National Programme Submission Form – UGANDA

UN-REDD PROGRAMME THIRTEENTH POLICY BOARD MEETING

6 – 7 November 2014
Arusha, Tanzania

National Programme (NP)
Submission Form to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

1. Policy Board Submission	
Policy Board Meeting ⊠　　　No. 13	Inter-sessional Meeting ☐
Date of Meeting: 6 – 7 November 2014	Date of Inter-sessional Decision:

2. National Programme Summary	
Details of National Programme	
Country	Uganda
Programme[1] Title	Uganda UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partner(s)[2]	The Ministry of Water and Environment
Details of Participating UN Organizations' Representatives	
UN Resident Coordinator: *Name*: Ms Ahunna Eziakonwa	Contact details: *Telephone:* +256 417 112 100/301 *Email:* ahunna.eziakonwa@one.un.org
FAO: *Name:* Mr. Alhaji Jallow *Title:* FAO Representative	Contact details: *Telephone:* +256 757 477 060 *Email:* FAO-UG@fao.org
UNDP: *Name:* Ms Almaz Gebru *Title:* Country Director	Contact details: *Telephone:* +256 417 112 100 *Email:* almaz.gebru@undp.org
UNEP: *Name:* Dr Daniel Pouakouyou *Title:* Regional Technical Advisor for Africa	Contact details: *Telephone:* +254 207 625 631 *Email:* Daniel.Pouakouyou@unep.org
Type of National Joint Programme	

Full NP:		Initial NP	
⊠	New Full NP	☐	New Initial NP
☐	Continuation from an Initial NJP	☐	Continuation from previous funding
☐	Other (explain)	☐	Other (explain)

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[1] *The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.*
[2] *Refers to National counterparts. List the lead entity first.*

3. Executive Summary

Uganda is a landlocked country with an estimated population of 32.9 million, growing at 3.2% per year. The country's population is predominantly rural (approximately 85%) with approximately 31% of the population living below the national poverty line, while food security is an issue for 62% of the population. Coupled with the high rate of population growth, these factors put pressure on the country's natural resources, which drives the expansion of agriculture into marginal and forested lands. Uganda has sustained significant economic growth over the last two decades with annual GDP growth averaging over 8% in 2001-2008. About 25% of the country's GDP (more than US$4 billion annually) is attributable to the exploitation of natural resources. National estimates put the total monetary value of forest products and services, including carbon stocks, at US$1,276.95 million.

In March 2010, Uganda embarked on its national REDD+ process by drawing up a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). This was approved in June 2011 (then updated in May 2012) and a FCPF grant of US$ 3.6 million was signed on 10th July 2013. In addition, Uganda has also successfully mobilized 650,000 Euro from the Austrian Government for work on national forest monitoring systems, safeguards and multiple benefits of REDD+. Uganda was invited by the UN-REDD Policy Board to submit a NP, which the country responded to favourably. Following a presentation on the intended focus of its NP at PB12, Uganda was encouraged to submit the National Programme Document by October 2014 for consideration at the 13th Policy Board in November 2014.

The current submission form provides an assessment and overview of the National Programme Document rather than the R-PP itself, as the latter - as for the common framework for the FPCF and UN-REDD Programme - has already been reviewed by the TAP and validated. Rather than produce a redundant review, for the purpose of this submission the independent reviewers have assessed the NPD and its alignment with the R-PP and complementarity with other on-going support.

Given that the existing financial support already covers most of the core REDD+ readiness elements, the UN-REDD agencies and the Government of Uganda agreed that a medium-size National Programme would best suit the context of Uganda to mitigate low absorption risk and avoid overburdening of the national REDD+ Secretariat. During a follow-up UNDP mission (4-8 August 2014) and echoing the FCPF progress report of June 2014, limited human resources and technical capacities were identified as major challenges that need to be reinforced. Joint targeted support by UNDP and FAO was formulated to respond to the aforementioned needs and bridge the way to effective implementation of the National Programme.

In its design, the UN-REDD National Programme will support Uganda's REDD+ readiness process with three major outcomes.

Outcome 1 (UNDP): A transformational national REDD+ strategy is designed through substantial multi-sectorial technical and policy dialogue, including robust policy options and measures, mainstreamed and anchored in national development vision, planning and framework.

The design of a transformative REDD+ strategy is a key area of support from the UN-REDD programme. As the leading agency, UNDP will collaborate with the FCPF to support the Government of Uganda with the preparation of the REDD+ Strategy. Considering the needs identified in the R-PP and upgraded in light of UNDP/UN-REDD experience and considering the expected contributions from the FCPF and Targeted Support, the UN-REDD National Programme will deliver the following additional outputs to bridge the gaps and complete the national REDD+ strategy design and formulation process:
- 1.1. The strategy design process is run in a timely manner, respectful to REDD+ readiness principles, with robust technical backstopping and in smooth coordination with all other components of REDD+

readiness (for instance with the SESA and broader safeguards work supported by the FCPF).
1.2. The analytical inputs to the national strategy are robust and comprehensive.
1.3. The policy dimension of the strategy is strengthened through policy-level and cross-sectorial dialogue and assessment of options.
1.4. The national REDD+ strategy is fully embedded in, and directly contributes to, the national development planning and budgeting processes
1.5. The national REDD+ strategy enjoys strong international recognition and mobilizes support for the investment phase.

Outcome 2 (FAO): A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is designed and set up, with appropriate Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) functions.

The work that will be supported by FAO will be geared towards strengthening the National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS), ensuring that its missing components are well covered so as to allow Uganda to monitor, report and verify REDD+ activities. Uganda is already receiving different support streams to enhance its NFMS, including support from the FCPF (readiness grant), the Austrian Cooperation as well as Targeted Support from FAO under the UN-REDD Programme. The National Programme will therefore fill in the gaps identified during the various UN-REDD scoping missions, leading to the preparation of this document as well as achieve the following outputs:
2.1. Field data and relevant supplementary information for the development of emission factors are collected and analysed.
2.2. NFA capacities to systematically monitor forest and land cover/use change (REDD+ activity data) are strengthened.
2.3. NFA has the capacities and tools to store, update and disseminate REDD+ information.
2.4. The Government of Uganda has the capacities to report on its GHG emissions from the forestry sector and a draft GHG-I report.

Outcome 3 (UNEP): Subnational implementation of the REDD+ national strategy is prepared and facilitated through an "integrated landscape management" approach, building on a comprehensive set of analytical work, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and early actions.

Preparing and facilitating the subnational implementation of the REDD+ national strategy is one of the key outcomes to be delivered by the UN REDD Programme. This component was identified as critical during the scoping mission and recognizes that although REDD+ investments will be largely incentivized through the achievement of national-level reductions in deforestation and forest degradation, the implementation of REDD+ programmes will largely occur at subnational and local levels. Building on the considerable work streams currently underway by the Government of Uganda mainly through support from FCPF and the Austrian Development Agency, the UN REDD Programme efforts at subnational level to facilitate the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy will be constructed around three main outputs.
3.1. Understanding of land use systems, rightful access to and the spatial-temporal resource use patterns are enhanced drawing on lessons learned from selected representative landscapes.
3.2. Engaging subnational stakeholders effectively in the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy.
3.3. Developing a strategy for the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy.

4. National Programme Budget (UN-REDD Fund Source only)*					
Outcomes	**National Total ($)**		**FAO ($)**	**UNDP ($)**	**UNEP ($)**
Component 1: Organize and Consult - Cross Cutting Issue Considered across NP outcomes					
Component 2: Prepare the REDD+ Strategy **Outcome 1:** A transformational national REDD+ strategy is designed through substantial multi-sectorial technical and policy dialogue, including robust policy options and measures, mainstreamed and anchored in national development vision, planning and framework.	$601,000			$601,000	
Outcome 3: Subnational implementation of the REDD+ strategy is prepared and facilitated through an "integrated landscape management" approach, building on a comprehensive set of analytical work, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and early actions	$440,000	Pass-through Funding Allocations			$440,000
Component 3: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level - No activities related to FREL/FRL will be undertaken by the NP, as this component is already covered by the FCPF readiness grant					
Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards **Outcome 2:** Key elements of the NFMS are developed and related national capacities are strengthened	$640,000		$640,000		
Component 5: Schedule and Budget					
Component 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework					
Sub-total	$1,681,000		$640,000	$601,000	$440,000
Indirect Support Costs	$117,670		$44,800	$42,070	$30,800
Grand Total ($)	**$1,798,670**		**$684,800**	**$643,070**	**$470,800**

NOTES:

- A breakdown of the budget allocations using the UNDG "harmonized input budget categories" must be provided to the UN-REDD Secretariat (for onward transmission to the Administrative Agent) with the signed NJP document. Please see Annex 1.

- If requested and agreed to by the three participating UN Agencies and the Government, budget allocations per agency may be revised, as long as the total budget allocation is not changed.

	5. Secretariat Review		
	Submission Criteria		
(a)	Is the NP consistent with the UN-REDD Programme Strategy?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(b)	Has the UN Resident Coordinator been involved in submitting the NJP?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(c)	Is documentation of the in-country validation meeting(s) included?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(d)	Did the validation include the national government counterpart (or designate)?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(e)	Did the validation include civil society/indigenous peoples' representation as per the UN-REDD Operational Guidance[3]?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(f)	Does the R-PP comply with the required format *(version 6, harmonized FCPF and UN-REDD format)*?	Yes ☐ No ☒ Unclear ☐	
(g)	Does the NP comply with UN-REDD Rules of Procedure and relevant Operational Guidance?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(h)	Is the required budget allocation provided (see section 4 above)?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(i)	Are the Indirect Support Costs within the approved rate?	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(j)	Is the Programme Summary completed? *(for posting on website)*	Yes ☒ No ☐ Unclear ☐	
(k)	Is the Progress Report included? *(for supplementary funding only)*	Yes ☐ No ☒ Unclear ☐	

If the answer is 'No' or 'Unclear' to any question, or further explanation is required, please provide here:

The R-PP was prepared in 2011 and subjected to a review and approval via the FCPF process. Given that the R-PP serves as a common programming framework to both programmes and in order to streamline demands on the country, Uganda's R-PP was considered as to be in its original version, with additional sections of version 6 of the R-PP included in the National Programme Document, which is subject to this review.

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

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

• selected through a participatory, consultative process

• having national coverage or networks

• previous experience working with the Government and UN system

• demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society/indigenous peoples organizations.

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

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

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

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

Following the invitation of the Policy Board, the Government of Uganda has confirmed its interest and led the design of its National Programme with the support of the three agencies. Prior to this formal submission, a presentation was given to PB12 providing PB members with an indication of the scope, framing and budget associated with the NPD. The National Programme Document (NPD) has been prepared and presented by the Ministry of Water and Environment to the National Climate Change Policy Committee for validation and endorsement. The National Programme (NP) is aligned with a number of national policies and processes at country level, indicating contribution to and alignment with national priorities and strategies including the country's Long-Term Development Strategy (Vision 2040) and coherence with the country's UNDAF. Additional co-financing of US $472,000 from the Government is a strong indication of ownership, as is the complementarity with ongoing FCPF activities.

In its design, the NP will comply with REDD+ principles as committed nationally in the R-PP and as designed and endorsed by the UN-REDD programme. As underscored by stakeholders' consultations, the programme will contribute in particular to large-scale awareness raising and capacity building. It will engage all stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Indigenous People Organizations (IPOs), local communities, government actors and the private sector and will ensure transparency and accountability at each stage of the readiness process.

During Uganda's informal presentation at PB12, questions were raised as to the ownership by and involvement of CSOs in the design of the programme and the collaborative platforms set up to facilitate this. Beyond the participation and awareness mentioned above, it will be important, during implementation, to ensure that CSOs contribute to decision making and to the steering of the NP.

(m)	Level of consultation, participation and engagement

According to the validation meeting minutes, the NP was presented to the expanded Climate Change Policy Committee. of the meeting was well-attended by civil society organisations and some indigenous organisations, international non-government organisations (IUCN), the Climate Action Network and the UN-system comprising UNDP, UNEP and FAO. There is little evidence of consultation with private sector entities in the development of the NP.

The stakeholder engagement plan included in the NP itself is robust and covers a wide array of actors, recognizing the complexity and far-reaching nature of REDD+. It is also in compliance with the UN-REDD Programme guidance on stakeholder engagement and participation and allocates sufficient resources to support meaningful participation.

5. Secretariat Review

Review Issues

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

The R-PP was designed and presented by the government to the FCPF Participants Committee and is the result of a collaborative effort between the Ministry and technical assistance from the agencies. The TAP review comments have been incorporated into the revised R-PP. The overall R-PP estimates Uganda's readiness support needs at 10.6M US$, of which the UNREDD Programme is requested to provide approximately 10%, in complementarity with the FCPF, the Austrian Development Agency and government contributions.

Given the existing financial support covering REDD+ elements from the FCPF and the Austrian Government, the proposed medium-sized NP is more modest and achievable in terms of reaching desired outcomes. As mentioned, the programme is coherent with the country's long-term development strategy (Vision 2040) and the UNDAF. In terms of cost-efficiency, the detailed budgets and work plans are realistic in resource allocation.

Financial allocations by outcome are realistic and provide a good basis for delivering tangible and catalytic contributions to the readiness process in the country. In particular, the programme is intended to support managerial capacity, building on national counterparts. This will have ripple effects and dividends for other initiatives as well.

(o)	Management of risks and likelihood of success

Risks have been identified in the National Programme Monitoring Framework for each output. These risks commonly refer to lengthy procedures delaying implementation and a lack of strong leadership in promoting ownership, participation and knowledge management. Mitigation of these risks is crucial to the success of the NP and of Uganda's readiness efforts at large.

During programme implementation it will be important, to ensure a regular monitoring and adaptive management of the process so that structured and robust decisions can be made, with the aim of reducing uncertainty over time via system monitoring.

Other points:

6. Independent Technical Reviews	
(a) Were independent technical reviews undertaken?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Three independent technical reviews were undertaken for the Uganda submission. The full reviews have been made available, with recommendations provided by the reviewers. The section below provides a summary and highlights key elements of the reviews.

Synthesis of Independent Technical Reviews

Ownership of the Programme

Examination of the independent technical reviews of the Uganda NPD suggests a high degree of interest and ownership from the Government of Uganda to actively pursue REDD+ activities. The NP is aligned with a number of national policies and development strategies including the country's Long-Term Development Strategy (Vision 2040), the UNDAF; the 2002 National Forestry Policy, the 2011 National Forest Plan and will inform the Uganda National Climate Change Policy. The alignment of the NP with ongoing FCPF activities and co-financing from the Government of Uganda is another sign of strong ownership from the Government and implementing partners. It was mentioned that the level ownership from local Ugandan stakeholders was not clearly defined.

The existence of a Policy Committee on Environment chaired by the Prime Minister, the Climate Change Policy Committee composed of the Government Institutions, local communities, the private sector, civil society, academic institutions, research institutions the media and the development partners and various multi-sectorial National Technical Committees is a commitment towards ownership of the programme.

Level of Consultation, Participation and Engagement

The level of consultation undertaken for Uganda's Programme are consistent with the UN-REDD Programme and the key categories of civil society, government system, local governments and the UN-system were included. During the NP preparation process the document indicates a high level of consultation supported by a participation plan developed with assistance from IUCN. Through a country wide consultation process stakeholders from targeted civil society organizations (CSO), the National Technical Committee (NTC) including REDD Working Group and the expanded Climate Change Policy Committee (CCPC) were engaged and participated in the finalisation of the NPD through a validation process. It was noted that the document is not clear on the tools used in consultations at the community level and that there is need for awareness and consultations at the community levels, especially those utilising the forests as their main source of livelihoods. There exists the need to include various stakeholders ranging from indigenous peoples, forest communities, donors and across multiple-sectors of government. Additionally, a lack of engagement with the private sector was noted and should be addressed given the fact that 64% of Forests are located on private land.

Given the description of consultations with landscape sub-national local government administration, sub-national implementation of the REDD+ national strategy through an integrated landscape management approach does not seem to filter through the document. Administrative and structural arrangements currently do not seem to cater for this component, even though it is highlighted in the National Forest Plan (2011/12-2021/22) that low participation and funding for District Forest Departments is a critical contributor

to the high rate of deforestation in the country. The presence of a Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD), alone, may not be adequate. Lastly, it was mentioned that the consultation and participation is currently not operationalised and therefore does not meet the adequate criteria.

Programme Effectiveness and Cost Efficiency

The current NP seems to the cost-efficient, presenting a budget based on a detailed results framework with indicative activities for each component in line with the expected outcomes. The resources allocations per output make it vivid in gauging the programme effectiveness. The cost optimality is indicative and could be based on similar activities carried out in previous projects. Consequently, the allocation of analysing community based approaches to REDD+ implementation is rather modest. There is also need to include resources for a baseline study. The baseline will ensure that mid-term and final evaluations are measured against a benchmark, and will help assess the extent to which this support is helping the country move through its REDD+ phases and towards performance based funding.

Under Outcome 1, the invitation of international partners might have to be reflected as at partners' own cost. Alternatively the cost may be subsumed under existing activities. In the spirit of cost-efficiency the Programme may seek to co-opt a technical assistant from current partner institutions to support mediation processes, if a cost-effective alternative is not available. Under Outcome 2, (item 2.4-4.2) the standout issue is the development of an AFOLU/LULUCF sector GHG inventory at $25,000, this might be a low estimate. The experience of GHG inventorying under the UN Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) Project in Uganda show that the quality, size and organization of the team has to be strong enough to delivery timely product. This review proposes a 50-75% upward adjustment in the proposed budget. This can be deducted from the budget for international MRV expert item (2.2-2.3).

Management of Risks and Likelihood of Success

The identification and management of risks have been reflected in the monitoring and evaluation framework outlined in the NPD and provides two main risk management strategies. The first is on clarity of outcomes and indicative activities. Monitoring the results framework is one of the tools of managing risks and ensuring the success of the programme. The second strategy is the suggested as institutional arrangement. This allows checks and balances and monitors implementation of the programme. Hiring of Technical Advisors and the establishment of the Project Management Unit gives the programme some autonomy and provides room for efficient implementation. It is advisable to expand the institutional arrangement framework to include sub national if possible up to community level. It is recommended that the monitoring framework should include measures to reduce or abate these risks and add it as another column in the NPMF table.

Identified risks include political support, technical expertise, mobilising interest and support of key stakeholders and managing timelines and procedures and represent genuine challenges to overcome for NP success. Overcoming procedural arrangements and strong leadership at the National UN-REDD Secretariat and Focal Point can help overcome the hurdles as well as strong commitment from potential funders and developing a strong relationship of REDD+ partners will be critical to the success of the Programme. Incorporating lessons learned from previous programmes can also help to overcome shortcomings. The expanded Climate Change Policy Committee represents a means of adapting to available institutional

arrangements. Lastly, the NP does not provide an analysis of past or existing initiatives in the forest sector that have succeeded or failed in improving forest cover in Uganda and how REDD+ can benefit or learn from those initiatives.

Consistency with UN-REDD Programme Strategy

The National Programme for Uganda is consistent with the UN REDD Strategy. The programmes proposed components are within the six work areas within the UN REDD programme strategy and the implementing structure of the proposed programme is in line with the strategy. The proposed outcomes are aligned to the relevant UN lead agencies as required by the UN REDD programme strategy. Additionally, the NP complies with the M&E, programme management and knowledge management systems associated with the strategy. Suggested improvements include:

- The Programme needs to consistently mention the source documents supporting alignment with national priorities the National Development Plan, the Vision 2040, UNDAF may support buy in at a national level.
- The progress from support under the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) into the UN-REDD Targeted Support can be more articulated stated.
- In defining the programme, it is not apparent what the national strategic benefits of the REDD National Programme will be. It may be necessary to describe such benefits as contribution to sustainable wood and non-wood products, as well more tourism, GHG capture and food security, among others.

Compliance with UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidelines

The development of the national programme followed the rules and procedures in accordance with the UN REDD programme rules. The Government of Uganda submitted the R PP using the right channels and the names of all the national counterparts and participating UN agencies responsible for the realization of the National Programme are well presented in the document. The formulation of the NP was country led and developed in close coordination with the technical support of UN Agencies. The institutional arrangement for management of the UN-REDD Programme comprises of three centres: an expanded Climate Change Policy Committee (CCPC) that provide governing oversight to support to the Programme; the UN System; and the National REDD Secretariat and Focal Point. Support for the UN-REDD Policy Board is described in the National Programme structure. The CCPC is headed by the Permanent Secretary and it reports to the Government Cabinet-level policy Committee on Environment.

Suggested Improvements on Technical Design of the NPD

- Identifying REDD+ strategy options and the management of risks needs to be further developed.
- The document is well written, however, it needs to be made more specific in terms of work breakdowns, activity leads and delivery timelines.
- The document has indicated the levels of consultation and will be more complete if the national consultations were unpacked to see the tools and depth of consultations at the local and subnational levels.
- It is important to ensure that the described awareness activities are aimed at managing community expectations and geared towards behavioural change.
- It is suggested that the literature review for component two be refined to reduce the number of sources so as to present a more concise description. The use of tables will help to reduce and edit out additional

6. **Independent Technical Reviews**

information that is not required. The inclusion of a table with direct and indirect drivers may reduce the repetitiveness in the text.

- The outcomes on designing and setting up a National Forestry Monitoring System and Sub-national implementation of REDD+ national strategy will require considerable capacity building, however, the existing capacities within government and non-governmental organisations undertaking forest carbon activities were not collated. Uganda has six registered forest carbon CDM projects. All these projects have developed reference levels and MRV systems albeit with international support largely from the World Bank. The existence of this capacity should be a starting point for how an MRV system for REDD+ can learn from capacity already on ground.

- UNEP and FAO have already been working with the NFA, NEMA and other government agencies leading to current capacities in National Biomass Surveys, analysis of sensitivity of ecosystems. The role of the REDD Programme could focus on improving the regularity of the data collated.

- The technical MRV system relies on current proposals for developing baselines, reference levels and monitoring systems proposed under the UNFCCC. If therefore the specific data and capacity gaps are articulated and the available capacities collated the technical flow of these two sections will improve. In turn, this will make the budgets and work plans developed therein more accurate.

- Component 4 of the National Programme Results Framework is on designing systems for national forest monitoring and information on safeguards, however, none of the outputs in the table adequately capture the aspect of information on safeguards. The section should be reviewed to include safeguards.

- Under the National Programme Monitoring Framework, the means of verification needs to be concrete and measurable for all outputs and indicators.

7. **Secretariat Response**

☐   Provide comments and request re-submission to a future Policy Board meeting

☐   Provide comments to be addressed before forwarding to the next immediate Policy Board meeting

☐   Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund specific portions or phases (including an inception phase) of the NJP

☒   Forward to the Policy Board (with comments if necessary) with a recommendation to fund the NJP.

Explanation of Response:

The NPD is put forward to the Policy Board with a recommendation to approve the funding allocation – considering that PB members are satisfied with the level of ambition and coordination with the other sources of funding and Uganda addresses the comments and recommendations of the independent reviews.

8. Decision of the UN-REDD Policy Board

Decision of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board:

☒ Full NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4

☐ Initial NJP approved, as per budget allocation in Section 4

☐ Approved with a revised budget of $

☐ Approved with modification/condition

☐ Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Decision by the Policy Board:
The Board approved Uganda's funding request of US$ 1,798,670 for its National Programme, as per the budget on the submission form, including the proposed budget allocation, taking into account the recommendations from the Policy Board, independent technical reviews and the Secretariat in the preparation of the National Programme.

Comments:

Welcomed the collaboration with a new donor (Austria) and the excellent coordination as well as sober programming with the FCPF.

Recommended that the national programme documents basic information related to indigenous people that could add value to the wider coverage of stakeholders.

Inquired about the inclusion of illegal timber logging and trade as one of the key drivers of deforestation and requested that such considerations, at least at an institutional and coordination level, be included during implementation to generate the maximum synergies.

Commended the approach taken by Uganda and recommended that proper consideration be given to documenting and sharing experiences through south south collaboration in particular with neighbouring countries that share similar circumstances.

8. Decision of the UN-REDD Policy Board

Eduardo Rojas-Briales
Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

_____
Signature
Date: 09 March 2015

Dr. Chea Sam AngCountry
Co-Chair, UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

_____
Signature
Date: 10 March 2015

9. Administrative Agent Review

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

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

Administrative Agent:
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Co-ordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Funds
Bureau of Management, United Nations Development Programme - MPTF Office

……………………………………   ………………..
Signature   Date