



UN-REDD Programme Fund Semi-Annual Update (For the period up to June 2010)

Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office

Bureau of Management

United Nations Development Programme

UN-REDD PROGRAMME 5th POLICY BOARD
MEETING

4-5 November 2010

Washington D.C., USA



UN-REDD Programme Fund

PARTICIPANT UN ORGANISATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Denmark



Norway

Abbreviations and Acronyms

COP15	Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FORMIS	“Development of Management Information System for Forestry Sector” project in Viet Nam
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
ICRAF	The World Agro forestry Centre
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office/UNDP
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REL	Reference Emission Level
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Definitions

Allocation

Amount approved by the relevant Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Donor Commitment

A Donor contribution as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MDTF Office for the Fund.

Donor Pledge

An amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a Donor to a Fund, which is not yet confirmed by a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Participating UN Organisations

Organisations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDTF Office.

Project/Programme Document

An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc., which is approved by the Policy Board for fund allocation purposes.

Project Commitment

The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations) by the Participating UN Organizations.

Expenditure

Disbursement plus un-liquidated obligations/commitments of the Participating UN Organizations, related to payments due for the year.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MDTF Office to the Participating UN Organization.

Transfer

Funds transferred from the MDTF Office to a Participating UN Organization(s) based on an allocation approved by the UN REDD Programme Policy Board.

1 Introduction and Background

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) Programme was established in June 2008 and became operational with its first contribution from the Government of Norway in August 2008. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board was established in March 2009, and since then, has met four times to decide on fund allocations, and to review and endorse UN-REDD Programme activities and provide guidance.

This semi-annual progress update covering the period up to June 2010 has been prepared by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its role as Administrative Agent in collaboration with and drawing information from the three participating agencies, FAO, UNDP and UNEP, as well as the Secretariat of the UN-REDD Programme.

It complements the Annual Progress report issued by the MDTF Office in May 2010 and consolidates the semi-annual updates received from the joint programmes that have received funding from the UN-REDD Programme MDTF as of 30 June 2010, namely those in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Tanzania, Vietnam, and the Global Programme.

2 Background

The UN-REDD Programme is a joint effort of three UN agencies, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). While the UN-REDD Programme Fund is the largest and main source of funding, the Programme extends beyond this through the agencies' other REDD+ related work and contributions from other projects.

The Programme has two components: (i) assisting developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms (national programmes); and (ii) supporting the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) global programme. The nine pilot countries are: Bolivia, DRC, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Panama, Paraguay, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. The REDD+ mechanism was significantly advanced in the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen in December 2009.

As defined in the UN-REDD Programme Framework Document, a primary objective of national actions is to facilitate and broker the challenging national process in which REDD actions are defined and agreed upon. National actions are identified and led by the host government and supported by the UN Country Team. As "honest brokers" to support country-led development programmes and to facilitate the informed involvement of national stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent local communities, UNDP, UNEP and FAO aim to provide the critical assurances necessary to help establish a national REDD+ institutional framework. The application of the agencies' rights-based and participatory approaches helps to ensure the protection of rights of indigenous and forest-dwelling people and the active involvement of local communities and relevant institutions in the design and implementation of REDD plans.

Using their convening power, FAO, UNDP and UNEP bring together experts and scientists to develop the global monitoring, assessment, verification and financial components. The UN-REDD Programme works closely with other REDD actors, including the World Bank, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and potential investors.

Overall leadership of the UN-REDD Programme Multi Donor Trust Fund (UN-REDD Programme Fund) is provided by its Policy Board which is supported by a Secretariat based in Geneva. The 'Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure,' which were approved at the first meeting of the Policy Board, set out the process for fund allocation.

The **MDTF Office** has been designated as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Its responsibilities as Administrative Agent include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with decisions from the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board; and consolidation of narrative and financial reports produced by the Participating Organizations. It performs its functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Donor Trust Funds.'

3 Financial Overview as of 30 June 2010

Table 3-1: Financial Overview as of 30 June 2010 (In US dollars)	
Total Deposits*:	54,131,128
Total Pledges**:	50,242,915
Approved for funding:	60,789,406
Transfers to Participating Organizations :	29,517,788
Number of Participating Organizations (FAO, UNDP, UNEP):	3
Number of Donors (Norway, Denmark, Spain)	3

* Does not include US\$778,494 in interest earned

** Pledges include a multi-year contribution of EUR 15 million from Spain and NOK 175 million from Norway.

A pledge is an amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a donor to a Fund, which is not yet confirmed by a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

As of 30 June 2010, the UN-REDD Programme had deposits of US\$54 million; S\$52 million from Norway and US\$2 million from Denmark. Pledges amount to approximately US\$50 million from Norway and Spain. The pledge from Norway, which was initially NOK 175 million, was subsequently increased to NOK 200 million to offset currency fluctuations. The US dollar equivalent of US\$ 32 million was deposited in August 2010.

Overall, the Policy Board approved funding of US\$60 million to the national and global joint programmes, and of this amount, US\$29 million or 49 percent was transferred to the joint programmes that submitted all required documentation.

4 Summary of Approved Allocations to UN-REDD Joint Programmes

The initial nine pilot countries are: Bolivia, DRC, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Paraguay, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. All countries have initiated work on their National Programmes, and all but one have received approvals for these Programmes. In addition the Policy Board approved allocations for the Global Programme that provides international support to REDD+ readiness.

Table 4-1: Approved funding for National and Global Programmes

UN-REDD Joint Programme	Approved budget
Bolivia	4,708,000
DRC	7,383,200
Indonesia	5,644,250
Panama	5,300,000
PNG	2,585,034
Tanzania	4,280,000
Vietnam	4,384,756
Zambia	4,490,000
Global Programme (from earmarked funding)	8,688,584
Global Programme (from funding that is not earmarked)	13,325,582
Total	60,789,406

5 Approved Funding Allocations January-June 2010

Table 5-1 shows the programmes that were approved for funding during the period January-June 2010.

Table 5-1: Programmes approved for funding January-June 2010

UN-REDD Joint Programme	Total Joint Programme Budget	Participating UN Organizations		
		FAO	UNDP	UNEP
Bolivia	4,708,000	1,819,000	2,889,000	0
DRC	5,500,000	2,343,300	2,185,140	971,560
Zambia	4,490,000	2,180,000	1,995,000	315,000
Global Programme *	8,688,584	3,620,810	2,530,632	2,537,142
TOTAL APPROVED	23,386,584	9,963,110	9,599,772	3,823,702

*Per inter-sessional decision of 25 June 2010.

6 Transfers and Expenditures

Of the approved Joint Programmes, five submitted completed documentation and received funds as of 30 June 2010. Table 6-1 shows the joint programmes that have received transfers. Of these, the average expenditure rate was 46 percent and the rates ranged from 1 percent to 76 percent.

Table 6-1: Summary of Transfers and Expenditures for Programmes under implementation (in US dollars)

Date of first Transfer ¹	UN-REDD Joint Programme (programme duration) ²	Approved budget ³	Transfers ⁴	Total expenditures up to June
29-Jan-09	Global Programme (Jan. 2009- Dec. 2010)	13,325,582	13,325,582	10,124,361
23-Jun-09	DRC (June 2009-May 2010)	1,883,200	1,883,200	1,334,636
3-Oct-09	Vietnam (Oct. 2009-May 2011)	4,384,756	4,384,756	1,190,083
19-Jan-10	Indonesia (Jan. 2010-Aug 2011)	5,644,250	5,644,250	729,600
22-Jan-10	Tanzania (Jan. 2010-Dec. 2011)	4,280,000	4,280,000	52,550
	Total	29,517,788	29,517,788	13,431,230

1 Date of first transfer: date of the first transfer by the MDTF Office to a Participating UN Organization based on an approved allocation by the Policy Board and receipt of all required documentation.

2 Programme duration: as provided in the signed Programme Document relative to date of first transfer (i.e., start date).

3 Approved budget: these amounts do not include additional allocations for a Full Programme in DRC and to the Global Programme (from the earmarked funding) which were approved in March and June 2010 respectively.

4 Transfers: amount transferred by the MDTF Office to a Participating UN Organization based on an approved allocation by the Policy Board and receipt of all required documentation.

5 Expenditures: Amount disbursed plus un-liquidated obligations by the Participating UN Organizations. These are interim figures.

7 Programme Implementation Status by Programme

7.1 National Programmes

7.1.1 Democratic Republic of the Congo Initial National Programme

Democratic Republic of the Congo received US\$1,883,200 in June 2009 for its Initial National Programme and reported expenditures of US\$1,334,636 or 71 percent as of 30 June 2010.

Table 7–1 Democratic Republic of the Congo Initial National Programme – Year 1 Transfers and Expenditure (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount transferred up to 30 June 2010	Expenditures up to 30 June 2010
FAO	583,150	154,203
UNDP	925,550	828,433
UNEP	374,500	352,000
TOTAL	1,883,200	1,334,636

The Initial National Programme in the DRC aims to put in place the enabling conditions for a REDD+ strategy. Its core objectives are: 1) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; 2) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD+ process; and 3) to lay the technical foundations for REDD+. This initial programme is for a period of one year starting June 2009.

The programme reports progress at a good pace, delivering results faster than expected.

The first objective was fully achieved with the delivery of the first Readiness Plan on 2 March 2010, after an intense, inclusive, transparent and participative process that has been acknowledged by stakeholders of all kinds, and notably by civil society, which actively supported drafting of the document. The final R-Plan was subsequently released on 15 July 2010. The process leading up to the release of the R-Plan included numerous consultations, workshops, conferences, debates, and media outreach.

Regarding the objective to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD+ process, a broad set of activities related to information, education, communication and consultations has been implemented intensively during the first quarter of 2010. For instance, the validation of the R-Plan, in January-February, engaged more than 100 stakeholders, which participated in the process through 11 different workshops, mixing general scoping sessions with technical hands-on working groups. The round of workshops to introduce REDD+ in provinces was also completed, and a new round of training session for media professional was also launched in Kinshasa and provinces. In a summary, the information and training of stakeholders kept going at an intense pace during the whole quarter.

With respect to the objective to lay the technical foundations for REDD+, the momentum engaged in 2009 remained robust as UN-REDD's support facilitated sharing of technical knowledge among a significant range of stakeholders. These included technical divisions (Directions) within the Ministry for the Environment (MECNT) to Civil Society organizations, including various focal points in other Ministries, and at Presidential level, technical and financial partners, private sector, and academia. These technical foundations are being laid in a way that fully involves stakeholders in the solution building process, through working groups and committees, including the preparation of the implementation of the National and Inter-ministerial Committees.

The early lessons from this Initial National Programme in the DRC include aligning with programmes and overall development objectives of the government, building trust and acknowledgement from civil society, progressively engaging the private sector, and ensuring daily communication with all stakeholders. Furthermore, the cooperation between the UN-REDD agencies and FCPF – significantly increased during the reporting period; the relationship between the agencies and proximity of the UN Organizations was very important for coordination. Also, it must be recognized that the concept of REDD+ is a challenge for development, policy-making and institutions. It requires balancing technical instruments within a complex political and managerial context. Confidence between stakeholders is key, and credibility of the State may be a major success factor. Finally, it is important to manage the expectations of what REDD+ can deliver. A national vision REDD+ and leadership are essential.

Lessons Drawn from UN-REDD Programme in DRC:

- Importance of National Coordination as a central engine for the UN-REDD process
- Cooperation between UN-REDD agencies and FCPF is essential
- Relationship and proximity between UN agencies themselves is important
- REDD+ is first and foremost a challenge for development , policy-making and institutions—it requires balancing technical instruments within a political and managerial context
- Confidence between stakeholders is compulsory
- Vision and leadership are important to manage expectations

7.1.2 Indonesia National Programme

Indonesia received an approval of US\$5,644,250 from the Policy Board in 2009 for its Full National Programme, and received allocated funds in January 2010. Reported expenditures as of 30 June 2010 were US\$729,600 or 13 percent.

Table 7–2 Indonesia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Transferred up to 30 June 2010	Expenditures up to 30 June 2010
FAO	1,498,000	0
UNDP	2,996,000	729,600
UNEP	1,150,250	0
TOTAL	5,644,250	729,600

The objective of Indonesia's National Programme is to achieve REDD+ readiness. The three main outcomes are: 1) strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level; 2) successful demonstration of establishing a Reference Emissions Level, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and fair payment systems based on the national REDD+ architecture; and 3) capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels. The programme duration is for 20 months starting January 2010.

The National Programme entered the 'implementation phase' at the Inception Workshop held 30-31 March 2010. The objectives of the workshop were to 1) ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the National Programme, its structure and objectives; and 2) assess the relation between the National Programme supported by UN-REDD and other REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia and to identify gaps and overlaps. The workshop was attended by some 150 participants representing ministries, provincial governments, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders.

The National Programme in Indonesia has also established a domain and a website for UN-REDD Indonesia (www.un-redd.or.id), which will be further developed. Moreover, a REDD+ website for the Indonesian Government, that would enhance coordination and collaboration, is being planned.

A Letter of Intent between Indonesia and Norway for US\$ 1 billion was signed in May, and has created an urgent need to develop capacity on REDD+. Indonesia's National Programme is flexible and adaptive to the rapidly changing political situation, and has supported the Government in its multiple new REDD+ related activities. During the second quarter of 2010, the National Programme implemented several activities related to national policy making and multi-stakeholder participation, through the newly recruited Project Management Unit.

A number of networking and outreach activities are regularly being carried out with Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples as well as international actors. Toward mid 2010, the Programme further developed a transparent and participatory multi-stakeholder consultation process for the drafting of the National REDD+ Strategy. The consultation process started in August, and will through a series of consultation meetings at regional and national level produce a series of drafts of the National REDD+ Strategy, which will result in a final draft in early November. The capacity to implement REDD+ at local levels is also being developed with the selection of Central Sulawesi as the main Pilot Province, with a secondary focus on the other Provinces in Sulawesi for an island wide approach.

In this regard, the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principle for interaction with local communities has been prioritized. Building on the work already done, such as the work on FPIC Guidelines for the National Programme in Indonesia, UN-REDD Programme has held several presentations and participated in the Regional Asia-Pacific FPIC Workshop. Moreover, capacity on Benefit Distribution Systems (BDS) and fair payment mechanisms is being developed, and this work will be further strengthened in second half of 2010. At a local level, several consultation workshops were held in Central Sulawesi in relation to its status as Pilot Province for the Programme. In Palu, three workshops together with CSOs and local representatives have taken place in the period from May to July. A formal kick-off of the work in Central Sulawesi is planned for October.

MRV and REL currently are heavily discussed in Indonesia among government agencies, NGO's and scientific institutions. The UN-REDD Programme has actively supported the discussions, and FAO and the Ministry of Forestry have started to develop an MRV approach for Indonesia based on remote sensing techniques and a national forest inventory. Preparations are on-going to start the implementation of the remote sensing analysis

in October 2010 and the Forest Inventory in early 2011, together with Partners from local government institutions and universities.

UNEP is also planning to recruit personnel in relation to the Programme, especially with respect to communications and the development of toolkits for REDD+ sites selection.

Overall, collaboration amongst the UN Agencies has been strengthened through the development of Harmonized Implementation Arrangements and Standard Operating Procedures.

7.1.3 Tanzania National Programme

The **Tanzania** Full National Programme of US\$4,280,000 was approved by the Policy Board in 2009, and transfers were made in January 2010. The UNDP Country Office provided an additional US\$100,000 to cover initial start-up activities, including the inception workshop and recruitment cost. Reported expenditures as of 30 June 2010 were US\$52,550 or 1%.

Table 7-3 Tanzania National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Transferred up to 30 June 2010	Expenditures up to 30 June 2010
FAO	1,498,000	0
UNDP	2,568,000	52,550
UNEP	214,000	0
TOTAL	4,280,000	52,550

The UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania will strengthen national readiness for REDD+ as a component of the Government's evolving REDD+ strategy. The outcomes of the Programme are: 1) national governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+; 2) increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification systems; 3) improved capacity to manage REDD+ and to provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels; and 4) broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+. The programme is for a duration of 24 months starting January 2010.

Programme implementation has started and main achievements of this period include:

- Development of an inception workshop in January 2010
- Coordination for MRV and monitoring activities among all initiatives supporting REDD+ in Tanzania carried out in February 2010
- Revision of work plan and administrative arrangements along with the Forestry and Beekeeping Department, the
- Recruitment of a Programme Coordinator in June 2010 and an MRV expert in August 2010.

- Contracting of a micro-management assessment of the financial management procedures at MNRT. On the basis of this assessment, future financial management and implementation modalities for the UN-REDD Programme will be established.

Among key challenges for implementation is coordination with numerous other programmes and initiatives for REDD+ in the country. The presentation of the work programme to the National REDD Task Force in May 2010 was a major step towards better coordination. The delay in the recruitment of programme staff impacted the delivery of the programme.

7.1.4 Viet Nam National Programme

Viet Nam received approval for a Full National Programme of \$4,384,756 in October 2009 and reported expenditures of US\$1,190,083 or 27 percent as of 30 June 2010.

Table 7-4 Viet Nam National Programme Transfers and Expenditures (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Transferred up to 30 June 2010	Expenditure up to 30 June 2010
FAO	1,690,814	75,014
UNDP	2,501,128	968,372
UNEP	192,814	146,697
TOTAL	4,384,756	1,190,083

The objective of the Viet Nam National Programme is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of relevant organizations at central and local levels to ensure that by the end of 2012, Viet Nam is REDD+-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Programme has three key components: 1) to improve capacity for coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam; 2) to improve capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other payment for ecological services at district level through sustainable development planning and implementation; and 3) to establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing regarding REDD+ implementation. The Programme is for a duration of 20 months starting October 2009.

The Viet Nam's National Programme reported a number of activities aimed at achieving progress towards the objectives of the programme. Consultations, workshops, and studies aimed at strengthening the capacity to manage REDD+ activities in Vietnam were held. Regarding the objective to improve capacity at district level, 78 village consultation meetings took place involving the participation 5,474 people from 20 communes of 2 pilot districts. The National Programme carried out Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in an 8 step approach from the end of January to mid June. Furthermore, FPIC verification and evaluation was conducted in mid June and is being circulated for comment. Viet Nam's experience in these activities have been shared in a regional workshop. The benefit distribution study completed in 2009 was translated to Vietnamese and was distributed to Government officials for review.

As for establishing cooperation on information and experiences sharing regarding REDD+ implementation, the quantification of regional displacement of emissions and analysis to reduce cross-border flow of timber are in the initial stages. Collaboration with international partners such as GTZ, SNV, FORMIS project, ICRAF, Winrock

International, and Finland have been established and continued. The National REDD Network has been established with five sub technical working groups and broad participation from international, national institutions and organizations including NGOs.

The communications and awareness-raising strategy and action plan was finalized in June 2010 after rounds of consultations to support the work of the Programme.

7.2 UN-REDD Global Programme

The **UN-REDD Global Programme** received US\$13,325,582 through 30 June 2010. The Programme's outcomes are: 1) improved guidance on MRV and monitoring; 2) Increased engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders; 3) Improved analytical and technical framework for realization of multiple benefits; and 4) Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication. In addition, new outcomes were agreed upon approval of the third budget revision of the Global Programme on 25 June 2010. These are: 5) increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance; 6) development of equitable benefit sharing systems; and 7) support to low-carbon sector transformation. The initial Global Programme was for a period of 18 months, starting January 2009 to June 2010; it has been extended twice, to December 2010 and June 2011. Expenditures as of 30 June were \$10,124,361 or 76 percent.

Table 7-5 UN-REDD Global Programme Transfers and Expenditures (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Transferred up to 30 June 2010	Expenditure up to 30 June 2010
FAO	3,872,329	3,288,856
UNDP	4,032,567	3,494,007
UNEP	5,420,686	3,341,498
TOTAL	13,325,582	10,124,361

The Global Programme has made progress in all the outcomes. Below is a synopsis per outcome.

Outcome 1: 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.

Activities under this outcome include increased collaboration and consultations with a variety of partners, training and technical backstopping to countries such as Tanzania, Zambia, Ecuador and DRC as well as a MRV workshop in Mexico; technical reviews and assessment of tools; and verification of tools and methodologies. The UN-REDD Programme has increased collaboration and coordination with national space agencies. For example working with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE, Brazil), FAO has committed to train trainers for the operational MRV systems. Dialogue is ongoing also with the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) in order to improve access to satellite data. Moreover, the programme is enhancing wider approach to REDD+

monitoring, including multiple benefits and safeguards. For example, in May 2010 the Chatham House/UN-REDD Programme workshop led the way for setting up a common understanding and framework on monitoring governance safeguards for REDD+.

Outcome 2: 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 continues to provide technical information, guidance and platforms for stakeholder consultations in the pilot countries, to enable increased understanding of the implications of the negotiations. It has also initiated a process to develop guidelines on FPIC and recourse for the UN-REDD Programme. Hosting an Asia/Pacific Regional Workshop on FPIC in Hanoi raised awareness and understanding of the standards laid out by ILO for engagement with Indigenous Peoples and recourse mechanisms. Related to cooperation among REDD+ countries in sharing information and exchanging experience on REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme supported the “Brazil-DRC-Indonesia Technical Workshop on REDD+: South-South Cooperation” in March 2010.

Outcome 3: During the first six months of 2010, the UN-REDD Programme supported activities at the country level to maximize the accumulation of socio-economic and ecological co-benefits forests provide through REDD+. Examples include the production of tools and methodologies to identify risks and maximize benefits of ecosystem multiple benefits and the publication of papers related to ecosystem co-benefits. In addition, a workshop ‘Identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+’ was held from in April 2010 in Cambridge, UK, which produced a set of recommendations, and priority actions for how the UN-REDD Programme tackles ecosystem co-benefits at the national and global level. The technical excellence of the UN-REDD Programme’s work in this field has received recognition recently in the form of the work related to biodiversity and carbon synergies being cited in Science magazine.

Outcome 4: The UN-REDD Programme has continued to play a convening and catalyzing role in bolstering REDD+ efforts around the world. It provides a platform for countries to interact with international support mechanisms designed to deliver both emission reductions and socio-economic benefits from REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme has also been instrumental in helping countries organize national coordination efforts, particularly in DRC and Viet Nam. Furthermore, communication activities (such as side events, website, workspace and publications) of the UN-REDD Programme continue to raise awareness on REDD+ and support international consensus within the UNFCCC process.

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. The three initiatives 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 initiatives will 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.

The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat was fully staffed and operational as of January 2010. By mid 2010, the Secretariat organized the Fourth Policy Board meeting, elaborated a five-year programme strategy, established procedures and tools for budgeting, work planning and monitoring, in addition to coordinating, further developing and monitoring both the National and Global Programme activities.

Outcome 5: 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 unfolding on areas such as: MRV and governance; transparency and accountability; social standards, and land/carbon tenure..

Outcome 6: 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. This work area will also aim at supporting the delivery of equitable pro-poor outcomes from REDD+ which depends on 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..

Outcome 7: Activities under this 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. For instance a work-planning meeting June 2010 addressed the challenge for the pilot countries to catalyze and influence REDD+ investments (direct and leveraged investments) such that they significantly change the way forests are used and managed.