacity, awareness, and policy insights on the implications of market-based regulations for reducing deforestation in agricultural supply chains – knowledge workshops	Global (LAC/Africa focus)	FAO	
		Two regional workshop of d-free production & trade (TBC)	LAC & Africa	UNDP	
Crosscutting: Gender and Social Inclusion	Gender	Pilot testing and lessons learned from initial application of W+ standard to REDD+ RBPs – Knowledge Product	Global	UNDP	
		Lessons Learned and best practices from LAC in integrating gender into REDD+ implementation and RBPs	LAC	UNDP	
	Indigenous Peoples and local communities		Guidance note on FPIC (co-branded with Climate Promise)	Global	UNDP
			FAQs on Carbon Markets for Indigenous Peoples	Global	UNDP
			Advancing strategic approach to address deforestation linked to small-scale farming for food security and local consumption	Global	FAO
			Lessons learned from Indigenous Peoples engagement and contributions to the Paris Agreement	Global	UNDP

REDD+ Academy

The REDD+ Academy 2025 will focus on developing learning journals and tools to strengthen capacity on key topics supporting UN-REDD’s curriculum. Instead of learning labs, this year will emphasize evidence generation and knowledge-sharing through targeted knowledge products and smaller learning events. The Academy will address the latest policy developments amidst the evolving landscape, with REDD+ now aligning more closely with frameworks like LTEs, BTRs, NDCs, and NAPs, while biodiversity frameworks, SDGs, and zero-deforestation regulations introduce new challenges and opportunities. As such, key learning journals for 2025 will cover forest carbon markets and RBPs, safeguards, REDD+ and the UNFCCC, national strategies and action plans, deforestation drivers, and policies and measures, ensuring experts and policymakers remain at the forefront of REDD+ advancements.

Post 2025 outcome	Post 2025 output	Activity
Cross-cutting	KM	REDD+ Academy: Preparatory Technical Exchange
		REDD+ Academy: Writing Workshop
Finance	Carbon markets	Forests Carbon Markets learning journal
	RBPs	Results based Finance
Integrity	Benefit sharing	Learning Journal and Guidance note (co-branded with Climate Promise) on Benefit Sharing
	Safeguards	Learning Journal and Guidance note on Safeguards
Cross-cutting	Social inclusion	Learning Journal on implementation of Social Inclusion & Gender in REDD+
		LAC Gender and REDD+ online Platform
		Global gender and VCM Community of Practice platform (including webinars, lessons and briefs)
Results	Results	Learning Journal on National Strategies & Action Plans
		Learning Journal on REDD+ under the UNFCCC Framework
		Learning Journal on Addressing the drivers of deforestation
		Learning Journal on PAMs

African Forest Forum deliverables:

Funded by Switzerland and in partnership with the UN-REDD Programme, [the African Forest Forum \(AFF\)](#) implements a project in Africa that aims to strengthen knowledge sharing and capacity building in REDD+ and sustainable forestry. The project enhances policy reform by leveraging UN-REDD expertise. Key activities include a Community of Practice on Nesting in REDD+, a regional finance learning lab, and a carbon market integrity platform. These initiatives ensure African stakeholders access relevant knowledge, fostering local solutions for forest conservation and climate resilience.

Post 2025 outcome	Post 2025 output	Activity
Integrity	Nesting	Community of Practice on Nesting in REDD+ and on Deforestation Free Commodity, including a webinar
Finance	Article 6	3rd Regional Learning Lab and Knowledge Exchange on finance in Africa
	VCM	Community of Practice on Carbon Markets and Integrity

3.2. Output 4.2.

Collective political and societal support to NbS increased

Rationale

UN-REDD's ability to convene diverse stakeholders—governments, the private sector, Indigenous Peoples, and civil society—has proven crucial in advancing collective goals. This year, the focus under 4.2 is two-fold: firstly, developing a meaningful forest outcome at COP30 in Belém, and secondly, advancing integrity, finance, ambition and results in forest-based mitigation in line with UN-REDD's strategic goals.

Through the “Bridge to Belém” campaign, UN-REDD will leverage the evidence base generated by UN-REDD and other agencies initiatives, enhancing the advocacy work through regional and global engagements, focusing on high-level events and strategic partnerships. Throughout this process, UN-REDD will prioritize opportunities for engagement with relevant audiences, assessing, for example, the agendas and audiences of regional climate weeks, working closely with regions and countries, key negotiating blocs or partnerships, like ASEAN, Amazon consortium, AMCEN, and other influential groups.

The focus will be to build consensus on aligning around forest-positive strategies while addressing structural issues and barriers on REDD+ implementation and achieving results. Engaging stakeholders through strategic events, side meetings, and dialogues at high-level forums such as COP30 ensures that the agenda remains front and center in international discussions.

Tied to the “Bridge to Belem” campaign is the focus on the four outcomes of the UN-REDD programme post-2025. UN-REDD will consult widely and leverage its convening power to raise visibility, enhance understanding and build consensus around these outcomes.

Post-2025 Outcome	Post-2025 Output	Activity	Region	Lead agency
Results	Cross-sectoral	Multi-stakeholder collaborations for deforestation-free production & trade, including commercialization: Connecting cooperatives, governments, companies and financiers	Global	UNDP
		Policy statement and briefs on Advancing policy awareness and advocacy on	Global	FAO

		agriculture-forestry linkages in key fora (UNFSS, CPF, UNFCCC)		
Crosscutting: Gender and Social Inclusion	IPs & LCs	Indigenous Peoples & UNFCCC capacity building initiative, working with global and regional networks and processes [UNDP; UK]	Global	UNDP
		Indigenous Peoples & Private Sector Engagement convening platform [UNDP; Norway]	Global	UNDP
	Gender	Women in Forests & Land platform	Global	UNDP
Finance	Article 6	Capacity Building and Technical Workshops as Regional Webinar on Article 6 for the AFOLU Sector, co-organized with UNFCCC Regional Center & Global Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples on carbon markets to enhance participation and rights-based approaches.	Global/LAC	FAO
Bridge to Belem		Convening dialogues during regional and global climate weeks pre-COP30	Global	UNEP
		Media engagement and influencing, including release of OpED and a media roundtable	Global	UNEP
		UN-REDD report looking at state of finance for forests non-carbon forest benefits and global roundtable exchange	Global	UNEP

3.3. Output 4.3

Digital cooperation and frontier technologies deployed to accelerate and enhance Nbs

Rationale: Emerging technologies offer an opportunity for UN-REDD to improve its evidence-based decision making and to better design technical interventions and products that could effectively contribute to the conservation, protection and restoration of forests.

This is aligned with the UN Roadmap for Digital Cooperation which notes that "recent advances in technology offer ground-breaking opportunities to monitor and protect the environment as well as overall planetary health". In 2025, UN-REDD will continue to accelerate knowledge on strategic REDD+ topics: by systematically mining, extracting, and labelling data from reports, publications, datasets, etc. related to a selected REDD+ topic to produce further insights that can facilitate evidence-based decision-making and design of technical assistance and other knowledge products.

Post-2025 Outcome	Post-2025 Output	Activity	Region	Lead agency
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Results	Cross-sectoral	AI tools for d-free [UNDP, Norway core]	Global	UNDP
		Pilot GIS and digital tech for traceability	Global	UNDP
Ambition	Analytical Capacity	Finalization and dissemination of products from FAOSTAT based modelling products and tools. Training workshops and dissemination activities.	Global	FAO
Finance	Article 5	Lessons learned for developing AI powered RBF decision making tool	Global	UNEP

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