



UN-REDD Programme Semi-Annual Update (January - June 2011)

UN-REDD PROGRAMME SEVENTH POLICY
BOARD MEETING

13-14 October 2011
Berlin, Germany



UN-REDD Programme Fund

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS

	Denmark
	Norway
	Spain
	Japan

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (Panama National Environmental Authority)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CN-REDD	National Coordination for REDD
COONAPIP	Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (Panama National Organization of Indigenous Peoples)
COP16	Sixteenth 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
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GEO FCT	Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
ICRAF	The World Agro forestry Centre
ILUA	Integrated Land Use Assessment
INPE	Brazil's National Institute for Space Research
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office/UNDP
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MRV&M	Measurement, Reporting and Verification, and Monitoring
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRTF	National REDD Task Force
PCM	Participatory Carbon Monitoring
PGA	Participatory Government Assessment
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center

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
RL	Reference Level
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
STWG	Supportive Technical and Sub-Technical Working Groups
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
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
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-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF 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 MPTF Office, in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Participating UN Organizations

Organizations of the United Nations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding between them and the MPTF 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 first transfer from the MPTF Office.

Transfer

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

1 Introduction

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. REDD+ refers to 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.¹

Norway is the founding donor of the Programme and has contributed significant start-up funds, while Denmark became the second donor in 2009 and Spain became the third donor in 2010. In the first half of 2011 Japan became the fourth donor of the Programme. At the sixth meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Board, the European Commission announced a €10 million pledge (approximately US\$14 million).

The UN-REDD Programme supports governments to prepare national REDD+ strategies, build monitoring systems, engage stakeholders and assess multiple benefits. Building on the lessons learned and feedback from countries and partners, the Programme has increased its funding base and the number of participating countries. The Programme is responsive to country needs, and is prepared to support the transformation in the forest sector and other sectors that impact land use in developing country economies needed to achieve readiness for REDD+.

The 2011 Semi-Annual Progress Report highlights the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011. It has been prepared by the interagency UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, in collaboration with, and drawing information from, the UN-REDD partner countries and the three participating UN Organizations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

An agreement on REDD+ was reached by the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-16) of the UNFCCC in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. The agreement lays the framework for articulating the details on which a comprehensive UNFCCC agreement can be built and therefore provides a powerful guide, and great opportunity, for further advancing the work of the UN-REDD Programme.

1.1 Support to REDD+ Countries

In the first half of 2011 the UN-REDD Programme was guided by the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 which was endorsed by the Policy Board in November 2010, as well as the UN-REDD Framework Document². In its support to the national REDD+ readiness processes the UN-REDD Programme has two principal modalities: (1) direct support to the design and implementation of National Programmes; and (2) complementary support to national REDD+ action at the international level (global and regional).

By 30 June 2011, the UN-REDD Programme had 35 partner countries (Table 1-1). Thirteen of these have had their funding requests to support their National Programmes approved by the Policy Board: Bolivia, Cambodia,

¹ UNFCCC Decisions 1/CP.13; 2/CP.13 and 4/CP.15

² UN-REDD Framework Document (20 June 2008)

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Of these, the UN-REDD Programme disbursed funding to nine countries by 30 June 2011, which are now in the inception and implementation phase: Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Four countries, Cambodia, Paraguay, the Philippines and Ecuador received their funding after the reporting period.

Table 1–1: List of UN-REDD Programme partner countries (35)

Africa (11)	Asia-Pacific (12)	Latin America and the Caribbean (12)
Central African Republic	Bangladesh	Argentina
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Bhutan	Bolivia*
Ethiopia	Cambodia*	Colombia
Gabon	Indonesia*	Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire	Mongolia	Ecuador*
Kenya	Nepal	Guatemala
Nigeria	Pakistan	Guyana
Republic of Congo	Papua New Guinea*	Honduras
Sudan	Philippines*	Mexico
Tanzania*	Solomon Islands*	Panama*
Zambia*	Sri Lanka	Paraguay*
	Viet Nam*	Peru

*Countries receiving support for National Programmes

1.2 Programme Structure

The UN-REDD **Policy Board** provides policy direction and approves financial allocations. It is composed of representatives from member countries (three from each regional constituency –Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean), the three largest donors to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, representatives of civil society organizations and Indigenous Peoples, and the three UN-REDD Programme participating organizations - FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Countries from each regional constituency that are not currently members may participate as observers. The secretariats of the UNFCCC and GEF, as well as the World Bank (representing the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)) are permanent observers. The MPTF Office is an ex-officio member of the Policy Board.

The **Participating UN Organizations**, FAO, UNDP and UNEP assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the implementation of the Programme in accordance with their expertise and comparative advantages: FAO on technical issues related to forestry, natural resources and supporting specifically the development of REDD+ monitoring, including MRV systems; UNDP on national coordination with its near universal country presence, its focus on governance, socio-economic implications of REDD+ and the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and civil society; and UNEP in convening expertise and decision-makers in the REDD+ agenda, increasing knowledge and capacity on multiple benefits of REDD+ and facilitating the conditions to move towards a low carbon economy by transforming the forest sector through analysis, scenario development and assessment of options for investments.

As endorsed by the Policy Board, the Participating UN Organizations have constituted a group called the **Coordination Group (CG)**. This group provides strategic oversight to the Programme and the Secretariat to improve the UN-REDD Programme's capacity and responsiveness to new demands as they emerge.

The **UN-REDD Programme Secretariat** is located in Geneva, Switzerland and is an inter-agency unit of the three UN-REDD Programme agencies. Among other things, the Secretariat supports the Policy Board by organizing meetings, producing reports and monitoring implementation of Policy Board decisions. It is a central point of contact for the UN-REDD Programme and liaises with other REDD+ initiatives. The Secretariat provides leadership in strategic planning, and the development and management of reporting, monitoring and evaluation frameworks for the Programme, raising awareness of, and championing the UN-REDD Programme and providing vital information to external partners. The Secretariat also facilitates interagency collaboration and communication, to ensure the Programme is implemented effectively.

The **MPTF Office** serves as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Its responsibilities include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board; and consolidation of the annual narrative and financial reports produced by the Participating Organizations. The MPTF Office performs the full range of Administrative Agent functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Partner Trust Funds'.

2 Overall Funding Status

In the first half of 2011 contributions to the UN-REDD Programme increased by US\$3 million, as a result of a deposit made from a new donor, Japan. As of 30 June, 2011, total deposits were US\$97 million.

At the sixth meeting of the Policy Board in Da Lat, Viet Nam, an allocation of US\$4 million to the Ecuador National Programme was approved. As of 30 June 2011, total allocations were US\$80 million, and of this amount, US\$54.4 million were transferred to Programmes where all documentation was finalized. Section 5 of this report provides additional information on financial status.

2.1 Approved Programmes

In March 2011, the UN-REDD Policy Board approved a funding allocation for one National Programme request from Ecuador. By the end of the reporting period, Ecuador had not finalized its National Programme Document. During the reporting period, an intercessional decision was sent to the Policy Board to approve a budget allocation of US\$51,530,315 for a new Global Programme.

As reported in the 2010 Annual Report³, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands had their National Programme funding allocation requests approved by the Policy Board in November 2010. During this reporting period, these five countries finalized their National Programme Documents. Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea received their funds at the end of the reporting period. Cambodia, Paraguay and the Philippines received their fund transfers after the reporting period.

³ http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=5260&Itemid=53

Below is a summary of the objectives of the National Programme approved by the Policy Board in this reporting period.

Ecuador National Programme

The Ecuador National Programme aims to support Ecuador in the preparation phase of the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. To that end, the National Programme will support specific activities within the National REDD+ Strategy framework as part of the country's preparation phase. These activities are connected to the technical and financial cooperation programs with the German Government, which also seek to contribute to the preparation phase for REDD+ implementation. The Ecuador National Programme sets forth six outcomes:

- The design and implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System
- National implementation of a REDD+ consultation process involving civil society, Indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio peoples and communes
- Development of policies and instruments for the implementation of REDD+
- Development of the operational framework for the implementation of REDD+
- Ensuring multiple environmental and social benefits
- Design and implementation of a benefit-sharing system

3 Implementation Status

3.1 National Programmes

As of 30 June 2011, nine countries have received funds and entered into the inception and implementation phase with their National Programmes. These are Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

3.1.1 Bolivia National Programme

Bolivia received an approval of US\$4,708,000 from the Policy Board in March 2010 for its full National Programme, and US\$1,216,055 was transferred on 3 December 2010 (Table 3-1). Due to national requirements concerning the inclusion of UN-REDD Programme funds into the national budget, disbursement of funds has not yet started.

Table 3–1: Bolivia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	2,033,000	515,205	0
UNDP	1,822,210	700,850	0
UNEP*	852,790	0	0
TOTAL	4,708,000	1,216,055	0

*Funds are administered through UNDP, under UNEP supervision.

The objective of Bolivia’s National Programme is to support Bolivia in ensuring national REDD+ readiness. The three main outcomes are: 1) Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests; 2) Improving civil society’s capacity for implementing REDD+ activities; and 3) Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and civil society.

Activities related to the accomplishment of Outcome 1, 2 and 3 have not yet been initiated because of the legal requirement to include the UN-REDD Programme funds into the national budget. This process usually takes six months and was finalized in June 2011.

3.1.2 Democratic Republic of the Congo National Programme

Democratic Republic of the Congo received US\$1,883,200 in June 2009 for its Initial National Programme. In March 2010, the Policy Board approved an additional allocation of US\$5,500,000 for a full National Programme, and these funds were transferred in November 2010. The total budget and amount transferred as of 30 June 2011 was US\$7,383,200. Total disbursements, since inception, as of 30 June 2011 were US\$2,839,989 (Table 3-2).

Table 3–2: Democratic Republic of the Congo National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	2,926,450	2,926,450	477,841
UNDP	3,110,690	3,110,690	2,082,111
UNEP	1,346,060	1,346,060	280,037
TOTAL	7,383,200	7,383,200	2,839,989

The initial UN-REDD Programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo aimed to put in place the enabling conditions for a REDD strategy, and achieved its objectives of: 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. The objectives of the full National Programme which was approved in March 2010 are: 1) A national REDD+ strategy in the 2030 horizon is constructed in a participatory manner and is ready to take off; 2) An institutional framework for REDD+ implementation is crafted and ready in 2013 on an interim basis; and 3) A comprehensive MRV system for REDD+ is built and operational.

Achievements⁴ of the Democratic Republic of the Congo National Programme:

Outcome 1: A national REDD+ strategy in the 2030 horizon is constructed in a participatory manner and ready to take off.

- The national structures for REDD+ have been created (Decree 26 November 2009). A National coordination office (CNREDD) drives the process (20 people). The national committees and inter-departmental work has been established and is progressing. The REDD+ process in the provinces were set up through an official workshop in Maniema in January 2011 (still informal).
- Several communication tools have been produced.
- The REDD+ University is preparing its second training cycle (In 2010: 300 people were trained for nine intensive days) and training sessions are organized for the national committees (10 days).
- Regular workshops are held in Kinshasa and the provinces (Maniema, Orientale, North Kivu, Kikwit) to involve and mobilize stakeholders.
- The analysis of past experiences and lessons learned in the fight against deforestation was concluded in November 2010.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo has formulated and presented a common position with other countries in the Congo Basin on forests and climate change with the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) throughout 2011. The last presentation was delivered in June 2011 at the UNFCCC meeting in Bonn.
- In June 2011, the quantitative study of the causes of deforestation was finalized.
- Civil society has submitted its report on national consultations on the causes of deforestation.
- From April 2011 to May 2011, and with the support of 14 facilitators, several workshops and consultations were held in all DRC provinces. The final phase launched a first study that identified potential areas for REDD+ to address causes of deforestation and degradation (November 2009).
- A workshop in November 2010 (160 people) identified 30 options and 30 thematic cross-sectoral coordination groups (TAG), which were created in January 2011 (400 people from all stakeholders, 17 departments) to construct the proposed policy responses. Three thematic coordination groups submitted their inventories.
- A set of activities undertaken to collect baseline information for a future reference scenario has been undertaken, including studies by the International Institute for Applied System Analysis and by the Catholic University of Louvain.
- Beyond expectations, numerous studies have been undertaken to operationalize REDD+, as soon as possible and engage the investment phase: preparation of six integrated pilot projects (US\$22 million financing from the Congo Basin Forest Fund); preparation of the national REDD+ strategy; and selection of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a Forest Investment Programme including the validation of the investment plan (June 2011).

Outcome 2: An institutional framework for REDD implementation is crafted and ready in 2013 on an interim basis

- National structures were created by the decree of 26 November 2009 as a first institutional and organizational base.
- The ToR of the comprehensive study on the framework of REDD+ implementation are being finalized in a participatory and inclusive manner. This study will be driven by different activities undertaken

⁴ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

on sites associated with a national workshop focusing on sharing the benefits of REDD+ (January 2011) and a meeting of national and international experts (July 2011) that will prepare an "options paper" for REDD+ payments.

- In addition, an approval process for REDD+ projects has been developed with the legal services of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism validated by the National REDD+ Coordination (June 2011). It will be formalized by ministerial order imminently. It is backed by a registry that will track all stages of all projects in a transparent way (the design is complete, the programming is in progress). This register will also consolidate all the data associated with REDD+ projects and initiatives in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the data associated with compliance and monitoring of standards.
- Two studies focusing on the political economy, good governance and preventing corruption with REDD+ were completed (first half 2011). A workshop to define the main guidelines of a future REDD+ national fund was carried out in October 2010 and the ToR of a preparation mission funds were finalized and published.
- A proposal for establishing a UNDP multi-donor fund is also under consideration. The policies of the government will start implementation work following the option chosen.
- The ToRs for the Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of REDD+ are ready and the recruitment process for the consortium/firm is nearing completion (final selection phase). The study will build on preliminary work on participatory national standards, sub-contracted to national civil society.
- A mission of four months between January and June 2011 has yielded preliminary social and environmental national standards. The standards were developed in a participatory way with experts, civil society and intensive consultation in six provinces, and were informed by existing standards and safeguards. These were refined in a workshop of national and international experts (July 2011) and a new version will be presented at a national workshop in September 2011.

Outcome 3: A comprehensive MRV system for REDD is built and operational

- A plan for implementation of the MRV second carbon phase is currently being carried out and implemented. The Democratic Republic of the Congo aims to be the first country "phase two compliant" from December 2011.
- The laboratory for the National Forest Inventory is being prepared. Several training seminars for senior government and civil society were organized by FAO and the Brazil National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Rome. A preparedness plan of IFN coordinated with all partners is currently being consolidated (multi-stakeholder meeting in April 2011).
- Work for planning the construction of the national greenhouse gas inventory within the National Forest Inventory is underway.
- The MRV system and analysis of risks and multiple benefits are being developed to prepare the framework of implementation (governance studies, standards, Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessment). Efforts of data collection are employed (household survey, testing standards, REDD pilot projects). The Congo National Institute of Statistics and the Environmental Study Group are associated with the work. Framework Law on Environment has been promulgated (early July 2011) and will allow the establishment of the National Agency for the Environment to carry data consolidation and development of full MRV (2012).

3.1.3 Indonesia National Programme

Indonesia received an approval of US\$5,644,250 from the Policy Board in March 2009 for its full National Programme, and funds were transferred in January 2010. Reported disbursements as of 30 June 2011 were US\$2,175,939 (Table 3-3).

Table 3–3: Indonesia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	279,997
UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	1,695,314
UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	200,628
TOTAL	5,644,250	5,644,250	2,175,939

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia 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 36 months starting January 2010.

Achievements⁵ of the Indonesia National Programme:

Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level

- UN-REDD collaborated with the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS) to develop the National REDD+ Strategy through a multi-stakeholder consultation process from August to September 2010, and the final draft was submitted to the REDD+ Task Force in November 2010. The Task Force is to continue the process for the next steps.
- From the early stage of the Programme, the UN-REDD Programme and REDD+ Task Force have been facilitating the process to establish a **REDD+ Institution/Agency**. This effort is ongoing.
- In March 2011, the UN-REDD Programme supported the development of **FPIC Policy Recommendation** in collaboration with the National Forestry Council (DKN) and civil society. The recommendation was formally submitted to the REDD+ Task Force for further process and implementation.
- With the Ministry of Forestry, the UN-REDD Programme facilitated and provided technical support to develop the **Forestry Development Roadmap** under the Ministry of Forestry in January to April 2011. With the draft “Industrial and National Park based Forestry Development Roadmap”, the issuance of ministry decree is currently in the process.
- The UN-REDD Programme supported to set up a **provincial multi-stakeholder REDD+ Working Group** in Central Sulawesi, the UN-REDD Programme pilot province. In February 2011, the Governor of Central Sulawesi province issued a Governor Decree on the establishment of the working group. The working group

⁵ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

is actively working on their respective tasks to build REDD+ readiness in the province.

- By mid 2010, a Programme Management Unit secretariat and office were established and UN-REDD Programme activities under coordination of FAO, UNDP and UNEP were implemented.
- From the beginning of the Programme, UN-REDD has been providing support for nationwide multi-stakeholder consultations in developing the above key policy issues, including inter-ministerial roundtable discussion, sub-national and national consultations. Representatives from governments, private sector, CSOs/NGOs, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, academic groups and experts have been involved.
- The Programme disseminated the Cancun Conference's results (particularly on REDD+ issues) to high-ranking decision makers in the Ministry of Forestry.
- The UN-REDD Programme published and distributed materials, including:
 - Results from the UNFCCC Cancun Conference of the Parties
 - The National REDD+ Strategy coordinated by Bappenas
 - A lessons learned report explaining the process of developing the National REDD+ Strategy
 - UN-REDD Programme brochures and leaflets
 - Annual Report 2010
 - 10 'fast facts' sheets developed and distributed at the forestry conference
- In May 2011, the UN-REDD Programme prepared a preliminary draft Communication Strategy with a consultant. The final draft was delivered in August 2011.
- In February 2011, a media gathering was held in Central Sulawesi to raise awareness on REDD+ at the local level by the provincial REDD+ working group with support from the UN-REDD Programme. Followed by the gathering, a joint workshop with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) was conducted in April on capacity building for journalists on REDD+ issues in Indonesia. These efforts resulted in increased understanding of REDD+ by journalists and media, which was seen in TV programs related to climate change and REDD+ in the province.
- In June 2011, the UN-REDD Programme and the Ministry of Forestry held an event to communicate the importance of REDD+ with religious leaders ("The Role of Religious Leaders in Reducing Impact of Climate Change.") At the end of the event, religious leaders of the Muhammadiyah and Nahdhatul Ulama, Hindus, Buddhists, and Christians / Catholics signed a declaration that states their commitment of active participation on GHG reduction and climate change mitigation.

Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a reference emissions level, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD+ architecture

- A draft of information, monitoring and MRV framework at national was shared with the REDD+ Task Force technical team on MRV and with the Ministry of Forestry (January to June 2011). This draft was used as an input into the official MRV strategy that was developed by the REDD+ Task Force and which will be continued by the MRV institution once this institution is in place. The document is still being finalized for online publishing.
- The UN-REDD Programme and the University of Tadulako trained 33 participants in basic remote sensing in the province (provincial government, forestry province, NGOs, CSOs, universities) in relation to the MRV system (June – July 2011). As a result, the level of understanding among provincial REDD+ stakeholders has increased, which will help integrate the system into public policy.

- Since April 2011, there has been progress on drafting a Forestry MRV Roadmap through collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry. The next step is to identify milestones, activities and required budget so that the Ministry of Forestry can implement MRV by the end of 2012.
- In November 2010, a consultant company (PT Sonokeling) hired by FAO Jakarta conducted a study on land use classification based on the Spot 4 image for Central Sulawesi province. This will be used as a baseline data for the Central Sulawesi forestry office and as a study into possible differentiation in identifying land use types.
- The initial historical emission levels for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) for Central Sulawesi were developed.

Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels

- Since the launch of the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia in November 2010, efforts were focused on building the provincial REDD+ Working Group that was officially established in February 2011 and inaugurated in March 2011. The UN-REDD Programme has supported the Working Group to develop its work plan at the provincial level aligned with the UN-REDD work plan. Since July 2011, the Working Group has been working on building REDD+ readiness focusing on: provincial strategy, criteria for district selection, methodological development, and FPIC guidelines.
- The UN-REDD Programme provided support to set up a provincial multi-stakeholder REDD+ working group in Central Sulawesi (UN-REDD Programme pilot province). The working group was formally established by the provincial government in February 2011.
- The UN-REDD Programme continues to support the working group to increase the level of understanding and awareness of REDD+ in order to build REDD+ readiness in Central Sulawesi (January 2011 to present).
- The UN-REDD Programme has been providing information on climate change and REDD+ issues to the Central Sulawesi REDD+ working group (since February 2011). The working group developed a preliminary outline of FPIC guidelines in July 2011.
- In collaboration with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ working group, the UN-REDD Programme has been conducting group discussions on developing criteria to select five pilot districts for UN-REDD Programme activities (May 2011 – present). The criteria will reflect the REDD+-eligible forest and socio-economic aspects.

3.1.4 Panama National Programme

The Panama National Programme of US\$5,300,000 was approved by the Policy Board in October 2009, and funds were transferred in December 2010. Total reported disbursement as of 30 June 2011 was US\$118,063 (Table 3-4).

Table 3-4: Panama National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	2,189,000	845,300	33,837
UNDP	2,067,350	906,290	10,230
UNEP	1,043,650	418,370	73,996
TOTAL	5,300,000	2,169,960	118,063

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Panama is to assist the Government of Panama in developing an effective REDD+ regime. This will contribute to the broader goal of ensuring that by the end of 2012, Panama will be REDD+-ready and will have the capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally. The outcomes of the Programme are: 1) institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD+ Programme in Panama; and 2) technical capacity to monitor, measure, report and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The duration of the Programme is 36 months.

By the end of December 2010, the General Administrator of *Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente* (ANAM) was removed from his post, as well as the REDD+ designated focal point. Between December 2010 and June 2011, three REDD+ focal points were nominated by ANAM and the staff that is part of the REDD+ team has also undergone similar changes. In addition to this rotation of staff, the slow process of establishing key implementation and decision-making structures such as the program management unit, the UN-REDD Programme steering committee and the National REDD+ Committee have delayed implementation of the UN-REDD Programme during 2011.

Achievements⁶ of the Panama National Programme:

Outcome 1: Institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD+ national strategy in Panama.

- In collaboration with ANAM, a detailed work plan for 2011 has been elaborated and agreed upon, which includes a detailed list of activities related to supporting the development of a national REDD+ strategy. This annual work plan includes a full list of planned activities, timeframe, planned budget and responsible party for each output included in the Programme document.
- A technical assessment was prepared by UNEP on the current legal aspects related to the implementation of REDD+ in Panama, including analysis of carbon ownership. This is a preliminary assessment and includes a threefold legal analysis of: (i) current forest governance; (ii) land ownership;

⁶ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

and (iii) rights associated to carbon ownership. Based on the results of this analysis, further assessment is likely to focus on exploring mechanisms related to carbon benefits rather than carbon ownership.

- ANAM consolidated a REDD+ team which is composed of ANAM staff and a representative from *Coordinadora Nacional De Los Pueblos Indigenas De Panama* (COONAPIP). This team will contribute to the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme.
- In June 2011, COONAPIP completed a plan to strengthen its institutional capacity and facilitate a consultation and communication process with Indigenous Peoples. The UN-REDD Programme will discuss with COONAPIP which components of their plan will be supported by the UN-REDD Programme.

Outcome 2: Technical capacity to monitor, measure, inform and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

- An agreement has been reached with ANAM on the main components of the national forest monitoring system, including: a national forest inventory; remote-sensing based system for monitoring area and area changes of land use and forest types; and a national greenhouse gas inventory.
- In collaboration with ANAM, and with the aim of supporting the development of a national REDD+ strategy and strengthen national capacities, a list of detailed activities is under preparation, describing technical backing needed from an international group of experts to support the core geographic information system (GIS) team in the initial phases.

3.1.5 Papua New Guinea National Programme

The **Papua New Guinea** (PNG) National Programme of US\$6,388,884 was approved by the Policy Board in November 2010 and transfers were made in June 2011. Activities will start in the next reporting period (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5: Papua New Guinea National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	4,520,750	1,666,889	0
UNDP	1,707,634	817,501	0
UNEP	160,500	107,000	0
TOTAL	6,388,884	2,591,390	0

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in PNG is to ensure that by 2013, PNG has an operational MRV system that enables the country’s participation in international REDD+ systems to protect its environmental resources and contribute to sustainable livelihood practices of rural communities. This objective will be achieved through the following outcomes: 1) Readiness management arrangements are in place; 2) National MRV system is developed; 3) Support is given to the establishment of RELs and Reference Levels; 4) Monitoring of abatement concepts is supported; 5) Stakeholders are engaged in PNG’s REDD+ readiness process.

3.1.6 Solomon Islands National Programme

The **Solomon Islands** National Programme of US\$550,000 was approved by the Policy Board in November 2010 and transfers were made in June 2011. Activities will effectively start in the next reporting period (Table 3-6).

Table 3–6: Solomon Islands National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
UNDP*	550,000	550,000	0
TOTAL	550,000	550,000	0

*Pooling funds on behalf of UNDP and FAO.

The objective of the initial UN-REDD Programme in Solomon Islands is “to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands”. This objective will be secured through three outcomes: 1) REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes; 2) REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+; 3) Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV.

3.1.7 Tanzania National Programme

The **Tanzania** full National Programme of US\$4,280,000 was approved by the Policy Board in March 2009, and transfers were made in January 2010. Reported disbursement as of 30 June 2011 was US\$357,301 (Table 3-7).

Table 3–7: Tanzania National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	34,380
UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	322,921
UNEP	214,000	214,000	0
TOTAL	4,280,000	4,280,000	357,301

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania is to 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 National Programme was originally planned for a duration of 24 months starting January 2010, however, since implementation commenced in July 2010, a no-cost extension until June 2012 has been requested.

Coordination for Tanzania's National Programme is in the hands of a National REDD Task Force (NRTF). The original National Programme Document foresaw the establishment of several REDD+ pilot activities. However, shortly after finalizing it, several full-scale pilot projects were established through the Norwegian-Tanzanian Partnership on Climate Change. The UN-REDD Programme is working closely with these pilot projects and is discussing cooperative arrangements. This was one reason for the decision to hold a mid-term review of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania which will take place in the second half of 2011. While members of the NRTF are represented in the REDD unit at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, NRTF members feel that they do not have sufficient involvement in the management of the UN-REDD Programme. This issue will also be addressed during the upcoming mid-term review.

Achievements⁷ of the Tanzania National Programme:

Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+

- The National REDD Task Force (NRTF) released a draft national REDD+ strategy in January 2011.
- Two training courses were delivered in February and March 2011 by consultants hired by the UN-REDD Programme.
- The Un-REDD Programme supported the training of 100 staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and other ministries.
- Consultants developed a training manual. The same consultants are preparing strategic advice for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism on positioning itself for a REDD+ scheme and for further capacity-building and training needs.
- A regional training workshop was held in November 2010 in cooperation with FCPF/World Bank.

Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within national Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) systems

- Several sets of training on MRV-related issues were held in 2010 in close cooperation with the Tanzania National Forestry Resource Monitoring and Assessment. These included:
 1. A general Remote Sensing training workshop, funded by the UNREDD Program, was held in Morogoro on 6-9 September.
 2. A co-funded workshop on Open Source Remote Sensing software was held on 20-24 September in Dar es Salaam.

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and national levels

- In February 2011, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism with support from the UN-REDD Programme, conducted a stakeholder feedback workshop in Kibaha. More than 50 participants from the government, NGO pilot projects and the donor community attended to exchange information and discuss their activities. The workshop provided a platform for all participants to openly discuss issues related to REDD+ implementation in the country. Participants requested that such a forum for discussion should be provided at least twice a year and the UN-REDD Programme offered to fund such workshops in future.

⁷ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

- In January 2011, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism advertised for the recruitment of services providers for in-depth REDD+ capacity building of their staff members. The recruitment process is in its final stage.

3.1.8 Viet Nam National Programme

Viet Nam received approval for a Full National Programme of US\$4,384,756 in March 2009, funds were transferred in October 2009. Reported disbursements as of 30 June 2011 was US\$2,457,129 (Table 3-8).

Table 3–8: Viet Nam National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	1,690,814	1,690,814	383,137
UNDP	2,501,128	2,501,128	1,918,256
UNEP	192,814	192,814	155,736
TOTAL	4,384,756	4,384,756	2,457,129

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam 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) improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam; 2) to improve capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other payment for ecological services at district levels through sustainable development planning and implementation; and 3) Establish cooperation on the sharing of information and experiences on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially among the four countries selected under the FCPF (Viet Nam, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Thailand).

Achievements⁸ of the Viet Nam National Programme:

Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam

- The National REDD Network has initially struggled to operate as expected, although recent developments have resulted in a better level of activity. Most of the supportive technical and sub-technical working groups (STWG) have functioned well in providing a vehicle for stakeholders to meet and discuss on REDD+ topics; and were consulted on items in the National REDD+ Programme. The establishment of a STWG on benefit distribution systems in April gathered stakeholders from both local as well as national levels, and boosted the discussion on this matter which is of great importance to the future of REDD+ in Viet Nam.

⁸ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

- In response to some deficiencies, the national REDD website is undertaking improvements to make it more user friendly for National Network members. The Programme Management Unit is now also acting as the Secretariat to the Network after the hand-over from the Forest Sector Support Partnership.
- In January the Prime Minister decided to set up a cross-ministerial Steering Committee on REDD+, with participation from key ministries and government agencies. In addition, a National REDD+ Office was established and REDD+ Focal Point Pham Manh Cuong appointed Director. The fifth Viet Nam National Programme Project Executive Board meeting received a good turn out with contributions from several agencies.
- Under the framework of a UNDP-funded project on sustainable development and climate change, the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) held joint activities with the UN-REDD Programme to gradually mainstream REDD+ into provincial social economic development plans for 2011-2020.
- Review of methodologies for establishing RELs/RLs and RS and selection of a suitable method for national circumstances has been conducted by an international consultant to identify options for the establishment of reference levels for reduced deforestation and forest degradation and enhanced carbon stocks under the REDD+ mechanism of the UNFCCC.
- With the support from the embassy of Finland, all forest maps and field-measured data for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 were digitized in 2010 for Lam Dong Province.
- An interim national REL was proposed. The JICA Study is now validating forest maps for 1995 and 2005, and then they will be used for improving the interim REL.
- A technical workshop was organized by the project management unit (PMU) in late April to get recommendations from technical experts on the draft report. The sub-contractor, the Research Center for Forest Ecology and Environment (RCFEE), is revising the report. Two workshops (one for technical experts and one for policy makers) will be held in July and August 2011. The final report is expected to be presented to the Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) for endorsement in September.
- The first draft of the National REDD+ Program was ready in February. The government is now incorporating the new comments that have been made, and is planning for wider stakeholder consultations in local and provincial areas.
- The Programme has also started developing an analysis of institutional competencies, which will help to identify in which areas and agencies specific REDD+ capacity building is needed.
- A number of actions following up on the initial benefit distribution system (BDS) analysis have been undertaken, including:
 - The design of a framework for the assessment of R-factors, which determines how payments will be allocated taking into consideration social economic and ecological criteria.
 - Local consultations on BDS and a piloting exercise for local decision making.
 - Updating of the 17 BDS policy recommendations from the 2010 study report. An initial discussion on BDS was convened in the two pilot districts as well as discussion within the functional BDS STWG in April.
- Lessons learned on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), participatory carbon monitoring, benefit distribution systems and the National REDD+ Programme, as well as communication materials⁹ were

⁹ <http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=project&zoneid=110&itemid=60&lang=en-US>

produced and shared nationally and internationally (e.g. at the sixth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, as well as in Mexico, Ecuador, and at the Oslo REDD+ Exchange).

- The Programme is known for its FPIC implementation. Organizations like the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Fauna and Flora International, and the Laos Biodiversity Association came to learn about FPIC implementation.
- The MRV framework document was prepared by a group of international and national consultants in June. The document focuses on describing the MRV system and its components, safeguards, and monitoring of policies and measures (PaM). The revised framework document has been sent out for the next round consultation, and two technical workshops will be organized in July and August to provide inputs for finalizing the document. The final document will be submitted as part of the National REDD+ Programme Document for endorsement by the end of the year.

Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services (PES) at the district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation

- Historical forest maps of Lam Ha and Di Linh were developed and finalized by the Forest Resources and Environment Center (FREC) in April as scheduled, and provincial consultations on how to integrate the maps and other tools to support REDD+ in the social economic development plans are now ongoing.
- A methodology for assessment of opportunity cost for REDD+ was developed and finalized in May by an international and a national expert. It was subsequently recommended to use opportunity cost analysis as a tool when integrating REDD+ into the Forest Protection and Development Plans (FPDP).
- REDD+ has been gradually mainstreamed into the provincial Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2011-2015 and forest protection master plan 2011-2020.
- Participatory Carbon Monitoring (PCM) was planned to be tested on a larger scale in Di Linh and Lam Ha districts. This has been postponed, however, to allow for a review of the PCM approach and a discussion of PCM with stakeholders. An abbreviated PCM manual¹⁰ has been produced in English and Vietnamese in May by Programme Technical Specialist to support this stakeholder consultation.
- Assistance in piloting the National Forest Inventory (NFI) in two pilot districts was requested of the UN-REDD Programme in 2010. Since then, the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute has been working on a revision of the proposal with VNFOREST for submission to Programme.
- Two awareness-raising events (ceremony to commemorate the International Year of Forests and the decade of UN Convention to Combat Desertification, World Environment Day), and five workshops were held at the national and local levels (e.g. in the central highland and in the north) to increase the level of awareness of local stakeholders on REDD+. Five articles on REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam; FPIC and the PCM films were published to help local people gain more knowledge on Climate Change, REDD+ and UN-REDD Programme implemented activities.
- Together with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation funded project, the Programme conducted a capacity-building needs assessment in the pilot province. A proposal has been made to build up capacity for the forest sector grassroots stakeholders in REDD+ in Viet Nam.

¹⁰ <http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=download&zoneid=152&subzone=156&child=178&lang=en-US>

3.1.9 Zambia National Programme

Zambia received approval for a Full National Programme of US\$4,490,000 in March 2010, funds were transferred in October 2010. Reported disbursements as of 30 June 2011 was US\$60,613 (Table 3-9).

Table 3–9: Zambia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	2,180,000	900,192	7,759
UNDP	1,995,000	664,996	52,854
UNEP	315,000	120,005	0
TOTAL	4,490,000	1,685,193	60,613

The goal of the UN-REDD Programme in Zambia is to prepare Zambian stakeholders and institutions for effective future nationwide implementation of REDD+, and it has the following objectives: i) build institutional and stakeholder capacity to implement REDD+; ii) develop an enabling policy environment for REDD+; iii) develop REDD+ benefit-sharing models; and iv) develop MRV systems for REDD+. The duration of the National Programme is 36 months.

Although there has been an improvement in the delivery of the project, the delivery rate is still relatively low. The Zambia REDD+ team is still being established. During a UN-REDD Programme mission in May 2011, the Ministry provided a position on how programmes and projects should be implemented in order to enhance coordination, avoid duplication, optimize the different work plans and outcomes and reduce transaction costs. In addition, the procurement process took longer than planned for the effective setup of the REDD+ coordination unit. Finally, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources was suddenly changed in June 2011. Zambia will face an election in September 2011 and this has influenced the Programme throughout the year by occupying governmental staff.

Achievements¹¹ of the Zambia National Programme:

Outcome 1: Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened.

- The Programme has started recently and therefore the basic capacity building and stakeholder engagement process is ongoing.
- The establishment of the REDD+ National Office is ongoing. Synergy between the UN-REDD Programme and Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) II programmes is advancing solidly, and this will provide a stronger basis for forest resource management and REDD+ readiness. A number of goods and services have been delivered.

¹¹ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

Outcome 2: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established.

- A stakeholder orientation training workshop for raising awareness on REDD+ was held from 27-29 June 2011. A total of 75 participants from various stakeholder groups attended the training. Thirty six participants represented nine provinces, with four representatives from each province.

Outcome 5: MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened.

- The integration with ILUA-II coordination has been carefully studied and a joint work-plan FAO MRV and ILUAII has been made in order to allow a smooth implementation.
- The ILUA II data is being studied to see where gaps are and which data can be used for carbon calculations in the REDD+ process.
- The leaflet to raise awareness concerning MRV has been finalized and is printed for distribution.
- The Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) sampling tiles from FAO have been analyzed for Zambia in order to have a first estimate of carbon stocks and stock changes.
- FAO headquarters is setting up a pilot portal for the national monitoring system, so Zambia can decide which system to use.
- FAO headquarters is working on a methodology with INPE in order to allow a smooth training and set-up for the Zambian national forest monitoring system.
- Two technical officers from Zambia attended an intensive training on greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory at FAO headquarters in January 2011. The workshop allowed a broad overview of the necessary steps for the national GHG inventory.

Outcome 6: Assessment of REL and RL undertaken.

- A methodological framework document has been developed for reference level and reference emission levels in Zambia by FAO.

3.2 UN-REDD Global Programme

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contributing to REDD+ implementation across the globe both at national and international level. The UN-REDD Global Programme works with partner countries, and in partnership with other multilateral initiatives and the REDD+ international community with a focus on the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices, as on social and environmental safeguards across several work areas. The UN-REDD Global Programme provides countries with support in the pillars of REDD+ and allows partner countries to benefit from knowledge-sharing and exchange of experiences.

Total allocations for the UN-REDD Global Programme as of 30 June 2011 were US\$24,583,627, all of which has been transferred. In addition, the Participating UN Organizations have provided co-financing since inception up to date in cash and kind up to the tune of US\$12,846,702 to support Global Programme activities (Table 3-11).

Disbursements as of 30 June were US\$18,559,105 (Table 3-10). The disbursement amounts excludes commitments and obligations entered into by agencies to be disbursed in future periods, as well as the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat expenditures up to the end of the year which have yet to be recorded (the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat component of the Global Programme budget extends up to 31 December 2011).

Table 3–10: Global Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 30 June 2011	Total Transferred up to 30 June 2011	Total Disbursement up to 30 June 2011
FAO	7,979,685	7,979,685	6,686,129
UNDP	7,209,934	7,209,934	5,039,453
UNEP	9,394,008	9,394,008	6,833,523
TOTAL	24,583,627	24,583,627	18,559,105

The UN-REDD Global Programme delivers activities that will lead to achievement of seven outcomes. The present semi-annual report refers to the outcomes as designed and budgeted until 30 June 2011. Each outcome is meant to address aspects relevant to countries preparation to get ready for REDD+.

The complete set of outcomes under the Global Programme is:

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;
4. Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication (including the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat);
5. Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance;
6. Development of equitable benefit sharing systems;
7. Support to low-carbon sector transformation.

The UN-REDD Global Programme will continue to deliver international support to readiness in REDD+ throughout the next years. In August 2011, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board adopted the document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework Document 2011-2015” and its associated budget for two years. This document stems from the UN-REDD Programme Strategy and builds on the UN-REDD Programme past experience in supporting countries directly and through international activities. The Global Programme Framework Document 2011-2015 aligns with the six work areas defined in the UN-REDD Programme Strategy and reflects the outcomes and opportunities of the Cancun agreements on REDD+ as well as the need to scale up the REDD+ actions and finance.

The main achievements of the Global Programme, in the reporting period 1 January-30 June 2011, are summarized below.

Outcome 1: Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) are one of the pillars of effective REDD+ strategies. Countries implementing REDD+ are requested by the Cancun Agreements to develop a robust national forest monitoring system to fulfill the monitoring and the MRV requirement under the UNFCCC. In addition to the monitoring and MRV requirements, a system to inform on how safeguards are being addressed and respected is also requested.

The UN-REDD Programme through its Global Programme has been providing countries with approaches, methodologies and tools for building sound MRV and information systems.

In four UN-REDD Programme pilot countries (DRC, Indonesia, PNG and Vietnam), Action Plans on Information, Monitoring and MRV have been prepared and the process for their formal endorsement has started. In all of the Programme's initial pilot countries (except Bolivia, Panama and Paraguay) training activities on remote sensing, national forest inventory and MRV have been realized. In two countries, DRC and PNG, the development of the monitoring system for REDD+ phase two has started and the system will be presented at COP17 in Durban in December 2011. This is known as the "Start-up Phase project". Other UN-REDD Programme partner countries have also benefited from technical backstopping to create their REDD+ strategies and their MRV&M activities.

The FAO-UN-REDD Programme Start-up Phase project with Brazil's National Institute for Spatial Research (INPE), which is responsible for real time deforestation monitoring in Brazil, has a phased approach. The first two phases have started in 2011: Phase I, Feasibility Study (or development planning and preparation), and Phase II, Development. DRC and PNG have been the first two countries to launch the Start-up Phase, allowing for the establishment of a national monitoring system with the objective of launching a beta version of the national satellite forest monitoring systems at the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Durban in December 2011. Guided by the DRC and PNG governments, FAO and INPE will be responsible for the system development and operational implementation at a national level, ensuring adjustments to national circumstances. National government counterparts will receive training and guidance on the information system being developed by FAO and INPE so that capacity is systematically strengthened in the countries.

During the first half of 2011, the UN-REDD Programme continued to support countries in their development of MRV&M methodologies adjusted to national needs. Many of the activities under Outcome 1 jointly contribute to ensuring that a solid international expert consultation process is put in place. In addition to the meetings, trainings and papers reported under other outputs, the UN-REDD Programme organized and joined a number of knowledge sharing events during the meeting in Bonn of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the UNFCCC, which advanced the international knowledge base on MRV&M.

A systematic review is in progress, seeking to analyze the existing evidence-based methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The review aims to attribute a scientific basis to the guidance provided to countries which aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will summarize the scientific underpinning of the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist today. A first review of the scientific literature was conducted in the first half of 2011, in order to improve scientific input to the development of guidance on MRV and monitoring, as well as to increase awareness within the scientific community on the importance of carbon monitoring. Peer-reviewed papers, reports and books that appear to be comparative studies of different methods were identified after assessing titles and abstracts. The team is currently analyzing the set of papers that passed the quality assessment criteria and synthesizing the results in those papers, in order to draw conclusions on the effectiveness of different carbon measurement methods. A draft version of the systematic review will be subject to public comments and peer review and will be finalized in the second half of 2011.

An expert meeting on assessment of forest inventory approaches for REDD+ was held at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, 31 May-1 June 2011. The meeting objectives were to develop preliminary criteria for evaluating the design of national forest inventory systems with respect to estimates of carbon stocks and carbon stock changes; assess the needs and opportunities to contribute to the methodological guidance to be prepared by UNFCCC and IPCC; define how a science forum, facilitated by FAO, can be organized to advise countries on national forest inventories/monitoring for REDD+ and prepare key preliminary messages for the above. The UN-REDD Programme will continue discussing with IPCC the appropriate ways to work together to serve our partner countries with knowledge, advice and technical assistance.

Several aspects of coordination and implementation were discussed at a joint meeting with the Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT) in February 2011. Among the most relevant issues agreed on in the meeting were the research and development (R&D) requirements to support implementation of the Global Forest Observations Initiative, and the R&D and data needs by the National Demonstrator Countries as they develop their MRV systems. A plan of action among GEO FCT and FAO - including FAO's work on MRV&M under the UN-REDD Programme, FRA and National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (NFMA) - was also agreed. The remote sensing package offered to countries by the UN-REDD Programme is compatible with UNFCCC agreements and includes available and easy to use technologies for REDD+ countries. The contents of the package are compatible with other advice on MRV given by the UN-REDD Programme to countries.

Twelve new countries were supported with technical advice on Information, Monitoring and MRV scaling up the UN-REDD Programme support to 21 countries, including Congo Basin countries and the new UN-REDD Programme partner countries in Asia, Africa and Latin-America. The proposed Monitoring and MRV project for the Congo Basin has received a formal approval from the Congo Basin Forest Fund and will also be associated with the UN-REDD Programme.

The Programme supported the CD-REDD process¹² by organizing a training workshop on how to establish the National System for the GHG Inventory with the participation of 36 REDD+ countries. The workshop contributed to the international capacity building efforts and partnerships outcome by informing experts from participating REDD+ countries on technical requirements and institutional actions needed to establish the national GHG inventory. Experts from partner agencies participated in the workshop, including: the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN), US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI). As a result of the training workshop and the follow-up with the REDD+ countries involved, a comprehensive document has been developed and will be published in September 2011 aiming at supporting REDD+ countries in the set up of their national systems for GHG inventories. In addition, a pilot course and a regional course on REDD+ MRV, NFI and Monitoring, were held in Rome, Italy and in Morogoro, Tanzania 11-15 July 2011. The two courses were designed to generate capacity

¹² The CD-REDD refers to the capacity development initiative by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) carried out in collaboration with/supported by GIZ, BMU (German Ministry of Environment), FCPF, GEF, INPE (Brazilian Space Research Agency), the Indian Forest Service, GOF-C-GOLD (Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics) and FAO.

within governments to develop MRV systems and capacity in universities and training institutions locally to promote MRV science and techniques amongst country professionals.

Outcome 2: Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda

The UN-REDD Programme has been instrumental in supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities and civil society in the REDD+ agenda both globally and at the national level. As a result of these activities, Indigenous Peoples and civil society representatives have been actively engaged in, and contributed to shaping, the REDD+ agenda. The activities that contribute to this outcome have assisted in: strengthening stakeholder engagement practices in the UN-REDD Programme's activities; informing and engaging Indigenous Peoples, other forest dependent community and civil society stakeholders in key REDD+ processes; and supporting UN-REDD National Programmes to engage more effectively with these stakeholders.

The initial harmonization with FCPF for Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities will be finalized in November 2011. The joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement were submitted to the Independent Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change in March 2011 for external review. The resulting comments were incorporated and an updated draft of the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement were presented to the 10th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) at a dedicated side event and was released for a month-long public comment period which was advertised widely on the internet and via established REDD+ networks. This activity contributed to the development of operational guidance for partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme and will support the more effective implementation of Programme actions according to UN-REDD Programme principles and standards.

Terms of reference and a small grant system to support Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Policy Board members to reach out to and report back to constituents on the activities of the UN-REDD Programme and Policy Board decisions was established, resulting in strengthened participation of Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members in regional REDD+ meetings. Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members were supported to contribute to international meetings, missions and negotiations and carry out country-level outreach activities on REDD+ and FPIC with Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo with planned outreach activities in other countries in the African region for 2011. The support to Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Policy Board members has strengthened their ability to represent their constituencies during participation in UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings and strengthen Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society stakeholders' engagement in and influence international REDD+ processes. The support of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society representatives to attend events contributed to increasing the stakeholders understanding and awareness of REDD+.

On stakeholder engagement, the UN-REDD Programme provided technical support to a number of National Programmes in the first half of 2011, including: (i) direct technical support to the UNDP Guyana Country Office (CO) on the development of the Guyana REDD Investment Fund (GRIF) project to ensure that the project adheres to the principles, standards and guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme; (ii) support to the development

of a consultation plan for Viet Nam in January 2011; (iii) technical input into PNG's National Programme Document in February 2011. The Global Programme has supported in-country stakeholder engagement processes and the implementation of UN-REDD Programme principles, standards and guidelines on stakeholder engagement in UN-REDD Programme countries. Also, the support provided increased UNDP country office understanding of how important human rights instruments and principles should be mainstreamed into UNDP programming.

Furthermore, the UN-REDD Programme has kept Indigenous Peoples representative groups informed through participation in key international gatherings, also allowing the UN-REDD Programme to inform a range of other relevant stakeholders on current developments. An example is the side event during UNPFII on the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, which contributed to the UN-REDD Programme's goals of coordinating with other REDD+ initiatives through working with FCPF and the Forest Investment Programme (FIP).

Key achievements from the first half of 2011 include: (i) the support of stakeholders to engage directly in REDD+ decision making on the UN-REDD Policy Board; (ii) keeping Indigenous Peoples and civil society stakeholders informed on UN-REDD Programme activities; and (iii) providing entry points for broader stakeholder views to be presented to key REDD+ decision makers through supporting the Independent Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change's attendance and presentation to the Policy Board.

Progress has also been made on the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Building on the experience and recommendations received at the FPIC workshops held for the Asia-Pacific region in June 2010 and the Latin American and Caribbean region in October 2010, the UN-REDD Programme hosted the third regional consultation on FPIC and recourse mechanisms for the Africa Region in Arusha, Tanzania in January 2011. The workshop convened Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations' representatives from UN-REDD Programme partner countries in Africa as well as regional and international experts. The key output of the workshop was a consolidated draft of the FPIC Guidelines with inputs from all three regional consultations. The office of the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Rights also provided detailed comments which have been included in this draft. The draft was presented to the 10th Session of the UNPFII at a dedicated side event. The draft has been reviewed by UN-REDD Programme staff at the global and regional levels and will be reviewed by UNDP's legal advisors, before being released for a month long public review process in August 2011. This process has contributed to the development of operational guidance for partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme and will support the more effective implementation of Programme actions according to UN-REDD Programme principles and standards. Also, stakeholders were consulted and empowered to contribute to and shape principles, standards and guidelines for the UN-REDD Programme, leading to an increased awareness of REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme and the application of human rights standards to REDD+.

Outcome 3: Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD+ decision-makers

The UN-REDD Programme is working with partners and REDD+ countries to develop tools and guidance to enhance the multiple benefits of, and reduce risks from REDD+. Our approach builds on the guidance and

safeguards provided by Appendix I of the UNFCCC's Cancun Agreements (FCCC/CP.2010/7/Add.1), covering issues from transparent and effective forest governance to conservation of natural forests and biodiversity.

As part of this work, a set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) are being developed. This consists of broad principles, within which more detailed criteria describe important issues to be considered in developing REDD+ programmes. The SEPC will provide the UN-REDD Programme with a framework to ensure that its activities promote social and environmental benefits and reduce risks from REDD+. They reflect the UN-REDD Programme's responsibility to apply a human-rights-based approach to development programming, uphold UN conventions, treaties and declarations, and apply the UN agencies' policies and procedures. In particular, the SEPC will be used by the UN-REDD Programme:

- As an aid in formulating national REDD+ programmes and initiatives that seek UN-REDD Programme funding;
- In the review of national programmes prior to submission for UN-REDD Programme funding;
- To assess national programme delivery.

An accompanying risk identification and mitigation tool is being developed to assist national REDD+ teams in developing national programmes that are consistent with the SEPC. The tool elaborates a series of questions under each Criterion to assist UN-REDD Programme staff, national counterparts and other stakeholders understand the issues to be addressed in order to minimize the risks and enhance the multiple benefits from UN-REDD Programme supported readiness support.

Building on the progress initiated in 2010 and the response from the presentation made to the Policy Board in November 2010, significant progress has been made in the first half of 2011. First, draft environmental criteria P&C were developed by UNEP, and in close collaboration with UNDP, the SEPC were integrated into a single framework. This 'version 1' was presented to the Policy Board in March 2011 and additional comments were solicited. A 'version 2', along with a comprehensive response to comments received, will be distributed to the Policy Board, the Independent Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change, and a targeted group of expert reviewers for further review in early July 2011. Following this review, a 'version 3' of the Principles and Criteria will be presented as a progress update to the Policy Board in October 2011 and will serve, along with the draft risk identification and mitigation tool, as the basis for a public consultation process from October 2011 – March 2012.

Planning has started for an online multiple benefits toolkit, with the SEPC forming the framework within which the tools are to be developed. One aim of the toolkit is to support countries in formulating and assessing their national programmes against the environmental P&C. Existing tools and guidance, including the risk identification and mitigation tool, and other relevant outputs of the UN-REDD Programme, will be organised according to their utility in doing so, and a gap analysis will identify where tools are still needed to support countries.

One such resource that has been developed within this six-month period is guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+. This mapping work helps to identify and communicate the nature of multiple

benefits available to countries, and may assist with their integration into REDD+ planning. The guidance has been tested with DRC partners, and following revision will be further tested with Indonesian partners before finalization. The DRC testing was undertaken during a collaborative working session at UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, involving OSFAC (Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale) and DIAF (Direction des Inventaires et Aménagement Forestiers, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme). A forthcoming full-colour booklet will present the results, with a detailed spatial analysis of the relationship between carbon storage, biodiversity and ecosystem services. The draft maps have been presented by the DRC government at the CBD regional workshop for Central Africa on updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, 19-23 June 2011. The booklet is to be finalized for launch in DRC in October.

Outcome 4: Knowledge management, coordination and communication

As the Programme grows, so does the importance of establishing systematic and well-defined mechanisms of knowledge management, communication, inter-agency collaboration and coordination. Inter-agency coordination has been promoted both through the Secretariat and directly between agencies on a global and regional level. The UN-REDD Programme is coordinated through the Strategic Directions Group, Coordination Group and Operations Group that are composed by the agencies' staff at different levels and facilitated by the Secretariat. The Secretariat has played an active role in promoting the inter-agency collaboration by channeling information and coordinating reports and efforts to facilitate progress on National Programmes and on the work areas of the Global Programme. The focus of the Secretariat's inter-agency coordination in the first half of 2011 has been to provide guidance on the approval of the Global Programme, development of Tier 2 ToR and other strategic matters. In addition, joint planning meetings were held to develop the Global Programme Framework Document and budget.

For National Programmes, the Secretariat has developed a result-based planning, monitoring and reporting framework, which has been important for clarifying roles and responsibilities. Also, a new reporting template has been developed for the National Programmes, implemented with the 2011 semi-annual reporting cycle. To assess and improve the UN-REDD Programme, the Secretariat, on behalf of the three agencies, is undertaking an internal review of the Programme in 2011. The review aims to assess achievements, opportunities and gaps of the UN-REDD Programme since it was launched in September 2008, and produce recommendations for consideration by the Participating UN Organizations. In the first half of 2011, two reviewers were selected and in June they started work on their inception report for the review.

The Secretariat is continuing to lead the communication tasks of the Programme and has taken the lead in coordinating a number of events during the first half of 2011, the most important being the sixth UN-REDD Policy Board that was successfully organized in Da Lat, Viet Nam, in March 2011. In order to secure and increase funding for the Programme, the Secretariat has also continued to reach out to donors, included a briefing for Geneva-based missions to the United Nations, which helped raise the profile of the Programme. To further strengthen the Secretariat's administrative capabilities, a new position as Team Assistant has been established and filled. Also, a new position to support the REDD+ Partnership was established and will be filled in the second half of 2011.

Regional Advisers and Coordinators, country focal points and other agency staff continue to provide backstopping to partner countries at different stages of the development of their national programmes. This has included initial scoping missions (in Bangladesh and Mongolia), missions and technical advice to support the finalization of national programme document (Ecuador, Nigeria, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea), and missions and support to the inception of national programmes (Solomon Islands). Support missions and technical and policy inputs also continue to strengthen national REDD+ readiness processes, providing advice and capacity on the broad REDD+ processes as well as targeted support when requested, in particular with regard to engagement of national civil society stakeholders, FPIC, governance and anti-corruption, multiple benefits and MRV. Through co-financing, UNDP regional centers have increased their capacity to support REDD+ readiness process. This support has contributed to Cambodia, PNG and Solomon Islands signing their National Programme Documents and entering into the implementation phase. The recognition of the quality of the support provided by the UN-REDD Programme has contributed to five new countries expressing interest and being accepted as partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme, bringing the total to 35 partner countries.

UN-REDD Programme communications activities, such as newsletters, publications and side events, continue to rely heavily on strong coordination among the Participating UN Organizations. In the first half of 2011 communications publications and materials released from the Programme included:

- 2010 Year in Review Report (in English, French and Spanish);
- Five UN-REDD Programme newsletters;
- UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 (in English, French and Spanish);
- UN-REDD Report on Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation (in English, French and Spanish)
- Three joint publications with FCPF.

The Programme was also active in knowledge sharing on the international level through the organization of side events at the UNFCCC Talks in Bonn in April, as well as participating in several panels during the high level Oslo REDD Exchange organized by the Government of Norway in June.

The UN-REDD Programme website (www.un-redd.org) consistently averaged over 1,000,000 hits per month between January and June 2011, up 32 per cent from the same period last year. The number of unique visitors and page views were also up 76 per cent and 103 per cent respectively over the same period in 2010.

The UN-REDD Programme tool for online sharing of knowledge, the workspace (www.unredd.net), has continued to function as a common platform, information channel and document repository for the joint Programme, and now hold more than 730 members. An online survey helped better understand the expectations and needs of the workspace membership, and consequently guided the development of the platform. Through an active membership and a dynamic online sharing of plans, experiences, documents and lessons learned the workspace has continued to contribute to the overall momentum on REDD+ and guidance on operational REDD+ readiness issues.

The production and dissemination of all new communications materials, online communications improvements, the participation on various regional and international events and media outreach directly contributed to the

sharing of information about the UN-REDD Programme and REDD+ developments with the Programme's various audiences, i.e. UN staff, government officials and REDD+ governmental and non-governmental practitioners. These also served to document and manage information about the Programme's work and progress.

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

Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance is crucial for REDD+ sustainability. Good governance is fundamental for the successful implementation of REDD+ as it relates to the country's capacity to coordinate and promote a collaborative approach among the multiple relevant stakeholders, including the different governmental bodies, while channeling important amounts of funds, building capacities, fighting corruption, as well as promoting and respecting social and environmental safeguards, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

An advisory group made of experts and country representatives met in March 2011 to discuss and further develop the first complete draft of the Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance emerging from the UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process. The discussions contributed to a better understanding of the challenges and possibilities involved in the provision of information on REDD+ governance. Key elements of a national information system were identified and practical lessons were drawn from past and current experience in the natural resources sector. Furthermore, the meeting marked the alignment of the UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process with the Stockholm process on forest governance led by FAO and the World Bank. Members of both processes agreed to use a common structure and language to deliver the result of their discussions.

Building on this understanding the Expert Meeting on the Governance of Forest and REDD+ was held at in Rome, Italy, 19-20 May 2011. The meeting marked the joint delivery of the two consolidated guides to assist practitioners: the "Draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance" developed by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House, and the "Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance" emerging from the 2010 Stockholm process. The draft guidance provides an overview of issues to consider when establishing a national information system on REDD+ governance safeguards. It offers a wide range of applications by various stakeholders and could be a valuable tool, for example for informing Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) for REDD+, among other voluntary guidance documents related to this topic. The UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process, as well as the collaboration with the Stockholm process, contributed to the constitution of a community of practice with a range of expertise on issues related to REDD+ governance. The collaborative work also led to strengthen the understanding of REDD+ governance and working elements of governance to facilitate multi-stakeholder and expert discussions on the issue. It contributed to promote coordinated information provision and assessment of REDD+ and forest governance.

On national policy enablers, a meeting was held in Bangkok in April 2011 to launch the work on the gap analysis with the three participant countries: DRC, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. Consultant teams have been drafting national reports based on their terms of reference which includes an assessment of legislation required to implement REDD+, a gap analysis as well as provisions related to the multiple benefits of REDD+. The reports will be submitted by mid July after which a second workshop is held to develop draft national legislation.

Indonesia and Nigeria have now entered the initial phase of their PGAs, with funding support from the UN-REDD Global Programme and strong leadership and support from regional and country offices. The PGA pilots are a fundamental tool for laying the foundations for inclusive processes at the national and local levels in the pilot countries, intended to contribute to the development of national systems to provide information on how safeguards are promoted, addressed and respected (as recommended in the Cancun Negotiation Text - para 69 and 71 d).

In **Nigeria**, a first brainstorming workshop for the PGA for REDD+ was held with key Nigerian REDD+ stakeholders, from federal and state levels, in Lagos, 20 May 2011. Consensus was reached on the value-added of PGAs for REDD+ in Nigeria, on the key governance issues which should be assessed, and on a broad timeline and steps for the first phase of PGA process. The workshop was held in conjunction with the conclusion of an urban governance assessment facilitated by UNDP, which allowed a dynamic exchange on lessons learned. A national consultant will be recruited by the end of July to start with governance mapping and analysis work to inform a planned workshop during the third week of September, where governance methodologies and next steps will be discussed and agreed.

In **Indonesia**, the initial phase of the PGA so far has focused on identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders, setting up the management structure for the further PGA process, facilitate input and discussion to identify the most relevant issues - thereby identifying the demand for relevant information - and also selecting and fine-tuning indicators for these prioritized issues. The PGA is both based at national level actors and discussions, as well as input from meetings at the provincial level. The provinces selected for this phase are Central Sulawesi and Riau. The first phase of the assessment began in June 2011 and will take approximately seven months.

There will be additional PGA for REDD+ pilots in 2011, and **Viet Nam** and **Ecuador** have both expressed formal interest in conducting such pilots, starting in the second half of this year.

On advancing the international discourse and collaborations on governance and transparency for REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme has actively contributed to a number of events and workshops aimed at advancing understanding and progress of governance programming for REDD+. This included participation at the EITI Global Conference, held at the OECD headquarters in Paris, to highlight possible linkages between the EITI and transparency in revenue sharing in REDD+, as well as actively contributing to a workshop aiming at guiding Transparency International on a manual to support and build the capacity of civil society organizations on how to monitor anti-corruption instruments for REDD+.

The UN-REDD Programme continues to highlight governance issues in public fora, including sensitive issues such as corruption risks, and advance participatory methodologies to tackle REDD+ governance issues. Opportunities for collaboration and strategic partnerships with civil society organizations have been identified and joint programming initiated, preparing for coordinated and efficient capacity building in REDD+ countries.

Outcome 6: Development of equitable benefit sharing systems

Significant progress has been made in the work area “Equitable benefit sharing”. Through the activities on anti-corruption in REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme continues to catalyze the engagement of UNDP's Democratic Governance Group's (DGG), including experts in the anti-corruption practice, capacity development and others. This collaboration has led to: (i) the translation and vast dissemination to regional and country partners of the report *Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption in Climate Change* into French and Spanish, whose sections on REDD+ have informed the planning of participatory governance assessments in Nigeria and Indonesia described above, anti-corruption awareness and planning in DRC and other programmatic documents in REDD+ partner countries; (ii) the recruitment of an anti-corruption and Climate Change officer in UNDP's Democratic Governance Group, with whom responsibilities for managing the REDD+ component of the UNDP's Global Programme on Anti Corruption for Aide Effectiveness (PACDE) will be shared; (iii) the Democratic Governance Group's inputs into the development of the 2011-2015 Global Programme Framework Document outcome two (national REDD+ governance) and outcome three (transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds).

UNDP's corporate engagement on governance for REDD+ has also been enhanced in regional centers: (i) in the Panama Regional Centre, the REDD+ team and the Governance team have explored key programming opportunities for collaboration and a study on the role of local governance in anti-corruption for REDD+, guided by the UN-REDD Programme and the Panama regional Center, has been contracted to a consultant through a competitive process and is now being finalized; (ii) in the Bangkok Regional Centre, plans are underway for a joint planning meeting with anti-corruption focal points in UNDP country offices in Asia Pacific, as well as a joint awareness meeting on anti-corruption for REDD+, both to be held in October. In addition, terms of reference for a governance/anti-corruption officer for REDD+, co-managed by the REDD+ and Governance team have been developed; (iii) in Africa, the active engagement of a UNDP Dakar-based governance expert in supporting Nigeria's participatory governance assessment for REDD+ has been key to the rapid and encouraging progress and inclusion of an anti-corruption component in the work plan.

In conclusion, the continued and strengthened engagement of UNDP on anti-corruption issues at the headquarters, regional and country levels secures technical expertise to advance, enhance and sustainably manage programming on the issue.

On programming on anti-corruption for REDD+ catalyzed in DRC, activities included: (i) contribution to a Norad-Price WaterHouse Coopers political economy analysis to inform how to mitigate corruption risks in REDD+ in DRC; (ii) the UN-REDD Programme catalyzed stronger linkages between programmes led by the UNDP governance/anti-corruption unit in DRC and the activities undertaken by the Coordination Nationale (CN), facilitating and supporting joint programming and management. Building on existing anti-corruption UNDP programming in the country allows access for the Coordination Nationale to technical and substantive support to address corruption risks both in the readiness and the implementation phases of REDD+, including on benefit sharing.

On corporate collaboration on strengthening women's empowerment, activities included developing a report entitled “Business Case for Gender in REDD+” and a supplementary guidance note, with strong support from

UNDP's gender unit. The study will include an analysis of how a gender-sensitive approach to REDD+ and REDD+ readiness will impact REDD+ outcomes, including emissions reductions, forest governance, stakeholder livelihoods, MRV, social and ecosystem benefits. The guidance note will make recommendations to the UN-REDD Global Programme and REDD+ partner countries. A broad advisory and review process is in place to guide the elaboration of the report. Through the development of the report and guidance note, the UN-REDD Programme is catalyzing the engagement of the Gender unit and its expertise, while advancing discussions on mainstreaming gender in UN-REDD support to REDD+ readiness activities. As part of this collaboration, the UNDP Gender Unit is increasingly linking its climate-related work to the UN-REDD work on gender, including regional workshops, gender networking and strengthening links between regional gender advisors and regional REDD+ advisors.

Outcome 7: Support to low carbon sector transformation

As the newest work area of the UN-REDD Programme, activities under this outcome were undertaken to develop and refine the context. Activities continue to be concentrated on two focus countries, DRC and Indonesia where size and importance of the forest and agriculture sectors make it viable to consider a transition to a green economy building on investments from REDD+.

In DRC, collaboration with the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) has been strengthened and the UN-REDD Programme has been engaged in two joint missions. In DRC a number of activities have been planned, in consultations with the Coordination National REDD, to catalyze REDD+ funds for a green economy. The prioritization of these activities emanated from a series of discussions with the Coordination Nationale REDD, civil society representatives and other partners to establish a way forward for supporting work related to this outcome. These must be addressed in the context of the current trajectory of on-going or planned work within REDD+ and across other sectors. In order to develop relevant and coherent suite of investment options for longer term sustainable use, integrating the economic, social and environmental goals of DRC such as espoused through the Vision 2035. These processes include the decentralization policy and strategies at provincial and territorial level, land tenure reforms and the efforts towards better governance and management of the forest sector. Within REDD+, DRC has produced a set of structured and complementary proposals (on land use planning, land tenure security, improving the business environment, energy efficiency and community forestry), as a forerunner to the national REDD+ strategy. Some of these areas have been integrated in the FIP strategy.

The next steps in this work area include the formation of a two pronged 'innovation hub' where champions that are strategically and politically well placed can convene actors and communicate the vision for the role of the forest sector in a green economy. The second part will comprise of technical work to complement the above processes and create, inform and present knowledge and information relating to current and potential investments in the land use sector. These include studies on multiple benefits for REDD+ through scenario analysis; identification of issues related to macro and micro zoning and land and forest tenure, fiscal incentives for green economy options; and payments for ecosystem services.

In the past six months, Indonesia has invited UNEP and the UN-REDD Programme to support its efforts towards a green economy transition in Kalimantan. In June, the Swiss Technical University (ETH) and UNEP launched the REDDCalculator (<http://REDDCalculator.com>), an innovative, spatially explicit tool designed to help explore the

implications of the moratorium on the forests of Kalimantan. In addition, a partnership is being convened among organizations and experts who have interest, expertise and resources to contribute to support Indonesia's efforts for greening the economy in Central Kalimantan. Through these activities, partnerships are being built to support the transition to low-carbon green economies with REDD+ as a catalyst. The initiative and interest of key governments such as DRC and Indonesia is pivotal for implementation and demonstrating that REDD+ can act as this catalyst.

Legislators and financial institutions are key multi-sector partners that need to be engaged in the process of transformation to the green economy. In collaboration with the Global Legislators Organization (GLOBE International), a workshop was convened with a group of senior cross-party legislators from Brazil, DRC, Mexico, and Indonesia, as well as officials from key organizations, to discuss the role of the legislature in REDD+. The workshop acted as a launch for a new initiative on engaging legislators on REDD+. In addition to this workshop, initial work has been undertaken on engaging with the private sector, including an event convened around the launch of a new report by the UNEP Finance Initiative, entitled "REDDy, Set, Grow – Opportunities and Roles of financial institutions in forest-carbon markets". The event emphasized that the financial sector needs to increase its role in REDD+ and that more effective forest-carbon regulations will be necessary in the design phase of REDD+. It further stressed how private sector participation in REDD+ and deforestation activities can lead to a win-win scenario for the finance sector and governments, since such projects can translate into both lucrative investment opportunities and cost-effective strategies to abate carbon emissions and protect biodiversity and livelihoods.

Table 3–11: UN-REDD co-financing (in US dollars)

UN-REDD CO-FINANCING (US\$)				
Cumulative up to 30 June 2011				
Participating UN Org	Cash contribution	In-kind contribution	Total Co-financing	Description
FAO	507,296	2,781,979	3,289,275	<p>1) The contributions are mainly made from allocations to two specific FAO Organizational Results: E4 (Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation) and F5 (Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and energy), including staff time corresponding to over 10 person years. In addition, FAO's field Programme includes a number of projects, funded through a variety of sources that are relevant to REDD delivery in a range of developing countries and at the global level.</p> <p>2) Cash contribution includes \$205,844 funded directly by the Government of Norway (Norad) to provide support to engage stakeholder organizations to test and evaluate proposed tools and methodologies under varying socio-economic and ecological conditions under Output 1.5 of the Programme. \$301,452 were co-funded to support country missions through travels, workshops and meetings financed through specific programmes outside the UN-REDD, including the FAO-Finland programme and the contribution of the Government of Sweden (Sida) to national forest monitoring and assessment programme.</p> <p>3) In-kind contribution represents staff time and office space funded by the organization and the related other extrabudgetary programmes in the regions and HQ.</p>
UNDP	6,605,870	887,756	7,493,626	<p>1) Cash contribution: the amount of \$6,605,870 represents cash contributed to the UN-REDD Programme from:</p> <p>(i) UNDP Country Offices and other internal sources (\$5,847,713) for the preparation of REDD+ roadmaps and initial implementation, benefit distribution studies and legal analyses as well as support to country missions and to cover some staff costs.</p> <p>(ii) UNDP HQ's Environment and Energy Group EEG (\$758,157) to support activities related to the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholder in the REDD+ Agenda both globally and at the national level, to contribute to the framework of co-benefits for REDD+ related activities and to cover staff cost.</p> <p>2) 2) In-kind contribution: the amount of \$887,756 represents in-kind contributions from UNDP Country Offices and UNDP HQ in the form of staff salaries and travel cost to UN-REDD workshops, UN-REDD Policy Board meetings and country missions.</p>
UNEP	996,111	1,067,690	2,063,801	<p>This amount includes US\$996,111 cash provided by the agency to existing UN-REDD project, In Kind contribution of US\$1,067,690 which constitutes US\$409,670 staff time and expertise, US\$625,000 for use of other Programme or project resources for REDD related work and US\$33,020 for office space. It does not include US\$3.5 million in the Carbon Benefits project (GEF), or other supportive projects run by UNEP. Co-financing is likely to increase subject to fundraising for the UNEP's Programme of Work 2010-2011.</p>
TOTAL:	8,109,277	4,737,425	12,846,702	

4. Overall Programme Achievements and Challenges

Throughout the first half of 2011, the UN-REDD Programme continued to make progress. Ecuador's National Programme was allocated US\$4 million in March and the Global Programme Framework document and its US\$51.5 million two-year funding framework was presented to the Policy Board for approval. By the end of the reporting period, nine of the 13 countries with National Programmes (NPs) approved by the Policy Board, finalized and signed their National Programme Documents, received their first transfer of funds, and entered into implementation. The 10 National Programmes that were already in implementation, reported varying levels of progress - from those which are reaching the end of their NP implementation cycles such as the DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam - to countries that are at the inception stage of their Programme, including PNG and the Solomon Islands. The Global Programme has also demonstrated achievements and is progressing towards supporting national and international REDD+ efforts.

With respect to the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries through National Programmes, substantial efforts were devoted to supporting institutional strengthening and capacity development necessary for REDD+ readiness. The significance of this support is evident in the progress in completing the REDD+ readiness phase made by DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam: DRC aims to complete the readiness phase to the highest quality standards by December 2012; Viet Nam by completing its MRV framework complimented by extensive capacity building activities and piloting FPIC; and Indonesia by developing the National REDD Strategy and an FPIC policy recommendation.

While some countries, including Viet Nam and DRC, reported improvements in coordination between the agencies and between the agencies and the Government, some common challenges remain. Difficulties in interagency coordination at a country level were reported for several NPs, resulting in delays in setting up administrative and procurement agreements and harmonizing procedures. Delivery rates for National Programmes under implementation are in general lower than planned. Finally, changes in in-country hosting and institutional arrangements for REDD+ have affected delivery of NPs particularly in Panama, Tanzania, Zambia and Indonesia.

Regarding the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries through the Global Programme, strong efforts were made to make progress on all seven outcomes of the Programme. Achievements in the first half of 2011 include: four UN-REDD Programme countries starting the formal endorsement of their action plans on information, monitoring and MRV, as part of the work to develop tools and guidance to enhance multiple benefits of REDD+; a set of SEPC, together with an accompanying risk identification and mitigation tool, were under development; and at the country, regional and headquarter-level, technical expertise to advance, enhance and sustainably manage programming on anti-corruption issues witnessed continued and strengthened engagement from the Programme. The Programme continues to strengthen its partnerships, and is working in close cooperation with other REDD+ initiatives and institutions notably with the FCPF, FIP, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Congo Basin Forest Fund. Concrete examples of cooperation include the launching of common publications, and the completion of the process of harmonizing templates for National Programmes and R-PPs with the FCPF.

5. Financial Performance of the Fund

Table 5–1 shows the cumulative, sources and uses of funds at the Fund level. Through 30 June 2011, US\$54.4 million, or 56.27 per cent of the funds deposited have been transferred to Participating Organizations.

Table 5–1 Sources and Uses of Funds for the period ending 30 June 2011 in (US dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Jan- Dec 2010	Jan – June 2011	Cumulative as of 30 June 2011	% of Gross Deposit
Gross Donor Contribution	54,131,128	39,667,448	3,046,138	96,844,715	100
Fund Earned Interest**	778,494	573,116	Not yet available	1,351,610	1.4
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations		62,220	Not yet available	62,220	.07
Administrative Agent Fee	(541,311)	(396,674)	(30,461)	(968,447)	1
Funds Transferred to Participating UN Organizations	(15,829,961)	(35,517,080)	(3,141,390)	(54,488,431)	56.27
Total Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent	38,538,350	4,389,030	(125,713)	42,801,667	44.2

5.1 Donor Contributions

Contributions increased in the first half of 2011, with Japan depositing US\$3 million becoming the fourth donor to the UN-REDD Programme. Table 5–2 shows all amounts deposited by 30 June 2011.

Table 5–2 Total Donor Deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 30 June 2011 (in US dollars thousands)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
Norway	12,000	40,214	32,193		84,407
Denmark		1,917	6,160		8,077
Spain			1,315		1,315
Japan				3,046	3,046
Grand Total	12,000	42,131	39,668	3,046	96,845