



MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND OFFICE

SEMI-ANNUAL GLOBAL PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT

Country/Global	Global
Title:	UN-REDD Global Programme
Reporting Period	1 January – 31 June 2010
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Submitted by/contact information	Tiina Vahanen, Senior Officer (Global Programme), UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

I. PURPOSE

The Joint UN-REDD Global Programme provides support to country actions on REDD+ readiness through international support functions, such as expert consultations, the development of operational and practical guidelines, technical reviews, analyses, and knowledge and sharing of experience. It also aims to increase international confidence and understanding about the potential REDD+ mechanism under UNFCCC. Specifically, the global activities aim to achieve the following outcomes by mid 2010:

Outcome 1: Improved guidance on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring

Outcome 2: Increased engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders

Outcome 3: Improved analytical and technical framework for realization of multiple benefits

Outcome 4: Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication

New outcomes were agreed upon approval of the third budget revision of the Global Programme on 25 June 2010. Initial activities and outputs for these outcomes are summarized in this report:

Outcome 5: Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance

Outcome 6: Development of equitable benefit sharing systems

Outcome 7: Support to low-carbon sector transformation

II. RESOURCES

The total approved budget for the joint Global Programme is US\$ 22,014,166, approved in four tranches. The Programme duration (original Programme and the first, second and third revision combined) is for 18 months, from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2011.

Participating UN Organization (US\$)				
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Budget Allocation	7,493,139	6,563,200	7,957,827	22,014,166

III. RESULTS

In the activities described below, the UN-REDD Programme has drawn upon technical expertise from the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) and is collaborating with a wide number of partners including country experts, other UN agencies, and many non-governmental groups and experts from around the world.

OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED GUIDANCE ON MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) AND MONITORING (led by FAO)

One of the key elements for REDD+ implementation is the development of transparent, comparable and accurate national MRV systems. These systems help guarantee that Parties will meet their mitigation commitments under the eventual REDD+ mechanism of UNFCCC. The UN-REDD Programme provides practical guidance to handle (1) a Satellite Land Monitoring System to assess activity data; (2) a National Forest Inventory to assess emission factors; (3) a National GHG Inventory to estimate and report anthropogenic emissions. The guidance is compliant with the requirements of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and reflects the most robust approaches used by Annex I countries.

Highlights of the UN-REDD Global Programme progress made during the first six months of 2010 in MRV are presented below by outputs.

Output 1.1. International consultation process

An international consultation process has been undertaken together with experts and stakeholders to develop an efficient MRV implementation system at the country level and specifically to provide global guidance on the development of REDD+ monitoring, and MRV systems and implementation of IPCC guidelines.

- Increased collaboration and coordination with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE, Brazil), USDA Forestry Service, IPCC, SBSTA and GOFC-GOLD. For example, working with INPE, FAO has committed to train trainers for the operational MRV systems. In two years time, the goal is to train technical people from 30-40 countries.
- Strengthened cooperation with the World Bank, for instance through the streamlining of technical support to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF.

- Increased contacts and dialogue with the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) in order to improve access to satellite data and expertise on remote sensing.

Output 1.2. MRV training program

Capacity building on MRV is a cross-cutting topic in all outputs under MRV. Through the Global Programme, FAO is providing technical backstopping to the following UN-REDD countries: Tanzania, Zambia, Ecuador and Democratic Republic of Congo. The training activities are expected to increase during the second half of the year.

A UN-REDD-led MRV workshop in Mexico in June provided an important forum for UN-REDD Programme pilot countries and other partners to analyze the current framework for MRV, review IPCC/UNFCCC technical requirements for forest monitoring and MRV at the country level, and begin to identify best practices for the implementation of MRV for REDD+.

Through their national Communications Support Programme (NCSP), UNDP has worked to examine how National Communications GHG inventory reports can be incorporated into the MRV process.

Output 1.3. Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed.

Several technical reviews were produced, including assessments of available tools and methods, and guidance material was developed in order to increase understanding and develop practical approaches to MRV and thereby support countries in their MRV activities.

The UN-REDD Programme is developing a **Framework for a national forest MRV system for REDD+ implementation**, which will cover the MRV of carbon as well as broader monitoring needs for the implementation of REDD such as safeguards.

Initiated by the Democratic Republic of Congo and FAO, a regional MRV framework for the Congo Basin has been prepared and national MRV systems are being elaborated within the regional MRV framework. The scientific approach is taking the special needs of a large forest basin into account using stratification according to managed and unmanaged land.

MRV Governance: Together with NGOs such as Global Witness, the UN-REDD Programme is developing the concept of MRV governance. The work focuses on developing methodologies and tools to monitor the performance of a country's capacity and governance. The concept is fundamental for the success of REDD+ as the success depends on the country's capacity to coordinate and collaborate between different governmental bodies, channel important amounts of funds, build capacities, fight corruption and deliver transparent data on GHG emissions from the forestry sector. A proper monitoring of governance will reveal possible ways to target corrective measures.

Furthermore, FAO is facilitating the development of a **systematic review** of the existing evidence on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The review will lend scientific credibility to the guidance given to countries that aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will provide scientific underpinning of the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist. In the first half of 2010, a number of abstract and citation databases of peer-reviewed literature, reports and books were consulted to identify relevant studies. A large number of literature has been collected and is now being analyzed by an international team of review authors. The review will be completed by fall 2010.

The need to go beyond REDD to REDD+ requires guidance on the implications for MRV under REDD+ compared with only REDD. Key questions addressed in additional technical reports produced by UNEP are; what are the additional activities proposed, the challenges arising from adding these additional activities and how can they best be monitored to help countries to measure and manage carbon stocks. A second technical report looks at the multiple benefits and REDD+ and discusses safeguards, risks and benefits and synergies, where forests provide a number of ecosystem services, and where REDD+ activities including afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration have the potential to promote or reduce. Whilst some responses to management can be estimated based on ecological principles, to assess actual changes in the delivery of ecosystem services, monitoring is essential and the steps needed to design a system to assess and monitor these change in ecosystem services is described.

A third report investigates the relationship and potential synergies between monitoring systems for carbon stock changes and multiple benefits from REDD+. Monitoring multiple benefits, such as biodiversity and ecosystem services, has usually been undertaken by selecting a set of indicators. A good framework of indicators provides a robust way to preserve benefits. However, identifying measurable indicators, setting baselines and determining the frequency of measurements for other benefits of REDD+ is challenging and these do not necessarily match those required for carbon.

Output 1.4. Remote sensing data

Remote sensing data is an essential source of data in monitoring changes in forest cover. Remote sensing provides also historic information on deforestation; data which is crucial in developing a reference emission level.

The UN-REDD Programme is collaborating with the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) and other international organizations to link together existing and planned Earth observation systems. The UN-REDD Programme is working with GEO's Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT) in order to support countries wanting to establish national forest-change, carbon estimation and reporting systems, facilitating access to long-term satellites, and create the appropriate framework and technical standards for a global network of national forest carbon tracking systems.

Output 1.5. Verification tools and methodologies are being developed and tested to support the MRV component of the National Programmes in the Programme's nine pilot countries. In addition, FAO has worked in cooperation with Global Witness to develop independent REDD+ monitoring.

OUTCOME 2: INCREASED ENGAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (IP), CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSO) AND STAKEHOLDERS (led by UNDP)

Through its various support activities at the global and national levels, the UN-REDD Programme continues to work with stakeholders to foster a better understanding about REDD+. In the drafting of the national REDD+ strategies, the UN-REDD Programme supports governmental institutions and other stakeholder groups to collaborate and consult with each other and to determine responsibilities. The Programme has provided technical information, guidance and platforms for stakeholder consultations in the pilot countries, to enable increased understanding of the implications of the negotiations.

Output 2.1. IP representative groups informed and engaged

The UN-REDD Programme has been instrumental in supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholder in the REDD+ agenda both globally and at the national level. As a

result of these activities, many NGOs have felt more informed and engaged in the REDD+ agenda.

Examples of IP engagement activities:

- The UN-REDD Programme held a side event at the Ninth Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 23 April 2010 in NYC, which led to the useful exchange of information on progress related to the work on IP/CSO engagement and hear experiences from the ground.
- In the lead up to the Katoomba Conference in Viet Nam, the UN-REDD Programme hosted an Asia/Pacific Regional Workshop on Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Hanoi (FPIC) that raised awareness and understanding of the standards laid out by the ILO for engagement with Indigenous Peoples) and recourse mechanisms. The Viet Nam workshop initiated a three-step process to develop guidelines on FPIC and recourse for the UN-REDD Programme. The resulting guidelines will be added as an annex to the UN-REDD Programme Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities.

The UN-REDD Programme has developed guidance to inform the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme's activities at the global and national level. The guidance provides best practice advice on how to consult with stakeholders and links to information resources.

Output 2.2. Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme held a side event focused on "Forest Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and REDD+" at the CBD SBSTTA. Over 60 people, including negotiators, NGO representatives, and multilateral colleagues, attended the side event held on 11 May 2010. The key objective of the event was to emphasize to CBD negotiators and biodiversity counterparts the opportunity for synergies between REDD+ and biodiversity and how advances for each could be mutually beneficial.

In March 2010, a workshop entitled the "Brazil-DRC-Indonesia Technical Workshop on REDD+: South-South Cooperation" was held. UN-REDD helped with the planning of the workshop, supported the DRC participation and made a presentation about the work of the UN-REDD Programme to non-Annex 1 negotiators from those three countries.

In March 2010 two regional workshops entitled 'REDD after Copenhagen - The Way Forward' were held organized by IISD and ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins. UN-REDD helped to identify participants, made presentations and facilitated break out groups in discussions with climate change negotiators and REDD+ practitioners from more than 30 countries.

During the reporting period a number of activities were held with the COMIFAC community including participation in the COMIFAC meeting held in Brazzaville on April 21st, which resulted in the Brazzaville Declaration and the organization of a meeting held on the margins of the Oslo Conference on Forests and Climate in May 2010. These activities helped to increase awareness and learn from experiences within the COMIFAC region to advance planning and implementation of REDD+.

Output 2.3. REDD+ communicated to stakeholders

The activities originally planned under this output have been completed and absorbed by the communications and related activities of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (see output 4.3).

OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED ANALYTICAL AND TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK OF MULTIPLE BENEFITS (led by UNEP and UNDP)

During the first six months of 2010, the UN-REDD Programme supported a number of activities at the country level to maximize the accumulation of socio-economic and ecological co-benefits forests provide through REDD+.

Output 3.1. Review of socio-economic elements of national REDD+ frameworks undertaken

The UN-REDD Programme is developing a minimum social and environmental standards due-diligence approach for program activities and an accompanying risk assessment tool. The approach is rights-based and built on the framework provided by the safeguard section of the AWG-LCA text on REDD+. The social principles are linked to the REDD+ safeguards such as good governance, stakeholder participation, Indigenous Peoples' rights and traditional knowledge, stakeholder livelihoods, and policy coherence. The approach reflects the mandate and policies of the UN agencies as set out in relevant rights conventions and treaties. The risk assessment tool draws from criteria set out in a number of existing voluntary and minimum standard initiatives such as the CCBA/Care REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards.

The minimum social and environmental standards approach and risk assessment tool are expected to be used iteratively at first in the design and implementation of national UN-REDD Programmes, but also will be flexible enough that they may be adopted by other stakeholders and applied to a wider set of readiness activities. The approach is intended to guide and improve program design, build stakeholder confidence and improve the overall transparency and sustainability of programme activities. The UN-REDD Programme is currently finalizing a zero draft of the background paper and risk assessment tool and will launch a formal process to gather feedback and build consensus around the approach among REDD+ countries, partners and key stakeholders prior to the next UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting scheduled to take place in November 2010.

Output 3.2. Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed

The UN-REDD Programme supports countries in identifying risks and maximizing benefits of ecosystem multiple benefits and has produced a number of tools and methodologies in the support of this during the first six months of 2010:

- Guidance and simple tools on assessing ecosystem services in reforested, afforested and restored forest areas for Vietnam. The guidance and tools will assist Vietnam to address ecosystem multiple benefits when undertaking reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration.
- Spatial datasets on carbon storage in Tanzania, updated protected area maps and important bird area maps for Tanzania. The methodology behind these tools can be applied to in other countries.
- A metadata directory on multiple benefits for Bolivia. Assembly of metadata on all known datasets on carbon, biodiversity and other multiple benefits

The UN-REDD Programme has additionally produced a number of publications related to ecosystem co-benefits:

- Discussion paper on the relationships and synergies between MRV REDD+ activities and monitoring and reporting ecosystem multiple benefits

- Discussion paper on the relationship between REDD+ design issues and monitoring needs – “From REDD to REDD+: Implications for Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)” – outlining the likely implications for measuring, reporting and verifying forestry-related emissions by sources and removals by sink in moving from REDD to REDD+ . (see outcome 1.3 for more details).
- In-depth issue paper: “What are the multiple benefits from REDD+ and why do they matter?” exploring the synergies and potential conflicts between the climate mitigation benefits of REDD+ and ecosystem co-benefits.
- “Biophysical suitability, economic pressure and land-use change: a global probabilistic approach and insights for REDD”. this paper is a contribution to a global spatial analysis of the likelihood of land-use change driven by agriculture, and the impacts of REDD+ on carbon emissions from forest and non-forest ecosystems, in collaboration with scientists at UEA and elsewhere. UNEP-WCMC produced a grid of percentage coverage and effectiveness of protected areas for this analysis. Critical conclusion is that if displacement of land-use change to non-forest ecosystems is not tackled, the climate change effectiveness of REDD+ will be reduced to 30 per cent of its true potential.
- In-depth issue paper: “Approaches to safeguard and enhance the multiple benefits of REDD+”. An assessment of the likely impacts of REDD+ measures on multiple benefits, and the tools that can be used to safeguard and enhance multiple benefits.

A UN-REDD workshop ‘Identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+’ was held from in April 2010 in Cambridge, UK, which stimulated discussion on how to integrate ecosystem co-benefits into national REDD+ strategies, and produced a set of recommendations, and priority actions for how the UN-REDD Programme tackles ecosystem co-benefits at the national and global level.

As a follow up to this workshop at the national level, work has begun with the newly created Division of Environmental Services in the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism in the Democratic Republic of Congo to integrate ecosystem services into REDD+ strategic planning. This work brings a focus the multiple benefits theme as REDD+ strategies are conceived and implemented to reduce risk and prevent potential harm to livelihoods and ecosystem services, as well as to set up processes that optimize the benefits from livelihoods and the environment from ecosystem services as part of national land use planning and implementation. .

OUTCOME 4: INCREASED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION (co-led by the three agencies)

The UN-REDD Programme is well positioned to play a convening and catalyzing role in bolstering REDD+ efforts around the world, because of its global and national reach and its role as a non-partisan broker for governments, civil society and private sector. The UN-REDD Programme continues to provide a platform for countries to interact with international support mechanisms designed to deliver both emission reductions and socio-economic benefits from REDD+.

Output 4.1. Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established

The UN-REDD Programme continues to operate as a joint programme of FAO, UNDP and UNEP. This partnership is unique in drawing the vast expertise and experience from the three agencies that operate in

related but different fields. Each agency has recognized the UN-REDD Programme as a model for collaboration within the UN.

Cooperation and coordination among the agencies are happening on a daily basis, from technical to policy issues and with the common goal of providing strong and coherent support to national REDD+ efforts.

The UN-REDD Programme continues to be one of the key multilateral initiatives that support REDD+ efforts in the world. A testimonial of the trust the international community has in the Programme is the fact that the UN-REDD Programme Team, together with the World Bank hosted Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Management Team, were invited to provide secretariat services to the new Interim REDD+ Partnership established in Oslo on 27 May 2010 by 48 countries, to coordinate and advance REDD+ efforts. The Programme took the lead in initiating discussions and planning for the creation of a voluntary REDD+ database, requested by the Partnership, and supported the logistics of the first expert meeting of the Partnership in July in Brasilia.

In addition, the cooperation among the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and FIP increased significantly during the first six month of 2010. All three organizations have agreed to work toward the creation of a common delivery platform, joint missions, common standards and a common readiness template, in addition to their secretariats holding joint planning meetings. For the first time ever, the three organizations plan to hold a joint meeting of their governing bodies in November 2010. All of these collaborative efforts promise to benefit REDD+ countries by streamlining procedures and the delivery of support.

Output 4.2 National programmes supported (including regional support)

All three agencies have increased their backstopping efforts to support the development and implementation of national UN-REDD programmes. All nine pilot countries have developed their National Programmes. Paraguay will be submitting their programme document at the next UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in November. Four of the eight pilots that have been approved for funding are now in the implementation stage.

In concrete terms, support from the UN-REDD Programme has been instrumental in helping countries to organize national coordination at the country level, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Viet Nam. The pilot countries are now all developing their national REDD+ strategies and/or roadmaps. MRV systems are being developed, stakeholder engagement continues to be fostered and increased, multiple benefits and tradeoffs between decreasing deforestation and forest degradation are being analyzed.

Output 4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared

The UN-REDD Programme executed a number of communications outputs between January and June 2010 to raise the profile and awareness of the Programme.

Communications Materials & Events

In March, the UN-REDD Programme released its inaugural “**Year in Review**” report for 2009. The review reflects on the Programme’s first full year in operation, highlighting the significant progress of its pilot countries, the partnerships it cultivated with international partners throughout the year, and the impact the Programme was able to make in building international consensus for REDD+.

Read the report: [English](#) [French](#) [Spanish](#)

The 2009 Year in Review and the UN-REDD Programme leaflet (also available in English, French and Spanish) were distributed at various events from January to June 2010, including:

- Africa Carbon Forum in Nairobi: 3-5 March 2010
- UN-REDD Programme 4th Policy Board in Nairobi: 17-19 March 2010
- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in NYC: 23 April 2010
- CBD SBSTA meeting in Nairobi: 10-21 May 2010
- Expert meeting on Monitoring Governance Safeguards at Chatham House, London: 24-25 May 2010
- UNFCCC Climate Change Talks in Bonn: 3 June 2010
- MRV workshop in Zapopan, México: 22-24 June 2010
- 18th Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Edinburgh: 28 June-2 July 2010

At several of these meetings, the UN-REDD Programme participated actively in panel discussions or made keynote presentations.

In May 2010, the UN-REDD Asia-Pacific team produced a series of lessons learned brochures as well as a general brochure, all of which highlight the many facets of the Programme's work and country progress in the region, which were also disseminated on the website as well as at various events.

Newsletter

The UN-REDD Programme distributed five newsletters between January and June of 2010, which focused on highlighting national programme progress as well as following and analyzing global REDD+ debates and issues. Readership grew significantly during the first six months of 2010; from 13,000 at the end of 2009 to over 44,000 by the end of June 2010. The newsletter now goes out on both Climate and Forest L list servers (combined audience of 42,000 per month), in addition to the now 2,600 contacts in the UN-REDD contact database.

UN-REDD.org

Between January and June 2010, un-redd.org received more than five million hits from approximately 214,000 unique visitors. In February, the site received its one-millionth unique visitor since un-redd.org was launched at the beginning of 2009. Over the past six months, the Programme re-tooled its website which now more prominently features news and achievements on national and regional activities. Fresh video content and testimonials, highlighting country progress, were added to multiple sections of the site as were updated FAQs. New pages were created to reflect news and developments from regional team and UN-REDD partner countries.

Workspace (unredd.net)

As both a working tool and a knowledge management tool, the workspace is servicing a community of practice of :

- UN staff in headquarters, regional centers and country offices (46 %)
- REDD+ partner countries counterparts (26%)
- Donors & institutional partners (23 %)

The workspace membership has increased to 420 members and the visits have become more and more frequent, proving the utility of the tool.

New features

- Rebuilt country pages where a national UN-REDD Programme is being implemented
- 12 new country pages for partner countries that have recently joined the UN-REDD Programme, with up-to-date contact information
- Enhanced calendar features, including the ability to link to emails and sort by categories
- Ability to store documents in more than one folder, to facilitate searches and browsing

- Increased connectivity between workspace and web site contents Addition of pages for updates about the activities of the Global Programme

Training to new and existing users continues to be provided on an ongoing basis via:

- Online “tips of the week” (new)
- Quick guide series user manuals (new)
- Announcements
- One-on-one meetings and communications

Disclosure Policy

During the first six months of 2010, the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat researched and drafted an information disclosure policy which is now under internal review. The Programme aims to operationalize the policy throughout the remaining six months of 2010.

Media Outreach

Between January and June 2010, the UN-REDD Programme was profiled in a number of publications, including [an editorial](#) from the Programme which appeared World Finance Magazine’s May-June issue, and a write up in International Trade Forum’s first quarter issue.

Collaboration with the World Bank’s FCPF

Conversations are underway to use joint knowledge platforms and develop joint products and trainings.

Output 4.4. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat established and functioning

The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat was fully staffed and operational as of January 2010. In the first six months of 2010, the Secretariat, together with the agencies, developed the UN-REDD Programme of work and budget, clarified reporting requirements and workflow related to informal financial reporting, and developed a mock up of a project tracker to facilitate financial monitoring. The Secretariat also continues donor liaison activities, with early indications that additional support to the programme is likely to come through in the latter half of 2010.

External relations

The Secretariat is moreover responsible for the external relationships of the Programme, including the collaboration between the UN and the World Bank REDD+ Readiness initiatives agreed after meetings in April 2010. The Secretariat is also actively involved in the REDD+ Interim Partnership activities and is playing a prominent role in the organization of the first meeting of the Partnership in Brasilia, Brasil to be held in July 2010.

Policy Board

The secretariat organized its fourth successful Policy Board meeting in March in Nairobi, Kenya. The Board gave feedback on country programmes, approved budget for three National Programmes (Bolivia, DRC and Zambia) and the Global Programme, gave feedback to the five-year draft strategy, and discussed the UN-REDD Programme’s collaboration with other REDD+ initiatives in 2010. The meeting was attended by over 100 participants, making it the largest Policy Board gathering so far. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board’s two-day meeting was preceded by a field trip on 17 March. The objective of the field trip was to enable members to exchange experiences from their own countries, using the Rift Valley landscape mosaic and the Mau Forest Complex issues as the context for a wider discussion about REDD+.

Elaboration of the programme strategy

Another major achievement during the first six months of the year was drafting the five-year Programme strategy. A resource mobilization strategy and communication strategy will be drafted in the latter half of 2010 to complement and service the overall Programme strategy once it is finalized.

Communications and knowledge management

The Secretariat is responsible for communications and knowledge management – reported above under output 4.3.

Improved reporting and monitoring

An internal working group on reporting and monitoring was established in April to build a common understanding of the administrative-related reporting requirements of the UN-REDD Programme and share how agencies can best respond, establish and improve reporting, specifically in moving toward results-based programming and reporting. The working group met in June 2010 and elaborated a number of recommendations on improved financial and narrative reporting practices of the Programme. A reporting tool is being built on the programme's workspace that will improve transparency and accountability of the Programme's activities as well as improve coordination between agencies.

Overall coordination of the Programme

The Secretariat fostered cooperation among the three agencies in the preparation of the 2010 budget and submission the Policy Board to revise the Global Programme. It also fostered the establishment of common views to strategic orientation of the Programme as well as joint inputs to the process to establish the Interim REDD+ Partnership.

NEW OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 5: INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN NATIONAL REDD+ GOVERNANCE (led by UNDP)

The Global Programme features a new outcome, namely: *Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance*. The financial receipts associated with successful implementation of a REDD+ strategy are expected to be significant and it is therefore crucial to put in place governance measures that will ensure a targeted and equitable distribution of benefits. The work under this outcome is still unfolding and will be focusing on three main areas: MRV and governance; transparency and accountability; and social standards. A possible fourth theme could be land/carbon tenure, to be further clarified.

Some papers, scoping out the governance work areas, were presented during the first six months of the year, including:

- A briefing note (January 2010): "Moving forward on Governance for REDD+", prepared in the 2010 budget process. The note has also been presented to other partners who work in REDD+ governance.
- A concept note on country-led governance assessment (December 2009) has been circulated.
- A broader note (March 2010) entitled, "Supporting Effective and Inclusive National Systems of Governance for REDD+."

OUTCOME 6: DEVELOPMENT OF EQUITABLE BENEFIT SHARING SYSTEMS

The second new Outcome of the Global Programme focuses on *equitable benefit sharing*. The rationale

behind adding this work area is that REDD+ benefits will not automatically guarantee a capacity to link carbon sensitive policies with pro-poor and environmental policies (for income, employment generation, asset/rights/biodiversity preservation and social/cultural cohesion). Realization of REDD+ will force changes to legal frameworks that regulate incentives, rights and financing options. Equity can be ensured through strong democratic processes in local institutions and transparent procedures for payments.

Delivering equitable pro-poor outcomes from REDD+ will be dependent on analysis of how different segments of society are engaged in and impacted by readiness activities and REDD+ programs, particularly vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples, women, the elderly and children. It will be important to undertake an assessment of how these vulnerable groups contribute to and benefit from the components of readiness and, ultimately, REDD+ itself.

OUTCOME 7: SUPPORT TO LOW-CARBON SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION (led by UNEP)

Activities under the third new Outcome will support a *low-carbon sectoral transformation*. The focus of this work area will be on adding value through capacity building, and a package of other measures, including land-use and investment choices related to REDD+, and the development of sustainable alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation. The impact of these choices would be the realization of a 'green economy' in the forest and related sectors, with lower carbon trajectories as one of the consequences.

Exploratory work has begun to develop a better understanding of the social and environmental benefits of REDD+ and how payments can be leveraged to generate additional finance for the forest sector. This work has begun in the context of ecosystem benefits, both monetary and non-monetary. Beginning with the wide range of benefits that forest provide as well as safeguards that have to be put in place to ensure that these communities and forest dependent people are not negatively affected by REDD+ strategies, REDD+ can leverage plans and processes that resolve current and future drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; inside and outside the forest sector.

A work-planning meeting to address the social, institutional and economic aspects of ecosystem multiple benefits was held in June 2010. This workshop identified and addressed the challenge for the Democratic Republic of Congo and other UN-REDD Programme pilot countries to catalyze and influence REDD+ investments (direct and leveraged investments) such that they significantly change the way forests are used and managed. The outputs of the meetings were guidance and peer review of the forest sector transformation vision and planning process for multiple benefits and an evaluation of the role of multiple benefits within the sector transformation vision towards a low carbon economy.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

The workplan of the Global Programme is presented in the programme document (http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=2529&Itemid=53.)

It is expected that the current Global Programme will be completed by mid 2011 and a new programme cycle will be started for the international support function thereafter.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 30 JUNE 2010

TOTAL BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME AND SECRETARIAT

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 30 June 2010 from MDTF	Cumulative Up to 30 June 2010 ACTUALS			Fund Balance
		ACTUALS		Total Expenditures	
		Commitments	Disbursements		Balance
FAO	3'872'329	411'401	2'877'455	3'288'856	583'473
UNDP	4'032'567	1'317'756	2'176'252	3'494'007	538'560
UNEP	5'420'686	800'170	2'541'328	3'341'498	2'079'188
Total Budget/ Expenditure	13'325'582	2'529'327	7'595'035	10'124'361	
Total Fund Balance					3'201'221

Expenditure summaries as provided by each Agency.

BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME (EXCLUDING SECRETARIAT)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 30 June 2010 from MDTF	Cumulative Up to 30 June 2010 ACTUALS			Fund Balance
		ACTUALS		Total Expenditures	
		Commitments	Disbursements		Balance
FAO	2'787'922	165'580	2'289'217	2'454'797	333'125
UNDP	2'880'851	790'899	1'862'998	2'653'897	226'954
UNEP	2'984'819	769'345	1'634'479	2'403'824	580'995
Total Budget/ Expenditure	8'653'592	1'725'824	5'786'694	7'512'518	
Total Fund Balance					1'141'074

ONLY SECRETARIAT

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 30 June 2010 from MDTF	Cumulative Up to 30 June 2010 ACTUALS			Fund Balance
		ACTUALS		Total Expenditures	Balance
		Commitments	Disbursements		
FAO	1'084'407	245'821	588'238	834'059	250'348
UNDP	1'151'716	526'856	313'254	840'110	311'606
UNEP	2'435'867	30'825	906'849	937'674	1'498'193
Total Budget/Expenditure	4'671'990	803'502	1'808'341	2'611'843	
Total Fund Balance					2'060'147

Commitments include:

- 1) Ongoing consultancy and payable contracts issued by the agencies up to their end period
- 2) Staff payroll costs up to June 2010 for UNDP; and up to their end period for FAO