



# UN-REDD Programme 2014 Semi-Annual Progress Update

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME THIRTEENTH  
POLICY BOARD MEETING

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**3-7 November 2014**

**Arusha, Tanzania**



# UN-REDD PROGRAMME 2014 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE



# UN-REDD PROGRAMME

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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Cover photo: "Indigenous peoples of the Embera - Wounaan in National Forest Inventories in their territories in the Province of Darién, Panama, April 2014."

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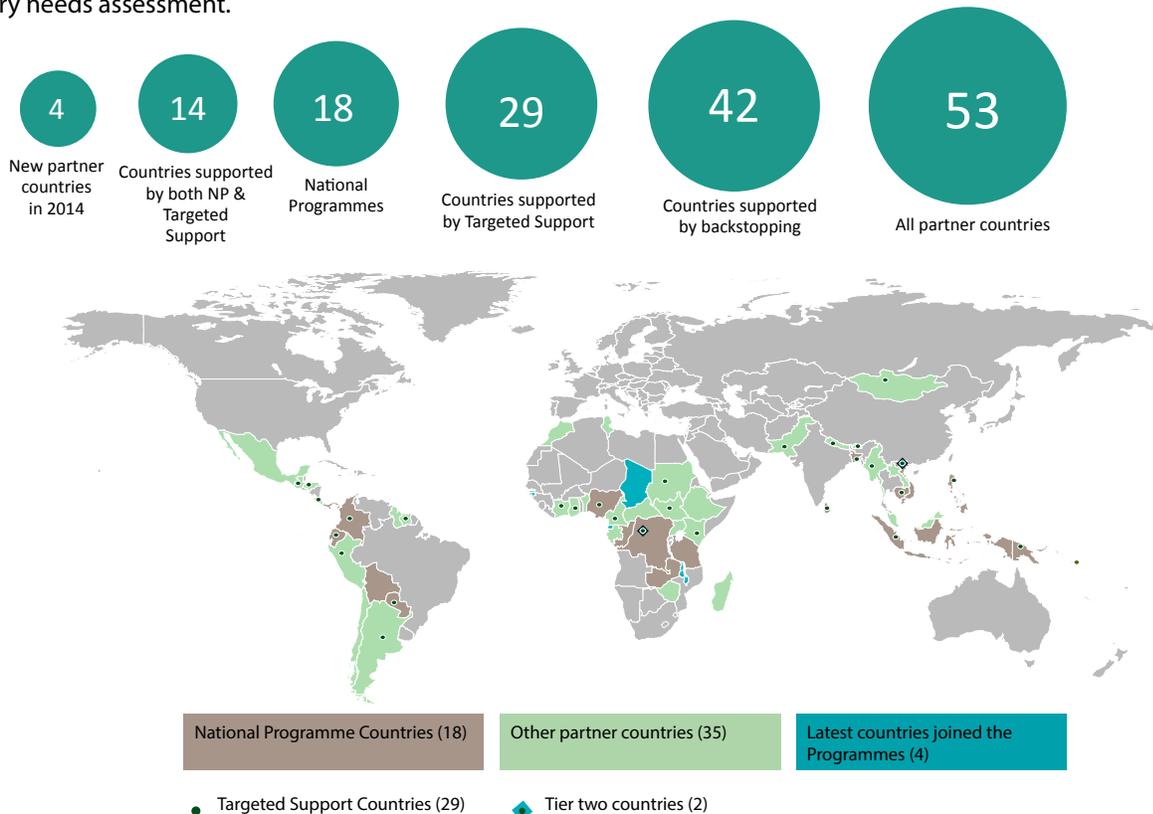
# 1. INTRODUCTION

The UN-REDD Programme (the Programme) is pleased to present this semi-annual update on the progress of support delivered through its two complementary delivery modalities, the National Programmes and the Support to National REDD+ Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA), covering the period 1 January-30 June 2014. During this reporting timeframe, the Programme welcomed four new Partner Countries (the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Malawi). In total, by 30 June 2014 the number of UN-REDD Partner Countries reached 53, of which 18 have National Programmes, 29 received targeted support and 42 received backstopping.<sup>1</sup> Several of these countries were supported through a combination of modalities or mechanisms being offered by the Programme, so as to tailor the support to the country's specific needs.<sup>2</sup>

The overall delivery of National Programmes and the SNA has shown meaningful progress, underpinned by the lessons learned during almost six years of implementation and by the consolidation of the Programme's technical and operational structure for supporting regional and country work. Thanks to its favourable funding outlook, the Programme was able to increase its support to countries through the National Programme and expand provision for targeted support through the SNA. New avenues of work were also launched, such as the REDD+ Academy and country needs assessment.

The adoption of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (Warsaw Framework) at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 19 in November 2013 provided further clarity on the requirements for triggering performance-based funding, enabling countries and the Programme to better define needs and support. The delivery of the SNA through country-specific support has been primarily focused on the requirements of the Warsaw Framework. This has not only helped countries with National Programmes but also those advancing REDD+ efforts to receive other sources of support that help them fulfil the UNFCCC requirements. Similarly, the design of new National Programmes - while still within the agreed framework of the REDD+ National Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) - has been sharpened to further focus on the four elements of the Warsaw Framework - National REDD+ Strategy/Action Plan, National Forest Monitoring Systems, Safeguard Information Systems and Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels.

- 1 The backstopping figures are from period 2013-2014. The procedure for accessing targeted support was presented in 2012 at the Eighth Policy Board Meeting, hence records reflect this year as well.
- 2 Support provided to the Partner Countries through the National Programmes and the SNA during January - June 2014 can be seen [here](#).



**Figure 1.** UN-REDD Partner countries and support provided through various delivery mechanisms of the Programme, 30 June 2014.

Cross-cutting support has also been tailored so as to enable and support these four elements. Such examples are provided in more detail under the National Programme and SNA progress update sections of this report.

The [external Evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme](#) was completed in May and provided extensive and insightful findings on the evolution of the REDD+ agenda since 2008 as well as on the strengths, weaknesses and effectiveness of the Programme's support to countries. The evaluation's recommendations will form the basis for the Programme's post-2015 strategy. Lessons learned and recommendations for enhanced Programme management and delivery will also

stem from the joint internal audit of the Programme, being conducted by the participating UN agencies.

This semi-annual progress update provides summarized information on the main milestones of the Programme's work at country, regional and global levels up until June 2014, focusing on progress and recent developments from implementation.

## → 2. PROGRESS UPDATE

### 2.1 KEY MILESTONES

- The first external Evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme was completed in June 2014. This followed two rounds of feedback from Policy Board members and observers, firstly to the preliminary findings circulated in March 2014 and secondly to the draft report in May 2014. The independent evaluation was a significant milestone for the Programme as it covered the period from its inception in 2008 to the end of 2013. It provides numerous insights as well as 12 recommendations that will be addressed in a management response, including through actions to be carried out in the immediate, medium and long-term in the context of the Post-2015 strategy of the Programme.
- The draft roadmap for development of the UN-REDD Programme Strategy for the period of 2016-2020 was completed with a view to being presented and approved at the Twelfth Policy Board Meeting in Lima, Peru, 7-9 July 2014. The draft strategy is meanwhile expected to be completed for presentation at the Thirteenth Policy Board Meeting taking place in Arusha, Tanzania on 3-7 November 2014.
- The Programme welcomed six new Policy Board member countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras and Sri Lanka), which were nominated by the regions following the rotation and selection process agreed at Eleventh Policy Board Meeting ([Decision PB11/9a](#)). From the Twelfth Policy Board Meeting, the new members will replace six countries (DRC, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Viet Nam and Zambia) who had served as members since the First Policy Board Meeting. The regions also selected the first sponsored country observers to the Policy Board, following [Decision PB11/9b](#).
- Responding to requests from the Policy Board and the Participants Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF further explored the possibility of harmonizing country programme reporting requirements (National Programmes), with the aim of reducing the burden of reporting at country level to a minimum. Following a review of both portfolios, it was decided that both reports would be submitted at the same time. However, in view of the limited number of countries where both initiatives operate simultaneously, it was agreed that each initiative will maintain its reporting templates, while seeking to combine these in the few countries (e.g. Republic of Congo) where the two initiatives do overlap.

## 2.1 KEY EVENTS

February 25-27  
Livingstone, Zambia

### Improving Capacity on National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

A total of 20 countries from Africa and the Middle East shared and improved their knowledge on NFMS and GHG reporting at a [workshop](#) jointly organized by the Government of Zambia, UN-REDD and the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme with inputs from UNFCCC staff and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG experts.

March 21  
Jakarta, Indonesia

### Private Sector Engagement for a Green Economy

The high-level event 'Building Natural Capital: How REDD+ Can Support a Green Economy,' coupled with the launch of a [report](#) of the same name, was held during the 'Forests Asia Summit' to explore opportunities for REDD+ finance and the engagement of the private sector across REDD+ countries. A full report and executive summary was produced and distributed in [English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#) and [Bahasa](#).

March 26-27  
Bangkok, Thailand

### Supporting Gender integration

Asia Pacific Countries shared knowledge and identified action plans for further ensuring gender integration in their REDD+ readiness process at a [Joint regional initiative](#) involving the UN-REDD Programme, Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) - funded by USAID - and Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management or (WOCAN).

April 29-30  
Nairobi, Kenya

### Engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and indigenous peoples

At the [regional meeting of the Pan-African Dialogue Platform for CSOs and Indigenous People Observers to Global Climate Change Related Processes](#), CSO and indigenous

peoples' representatives shared knowledge and discussed strategies for future collaboration, coordination and representation of constituents at international level.

May 8, 12, 28  
Jakarta, Nairobi, Panama City

### UN-REDD Programme Governance Capacity Building

Following up on the call by the Policy Board at its Eleventh meeting for greater capacity building for new Policy Board members and observers, three regional workshops were held covering the Programme's governance structure, rules of procedure, strategy and delivery modalities, as well as recent decisions and milestones of the Policy Board.

May 14-15  
Nairobi, Kenya

### Improving Legal preparedness

A [workshop on Legal Preparedness for REDD+](#) took place, gathering representatives of UN-REDD Partner countries from Anglophone Africa. This helped provide guidance to countries on the key elements of national legal framework assessments for REDD+ implementation, share regional experiences on legal preparedness for REDD+, explore common legal challenges and approaches for overcoming these at regional level, as well as to identify priority actions to overcome targeted legal issues. As a follow-up to the event, a Fast fact flyer on Legal preparedness for REDD+ was produced explaining the different areas of support in this domain that UN-REDD provides to countries.

May 15  
New York, United States

### Community Based REDD+ projects

The global launch of Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) took place at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. CBR+ will support community-level projects that complement UN-REDD National Programmes, national REDD+ readiness processes and/or national REDD+ strategies. Cambodia, the Democratic

Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka were selected as the first pilot countries.

May 7, 13, 29  
Jakarta, Nairobi, Panama City

### REDD+ Academy, capacity and knowledge needs

Regional consultations were held in order to build the concept underpinning the [REDD+ Academy](#) and discuss the capacity and knowledge needs of the Partner Countries. A total of 80 participants from 35 UN-REDD Partner Countries, representatives of indigenous peoples, CSOs and donors attended. The workshops ([view presentation here](#)) resulted in a tentative list of Learning Modules for the REDD+ Academy being drawn up and for the first regional sessions in Africa and Asia to be prepared, among other developments.

June 26  
Nairobi, Kenya

### Addressing drivers of deforestation

Announcement of [The East Africa Initiative on Illegal Timber Trade and REDD+](#). With illegal logging and its trade being identified as one of the key drivers of deforestation for high value timber forests, the UN-REDD Programme has initiated work on this matter in the form of a regional initiative bringing together Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The Ministers in charge of these three important source and transit countries of high value timber gathered at a side event to the UN Environment Assembly in June 2014, where they expressed their commitment to collaborate, their needs and how this issue is of priority to them. The Minister of Environment of Norway took part in the event, expressing support for such collaboration, as did Interpol and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The East Africa Initiative on Illegal Timber Trade and REDD+ will be primarily delivered as a Tier 2.

## 2.3 PROGRESS OF GLOBAL PROGRAMMES AND SNA

### PROGRESS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The most significant progress achieved by National Programmes is the increased recognition of national strategies as an integrative and iterative tool for supporting countries in moving towards performance-based funding. During the reporting period, the National Programme's focus has primarily been on generating data, information and analyses which - supported by consultative processes - help create strategies that result in performance-based action. Following the adoption of the Warsaw Framework, countries such as Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Zambia have paid more attention to the analysis of drivers of deforestation and the creation of robust baselines for forest cover. Stakeholder consultation has been increasingly geared towards the generation of information and consensus around building blocks related to REDD+, as well as towards the informed participation of a broader set of stakeholders that go beyond civil society and Indigenous peoples. Further details on such progress can be found in the country pages below, as well as in the full semi-annual updates annexed to this report (Annexes 2-11).

With most of the methodological guidance on REDD+ having been concluded following the adoption of the Warsaw

Framework, the Programme has also made a conscientious effort to support the design of new National Programmes in a way that is responsive to the set of guidance, rules and modalities adopted up to UNFCCC COP19, including the Warsaw Framework (referred hereto as the 'REDD+ Rulebook') and conducive to results-based action and payments. This will be evident in the new generation of annual reports which, for 2014, aim to better reflect how individual contributions from the National Programmes lead to or enhance country capacity in relation to the REDD+ Rulebook.

During this reporting period, the Programme counted 12 active National Programmes, with six completed, two pending signature and five in the pipeline. The regional distribution of National Programmes is as follows: six countries in Africa, nine in Asia and six in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Colombia submitted a request for extending the deadline for the signing of its National Programme given its need to address comments, conduct internal reviews and to cater for the clearance process towards the signature of the national programme document. Ecuador's Programme National Steering Committee approved an extension of the National Programme up until December 2014, representing a 14 month extension beyond its initial duration.



*Women in Kenya preparing tree seedlings to plant. FAO/L. Holmberg*

→ Achievements:

The Plurinational State of Bolivia's (Bolivia) National Programme (NP) was initially signed in October 2010 and revised in mid-2013 following requests from the Government – and related approvals from the Policy Board – so as to make substantive efforts to restructure the Programme and better align this with the new climate change policies of Bolivia. Thanks to this process, the National Programme is now entirely integrated within and supporting the “Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Sustainable Management of Forests and of Mother Earth” (JMA).<sup>3</sup>

Activities during the first half of 2014 led to the restart of the NP as a joint effort between the newly established Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (the “Authority”), the Ministry of Environment and Water, and FAO – which was requested to lead the process on behalf of UN-REDD.

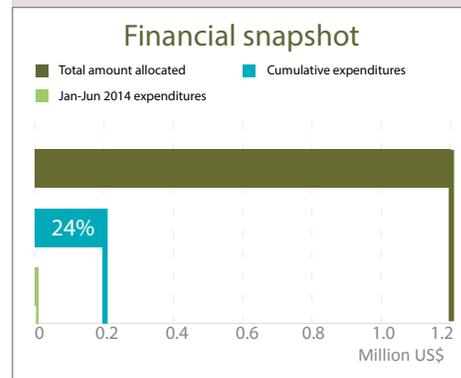
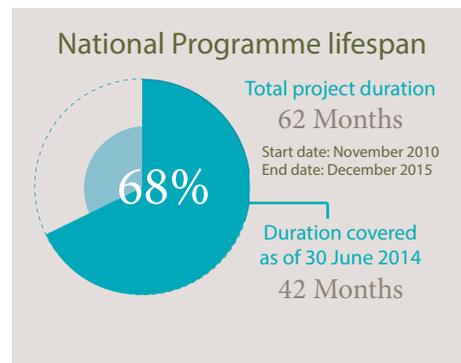
In terms of concrete achievements, a NP coordinator was recruited and started her assignment in May 2014, with her main duty station being within the offices of the Authority. The workplan and the modus operandi was also revised and discussed with the authorities at national level and at specific sub-national areas (e.g. Santa Cruz and Pando).

The terms of reference of support personnel (consultants and experts in various fields related to national forest monitoring systems, such as remote sensing, national forest inventories, etc)

were furthermore prepared so as to set in place the full support team and help in the establishment of a technical coordination unit for monitoring forests under the JMA. Finally, the first coordination committee was organized (to be undertaken on the first week of July –details and decisions will therefore be shared in the next report). The NP has started working in support of the creation of a registry of forest management and conservation projects, which was identified as one of the first priorities as a contribution to realizing the JMA, and in support of the “mesas técnicas” (technical working groups) of the JMA which includes government and civil society organizations and which will also serve as working groups for the planning and discussion of the technical products of the NP (for example updated maps of forests, deforestation and potential forest use).

Important Considerations:

Considering that the NP in Bolivia is fully integrated with the JMA and contributing to its preparatory and implementation phases, a proposal was made to rename the NP as “Proyecto de cooperación para la reducción de la deforestación y degradación (en el marco del Mecanismo Conjunto de Mitigación y Adaptación para el manejo integral y sustentable de los bosques y la Madre Tierra)” with the understanding that a decision that will then be taken at the first meeting of the coordination committee (1 July – details in the next reporting period). Considerations put forward in the previous reporting period with regards to the potential need of



extending the NP (at no additional cost) have been confirmed and preliminary discussions are underway in order to start the requesting process. Considering the history of the NP and the Programme's restart in 2014, the extension will allow the NP to accompany the country in the implementation of the agreed activities and strengthen capacities at national and sub-national level so as to achieve and capitalize on the deliverables of the NP.

Indicators and plans are being revised so as to respond to the restructured version of the NP and thus be able to resume full reporting for the annual report.

3 Mecanismo Conjunto de Mitigación y Adaptación para el Manejo Integral y Sustentable de los Bosques y la Madre Tierra

## Progress update::

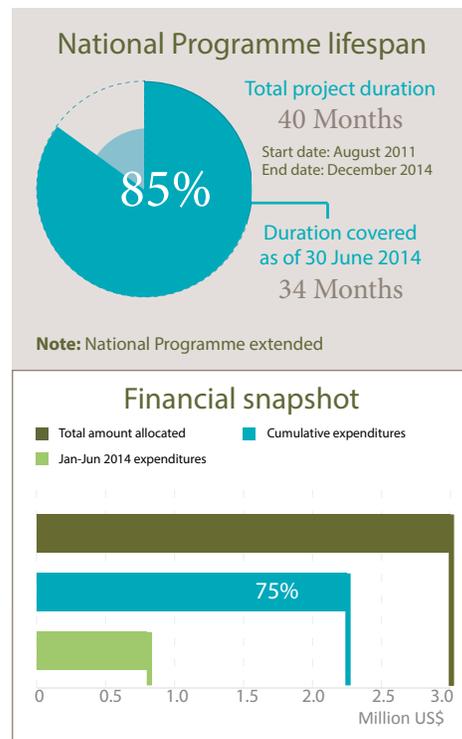
- During the first six months of 2014, the National Programme (NP) has made significant progress in achieving planned outcomes and outputs. Good progress was made on Outcome 1. Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles and Outcome 2. Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework. Meanwhile, Outcome 3. Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels and Outcome 4. Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation are showing relatively slow progress, but steps are being taken to complete activities within the planned schedule.
- The REDD+ Taskforce has been active and meeting regularly to approve work plans and review implementation. The four Technical Teams on Benefit Sharing, Safeguards, Demonstrations and MRV have held regular meetings. A major new development is the establishment of a “gender team,” made up of ministry representatives, whose role includes capacity building of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and Technical Teams, as well as to review components of the National REDD+ Strategy.
- A Communications Strategy has been finalized, three editions of the newsletter have been produced and several other multi-media products that include posters brochures, video,

television, and radio programmes are under different stages of production.

- Government agencies continue to carry out field-based projects related to community forestry, protected areas and mangrove forests. Substantial progress has been made on a costs and benefits analysis, the design of a National REDD+ Fund and benefit sharing and safeguards.
- The MRV/REL technical team has been focusing on generating the data required to assess historic emissions reference levels and have agreed on a proposal for the definition of forest. A field manual and recording sheets for a National Forest Inventory (NFI) have been developed. The field manual has been tested during two field training sessions covering six different forest types. The data collected for the development of the NFI is being further analyzed to develop countryspecific biomass estimates and emission factors.
- A national workshop was organized in March 2014 on identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia. A study on existing data related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is subsequently being conducted.

### Main delays and corrective actions taken:

Delays have been experienced in some activities under Outcome 4, and with one sub-contractor under Outcome 3. The technical teams have only been working since the start of 2014. This has allowed



very limited time to discuss important technical aspects and, at times, politically sensitive topics such as the national forest definition and a classification system to be used for land use and landuse change reporting. Accessing data was time consuming and difficult, while data collection in particular required more time than was initially envisaged. It was found that inundated areas were an important gap in current information on allometric equations. A study to fill this gap cannot be undertaken during the rainy season. Cambodia is planning to request a 6-month no-cost extension in order to complete the delayed activities.

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### Achievements:

The readiness process being undertaken by the Republic of Congo for REDD+ intensified in the first half of 2014. Flagship studies, such as those on the drivers of deforestation and REDD+ options, were finalized. A roadmap for the formulation and consolidation of the national REDD+ strategy has been agreed. In parallel, other areas of work have also been defined and initiated. These include the planning of work on multiple benefits, the structuring and building of decentralized civil society capacity for appropriate stakeholder engagement and the initiation of communication activities and outreach. FAO continues in parallel to support the Ministry of Forest Economy and Sustainable Development on the design of the NFMS, MRV and the RLs. Key appointments within UNDP and UNEP are imminent and will maintain the pace of mobilization while enhancing and providing technical quality assurance as well as strategic direction on the process.

### Main delays and corrective actions taken:

- There is no substantial delay in achievements from in the first half of the year compared to the annual work plan. A delay of about two months was encountered on recruitment, which should be carried out in July and August instead of

May. This will not necessarily impact in terms of delay, but rather in terms of quality. NC-REDD is pressing ahead at full speed towards the R-Package in the hope of signing a future ERPA with FCPF Carbon Fund. The deployment of advisors through the UN-REDD Programme is essential to monitor the quality of work and results as well as to ensure a robust process and national strategy consistent with the ambitions and principles enshrined in the R-PP.

- Disbursements made in the first half of 2014 are meet the needs and activities identified in the Annual Workplan. The two month delay in recruitment for UNDP and UNEP have had a limited impact on annual disbursement. The pace of implementation of the FAO component has developed a steady momentum, recording a 25 per cent execution rate against 8 per cent in December 2013. The signing of the agreement between UNEP and World Conservation Monitoring Centre-UNEP allowed 24 per cent of its budget to be committed. For its part, UNDP still has a clear lag in disbursements, with 11 per cent made against 7 per cent in December, yet much of the preparatory work completed in the first half of the year should lead to a significant acceleration of disbursements during the next semester and of 2015.



- In summary, 19 months after the first transfer of funds, the program has disbursed 19 per cent of its budget, which is low but shows an encouraging trend and justifies greater engagement on behalf of the agencies in addressing the backlog observed in 2013.

## ECUADOR

### Progress update:

- Although the National Joint Programme (NJP) in Ecuador has made good progress in implementing the Annual Work Plan (AWP) during the first half of 2014, levels of implementation do not correspond to those planned for a closing year. Of the 25 milestones proposed for the first half of the year, 22 were met, representing a delay in planned implementation of 10

per cent by December 2014, when operational closure of the NJP will happen. However, milestones will be completed by financial closure mid 2015 which will enable Ecuador also to move to a transition phase towards REDD+ implementation.

- Much progress has been made regarding the development of technical inputs that have been identified in the AWP. The identification and formal recognition of the national approach for REDD+

implementation, based on a clear legal and policy framework as well as financial options compatible with this framework, are fundamental for these inputs to be useful to the Ministry of Environment (MAE). This can be considered as a lesson learned from Ecuador's readiness phase, as some of these inputs may have been developed without considering these basic elements. The need for institutional arrangements to give continuity to technical inputs

developed by the NJP continues to be a challenge for Ecuador. This can be seen as part of a broader institutionalization process of REDD+ in the MAE.

- It is important to mention that in some cases, the lessons learned and challenges mentioned above implied the need to review and rethink the approach of technical inputs in order for them to be useful for the national approach for REDD+ and a future national strategy. However, this may not be possible in all cases by the end of the program in December 2014. In addition, technical inputs delivered by the NJP have contributed to the definition of a national approach for REDD+ implementation, beyond a project based approach. During the process, it became clear that some outputs might need to be revised and updated according to this national approach so as to ensure they can be effectively used in the implementation of a national strategy and REDD+ results based activities in a process led by the MAE as National REDD+ Authority. This was evident in the case of the Registry system, Benefit Distribution guide and implementation of the SIS among others, which will need to be compatible with policies and measures to be implemented as part of a national strategy, identified with the support of the NJP.
- The NJP is at the moment the main partner in Ecuador for REDD+ readiness. Support provided to the MAE in the definition of activities that would continue after the completion of the NP in Ecuador has therefore been identified as

a key element to ensuring the sustainability of not only the NJP outcomes but of REDD+ readiness and implementation in Ecuador. This role and additional activities required for this purpose may imply that some of the milestones planned for the second half of 2014 be reviewed and potentially cancelled from the AWP. This will allow new ones to be included that reflect Ecuador's priorities of moving forward towards the definition of a national strategy and its implementation in order to implement results-based actions and access results-based payments.

#### Main delays and corrective actions taken:

- The main delays and shifts are mentioned above, which reflect the need to ensure alignment with and responsiveness of the NJP to the country's needs and priorities for REDD+ implementation, according to current policy and legal frameworks. As a corrective action to avoid delays and respond effectively to shifts, the revision of certain targets and approaches and a re-definition of the remaining AWP is being considered. This is to be done by the Technical Program Committee when it reviews the AWP for the second half of the year.
- Disbursement rates for this year range from 63 per cent for components supported by UNDP to 96 per cent for components supported by UNEP. It is important to highlight that among outcomes under FAO and UNEP, main activities are related to the implementation



and strengthening of Ecuador's Forest Monitoring System and economic studies and analysis respectively, required important shifts once the national approach was defined. However, outcomes and processes supported by UNDP, which included activities related to the operational framework needed for REDD+ implementation, needed a revision and re-definition in order to support REDD+ implementation according to the current national approach, which may enable Ecuador in the near future to access to results.

## NIGERIA

### Progress update:

- In 2014, the NP was refined in order to make it more focused and streamline implementation:
  - At federal level, a new Nigeria REDD+ & Climate Diplomacy Initiative was created, galvanizing various outputs under the federal components into a single REDD+ policy process. This initiative will spearhead the effort to develop a national policy framework for REDD+ and enhance Nigeria's ability to influence international negotiations on REDD+, especially for countries with a savanna ecosystem.
  - An arrangement was reached between the national government REDD+ coordination and UN-REDD Programme to start work on the communications work stream, in order to raise the profile of the REDD+ process nationally and internationally.
- Nigeria worked towards securing FCPF funding for enhancing REDD+ readiness across the nation, plus some finance for MRV work from the Governors' Climate and Forests Fund.
- In Cross River State, initial policy dialogue advanced and required capacity building needs in some

areas were identified.

- Nigeria was selected as one of the six pilot countries to be supported by Community-Based REDD+ initiative, on which an initial design is already ongoing.
- National capacities on forest monitoring and MRV were substantially enhanced from the beginning of 2014, with a group of 49 experts trained. A spatially-explicit study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is ongoing and will lay the foundation for the work on REDD+ Strategy in Cross River State, while serving as a model for other States in Nigeria. The new Remote Sensing/Geographic Information Systems Laboratory has been completed, with some pending procurement of hardware and software ongoing.

### Main delays and corrective actions taken:

The NP experienced a notable delay in 2013, while in addition the government insisted on the need for UN-REDD to support national capacities to implement it. A number of measures were taken and implementation in 2014 is so far much smoother. The NP Steering Committee held a meeting to review the level of ambition of the NP, the scope of the



major work streams and the terms of reference of some of the personnel needed, which is now under recruitment. This has increased the overall level of national appropriation. The two final, pending key recruitments are progressing well.

## PANAMA

### Progress update:

During the first half of 2014, significant advances have occurred in the NP as a result of restoring relations with indigenous peoples and reformulating the programme itself. In accordance with the annual work plan and targets outlined that aim to obtain the advanced draft of the National REDD+ Strategy for Panama in December 2014, work has been done in four basic components for REDD+ readiness. Advances in these components are reported below:

- Organization, consultation and participation:** this included the revision and identification of key stakeholders, the active listening process and the reactivation of the National REDD+ Council. Three out of the four different active listening channels have been completed: a) public, private, and social organisations; universities and research centres; b) Afrodescendants communities c) peasant communities. The forest situation

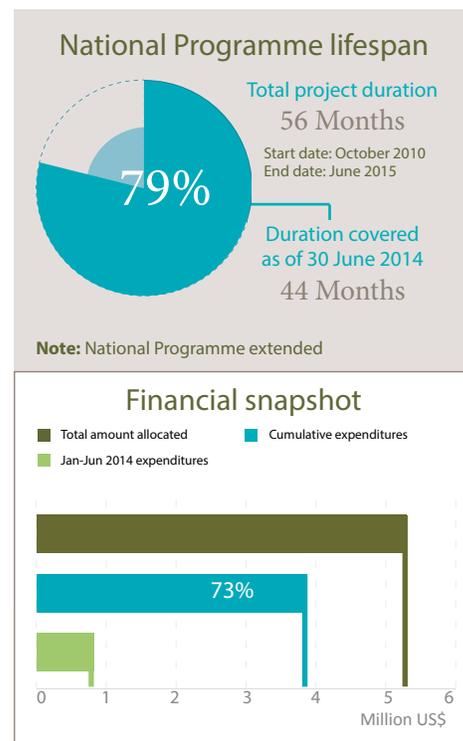
in Panama and the priorities for future policies have been analysed. Furthermore, the capacities of COONAPIP on resource management, report and recruitment of technical staff has been supported, while two stages of the process to develop institutional capacities with ANAM have been accomplished. All the advances of the Programme are available to all stakeholders on the Panama REDD website hosted by the ANAM server.

- **Operational framework for the National REDD+ Strategy:** progress has been made on this issue on the discussion of technical inputs such as: analysis of the historic deforestation and future scenarios; preliminary results on opportunity costs and REDD+ policy scenarios, income flows and articulation of the multiple forest benefits for strategy options.
- **REL/RL for regular reviews:** inertial scenarios and other scenarios, including the impact of infrastructural projects on forest cover were elaborated as input for discussion on national circumstances that might require adjustment to the historic deforestation average used for RL/REL. Methodological options were analysed in order to map the historic changes in forest cover and generate transition matrices and the acquisition of satellite images was initiated.
- **NFMS:** the mapping of forest cover and land use from 2012 was presented and made available on the ANAM website, through a visualizer from the NFMS website that allows the user to manipulate and analyse

zones of interest in a simple and interactive way. In addition, 50 per cent of the pilot phase on Forest and Carbon Inventory was completed and the process to collect information from the field with forest companies and CSOs, indigenous or not indigenous.

**Main delays and corrective actions taken:**

The implementation rate changed significantly after the reformulation of the NP. In April 2014, a memorandum of understanding between COONAPIP and ANAM was signed in order to undertake collaboration actions towards a national environment agenda that includes UNREDD Programme activities. The dialogue was long and intense but allowed for progress on various organisational, administrative and technical issues during the semester so that the active listening process from the indigenous peoples is self-managed and based on the full respect for their traditional authorities and ancestral forms of participation. Therefore, the work agenda - including the workshop of the National REDD+ Council for



consensus on strategic forest issues - was postponed to the second semester, maintaining equality, transparency and respect values with the stakeholders for the conception of the REDD+ National Strategy of Panama.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

→ **Progress update:**

- The NP activities advanced well in line with the Annual Work Plan despite Project Management Unit staffing disruptions in early 2014. The following activities that had started in 2013 progressed further:
  - » Finalized the National Guidelines on FPIC in June;
  - » A REDD+ Awareness and Training session was further rolled-out during the provincial validation workshops on Social and Environmental Safeguards;
  - » The 'Train the Trainers' manual, field-tested in the fourth quarter of 2013 in Manus, was validated. Feedback provided will lead to

- an updated version. The updated Train the Trainers manual will be used by the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) for training sessions in 22 provinces;
  - » An international consultant was hired to train counterparts and a laboratory floor plan was prepared with a view to setting up a national Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) laboratory.
- Under the NFI component of the NP, a remote sensing-based pre-assessment was completed in April, yielding national land use and land use change data from 2001-2010 for the first time in the country's

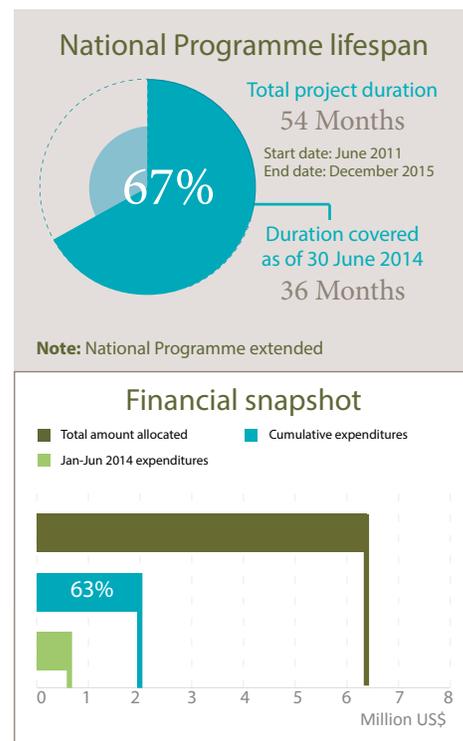
- history. The methodology and implementation plan for the field-based component of the NFI has been agreed and a series of training events are planned for the second half of the year.
- A draft report of the gap analysis of policies, laws and regulations was prepared in late April and four regional stakeholder consultation workshops were organized in the Eastern Highlands, Milne Bay, East New Britain and Madang Provinces respectively in June. The provincial

consultations voiced geographically dispersed concerns and feedback, thereby contributing to the development of the Draft National Guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards for PNG. These guidelines will provide indispensable information for the work on safeguards under the World Bank FCPF-RPP project starting in 2015.

**Main delays and corrective actions taken:**

- Preparation of PNG's NFMS Action Plan has been delayed due to OCCD's major institutional restructuring and relocation to a new office building. However, as OCCD has now resumed its normal operations, this target is still achievable by end of the year. Activities for the development of PNG's REDD+ Benefit Sharing Distribution System (BDS), aimed for completion by the end of 2014, will spill-over into 2015. An institutional advisor will be recruited to analyze the institutional context of PNG's BDS mechanism.

- UNDP is on target with its expenditures against the activities planned in the NPD. However, they may fall short of its annual disbursement target due to delays in the BDS work.
- Following the delays experienced during the first two years of the NP, the actual start-up of activities in 2013/2014 promises a step-change in implementation and disbursement effectiveness. Currently, UNDP stands at a total of 61 per cent of total available budget spent; this will increase to 81 per cent at the end of this year. FAO's budget disbursement has been slower than planned (22 per cent). Nevertheless, with the delivery of national and provincial training events for the NFI and procurement for the SLMS lab and NFI field equipment, this is expected to accelerate through the second semester. UNEP's budget disbursement has also been slower than planned, although this has not affected the implementation of activities.



## PARAGUAY

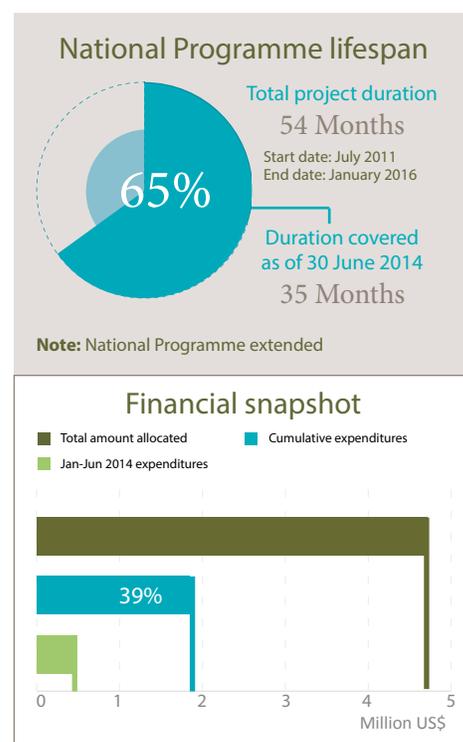
**Progress update:**

During the first half of 2014 significant progress was made compared with previous reporting periods, as a result of anticipatory planning taking into account changes in external factors. Some of the management approaches adopted to cope with change include the consolidation of institutional teams at the technical level, scheduling coordination meetings, focusing analysis and production of various technical documents that contribute to the achievement of the objectives in the different components. The design process of the National REDD Strategy, National Forest Inventory and of the Environmental Information System was accelerated during that period. It is important to note the two major background studies completed during

the first half of 2014: the analysis of opportunity costs of REDD +, the final report of the analysis of multiple benefits produced by UNEP-WCMC, both of which are in the process of validation by the national technical team. Lastly, during the reporting period consultations for the design of a "Forest Incentive and Compensation Market" («Diseño de un Mercado de Retribución y Compensación Forestal») were initiated.

**Main delays and corrective actions taken:**

In the month of June this year, there has been a mid-term review of National Programme, generating a number of recommendations to improve implementation. On that basis adjustments were made including a



no-cost extension request extending the duration of the Programme by 18 months.

Among the major changes, is the reorganization of the results framework into 5 results: (i) the strengthening of institutional capacities; (ii) the development of the "National Strategy

for REDD +"; (iii) the design and operation of a system of forest and environmental monitoring; (iv) analysis and definition of reference levels; and (v) implementation of the information system on social and environmental safeguards.

Main delays and corrective actions taken:

According to estimates the total execution 30/06/2014 is \$ 2,435,577 which corresponds to 52% of the total budget and from January to June 2014 were executed \$ 989,313 which corresponds to 21% of the total budget.

## SRI LANKA

### Progress update:

With the Project Management Unit fully operation by the end of 2013 and the CTA assuming responsibilities from January 2014, several NP activities began during the reporting period:

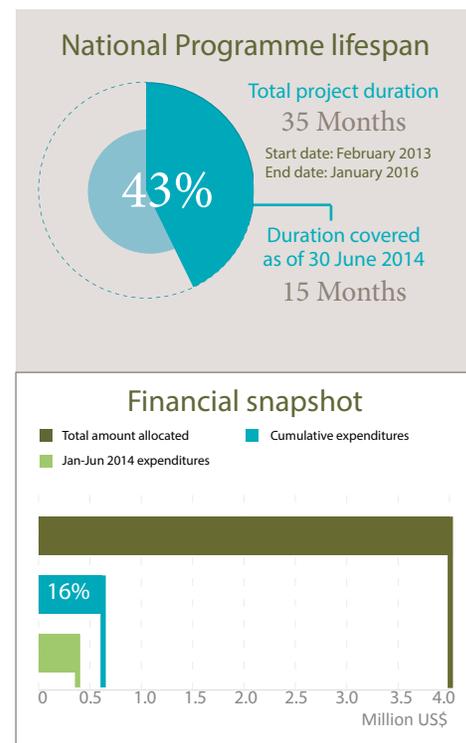
- An assessment of the institutional, policy, legal and regulatory framework in the context of REDD+ was started and a contract was awarded for the assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. On both assessments, interim reports were produced and reviewed by the CTA and regional advisers from the participating UN agencies.
- A number of REDD+ information and awareness-raising sessions were organized involving senior government officials and civil society organizations. A baseline survey on knowledge and awareness on REDD+ was conducted and subsequently communications strategy developed for the NP. The CSO Convening Committee met four times during the reporting period and developed a work plan for enhancing their engagement in the NP.
- The process for hiring a private sector engagement consultant has begun.

Activities under NP Outcome Outcome 5 (Forest Monitoring System for REDD+ Activities Provided) proceeded in line with the MRV Action Plan, supported by regular meetings of the national MRV task force. These activities included training on Geographical Information

Systems and Remote Sensing, GHG Inventory and tree allometric equations. The digitization of past land use data got underway. A data sharing agreement was signed between FAO and the institutions represented in the MRV task force. This paves the way for a similar agreement to be signed between the institutions themselves, which is necessary for transparent and efficient flow of information within a NFMS.

Main delays and corrective actions taken:

- Based on a decision of Programme Executive Board (PEB), the establishment of REDD+ Programme Management Coordination Committee has been postponed, with a proposal that the 23-member PEB may be converted into a REDD+ Programme Management Coordinating Committee (RPMCC) at a later date. Workshops and meetings of the RPMCC are therefore not taking place. PEB meetings contribute towards the initial objective of RPMCC meetings.
- ToRs for the Roadmap development and Capacity Building Needs Assessment have been developed, but implementation will follow completion of the relevant study and review work. The drivers study under output 4.1 will set the scene for further activities under outcome 4 related to national REDD+ strategy development. Most activities under outcome 4 are now envisaged for implementation in 2015.



- Activities under outcome 5 are being conducted, for the most part, according to the MRV Action Plan but some activities will be delayed pending the completion of others. For example, the development of the National Central Database will take place only in the first half of 2015, as the data required is still being collected.

## Progress update:

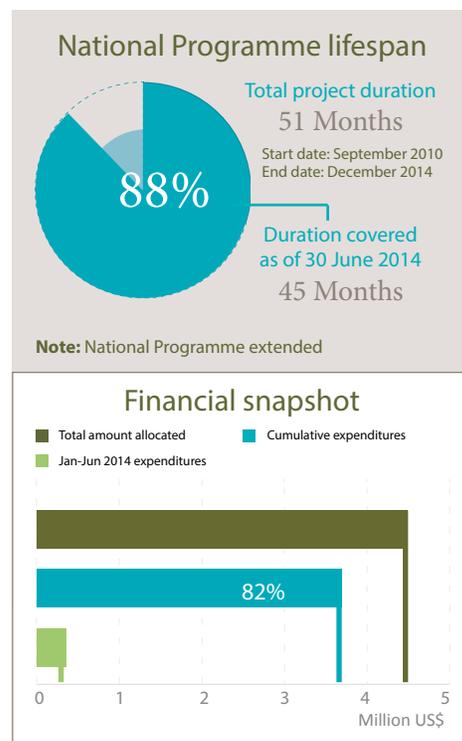
- The biggest achievement of the first half of 2014 is the progress towards completion of the Issues and Options Paper (I&O Paper). This will serve as the embryo for furthering the national REDD+ strategy development process in Zambia, enabling subsequent multistakeholder consultations ranging from high-level political dialogue to community consultations, as well as national validation of the strategy. The Paper builds on a wide range of analytical works related to REDD+ conducted so far both within and outside the UN-REDD NP and builds on the gaps and potential of REDD+ identified throughout the process. The I&O Paper also incorporates a gender element and captures a broad range of REDD+ dimensions (including, inter alia, policy, legal, regulatory framework, governance, finance and incentives, safeguards and grievance, institutions, stakeholder engagement and incorporation of REL and RL. The drafting of the I&O paper was complemented by the technical advisory workshop held in April 2014. The national REDD+ focal point and

his team took part in the session, along with participating UN agencies of the UN-REDD, international donors and CSOs. The session also updated the work plan for the NP until the end of the no-cost extension period.

- On technical matters, a series of national REL/RL workshops were organized in April, as well as a subsequent meeting to build national capacity and consolidate a national approach to REL/RL. The workshops considered Emission Factors and Activity Data for Zambia and produced a roadmap for REL construction as well as draft REL structure.

## Main delays and corrective actions taken:

Preparation and consolidation of the Issues and Options (I&O) Paper is taking slightly longer than originally expected, due to the complex task of extracting the essence of different technical work streams and analyses and embedding these into a single consolidated report. While the observed progress made on the I&O Paper will speed up the establishment of a national REDD+ strategy, this raises a question mark over



whether a national REDD+ strategy can be in place by December, which is the end of the no-cost extension period of the NP. Managerial consultation with the Secretariat might be needed on the possible path to take until the end 2014 and possible extension to 2015.

## PROGRESS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF SNA

The first half of 2014 marked the beginning of a smooth transition of activities under the SNA towards more focused support to aid implementation of the Warsaw Framework and other UNFCCC decisions. The budget revision approved at the Eleventh Policy Board Meeting helped strengthen country specific support, especially through targeted support. More robust targeted support and enhanced backstopping have been key to filling implementation gaps and addressing challenges, thereby complementing National Programmes and other REDD+ efforts taking place at national level. In addition,

the launch of support to Country Needs Assessments (CNAs) under the SNA will assist those Partner Countries not supported under National Programme to carry out individual or regional assessments of their needs, gaps and capacities in REDD+ readiness efforts, with a view to allowing for the provision of more tailored and timely support in accordance with identified needs and priorities.<sup>4</sup>

Country, regional and global level progress in the six month period of SNA-funded activities with financial delivery of each SNA Outcome are presented in Annex 1. SNA Progress Update. Highlights per work area include:

Improved capacities and sharing of knowledge on NFMS and MRV through training sessions, workshops and South-South cooperation with a range of participants from Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Sri Lanka.

The Practical Guide to Participatory Governance Assessments publication was launched during the event 'Lessons learned on addressing REDD+ governance challenges through the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA) pilots in Indonesia, Vietnam and Nigeria' held on 17 June in Oslo, Norway.

The "Assessing Forest Governance: A Practical Guide to Data Collection, Analysis and Use" guide, jointly prepared with World Bank's Program on Forests (PROFOR), being launched. It provides guidance for planning forest governance assessments, designing data collection methods and tools, as well as sharing results with decision makers and other stakeholders etc.

CBR+ National Steering Committees being formed in Cambodia, Nigeria, Paraguay and Sri Lanka, while CBR+ Country Plans were initiated in Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Paraguay and a CBR+ Technical Advisory Group was established in Panama.

Developed or refined analyses of gaps in policies, laws and regulations related to the REDD+ safeguard requirements of the Cancun Agreement in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam, while Ecuador is refining its Safeguard Information System indicator set.

Three pilot countries, Ghana, Indonesia and Peru have initiated a number of activities to deepen engagement with a range of stakeholders including the private sector in agricultural commodity supply chains relevant to REDD+. This is supported through the joint UNDP Green Commodities Programme (GCP) and UNEP Financial Initiative (FI) - a delivery partner for UNEP/UN-REDD - 'Engaging with the Private Sector and Private Sector Finance to Achieve REDD+' project.

Paraguay produced its first map of deforestation risks, together with a full analysis of multiple benefits, supported through backstopping. It also completed its estimate of opportunity costs related to REDD+.

Recognizing the critical influence of institutional structures and political economy on the REDD+ process at national level, Argentina, Paraguay and Panama completed Institutional Context Analyses, aimed at informing the design of implementation/management modalities and identifying critical risks and associated mitigation measures, supported through backstopping.

External UN-REDD Programme Evaluation being undertaken, the Roadmap for the Programme Strategy development being finalized, capacity being built on Policy Board structure and procedures, nine targeted support requests being assessed and nine Policy Board decisions acted on, as well as four inter-sessional decisions issued.

Following the recommendations on the national case studies and 'Women's Inclusion for Sustainable Forests and Climate: What Works' workshop of the Joint UN-REDD/LEAF/WOCAN Initiative in the Asia-Pacific region, 26-27 March, a time bound Gender Team was created in Cambodia to support gender integration in the National REDD+ Strategy.

Addressing the challenge of building technical capacity at regional level for ensuring sustainability of national REDD+, a first regional targeted support was approved for the Pacific Islands focused on MRV and monitoring.

4 A call for proposals for CNA for assessment of needs for support at country and regional levels was sent to Policy Board members and observers on 22 April 2014 from the Secretariat providing a deadline for submission by 25 July 2014.

## COUNTRY SPECIFIC SUPPORT

The first six months of 2014 demonstrated a sharp increase in targeted support, with US\$ 4.8 million approved, whereas the total amount approved since 2012 - the full period for targeted support having been made available - is US\$ 8.4 million. The increased amount reflects the strategy of using targeted support for more robust support to countries which are gearing up for REDD+, such as Myanmar (US\$ 1,115,000), as well as for strengthening technical capacity regionally - such as the support provided to the Pacific Islands (US\$ 1,415,000). Backstopping provided by the participating UN agencies for a total amount of US\$ 4.6 million served as a complementary form of support to countries.

### TARGETED SUPPORT

2012 - June 2014:

**Total amount approved: ~ (US\$) 8.4 m**

**Total number of countries supported: 29** countries and **1** region (14 of these having National Programmes)

1 January - 30 June 2014:

**Amount approved: ~ (US\$) 4.8 m**

**Number of requests approved<sup>5</sup>: 8** country requests and **1** regional request

#### Amount approved and no of countries supported by region:

LAC:	Asia Pacific:	Africa:
None	~(US\$) 2.8 m 6 countries	~(US\$) 616,600 2 countries
	~(US\$) 1.4 m 1 Pacific Islands	

#### 3 top work areas requested (SNA outcome)<sup>6</sup>

- MRV and monitoring (Outcome 1) (7 requests)
- Governance (Outcome 2) (6 requests)
- Safeguards and multiple benefits (Outcome 5) (3 requests)

### BACKSTOPPING

2013 - June 2014:

**Total amount in backstopping costs: ~ (US\$) 10.1 m**

1 January - 30 June 2014:

**Total expenditure in backstopping costs: ~ (US\$) 4.6 m**

#### Amount by region:

LAC:	Asia Pacific:	Africa:
~(US\$) 1.2 m 14 countries	~(US\$) 1.5 m 13 countries	~(US\$) 1.9 m 15 countries

**Total number of countries supported: 42** countries, including **1** region (Pacific Islands)

5 Of the eight country requests, six referred to top-up amounts, i.e. countries had requests previously approved.

6 Work areas that most requests referred to. Often a targeted support request refers to more than one work area.

### 3.1 UN-REDD PROGRAMME

During the period under review, a total of US\$ 27,234,621 was collectively transferred to the SNA and to the National Programmes that were ready with approved documentation. Of this, US\$ 2,508,643 was transferred to the National Programmes of Panama and Papua New Guinea, while US\$ 24,725,978 was

transferred to the SNA following the additional funds approved at the eleventh Policy Board Meeting.

In terms of financial performance during the period, interim expenditures<sup>7</sup> amounted to US\$ 40,152,969. Cumulatively, overall Programme expenditures for the SNA (1 November 2011 – 30 June 2014) and National Programmes amounted to US\$ 115,151,862, representing 73 per cent delivery.

**Table 1.** UN-REDD Programme cumulative budget allocation, expenditures and delivery in per cent for the SNA and the National Programmes as of 30 June 2014 (US\$)

Participating UN Organization	Approved <sup>1</sup> Budget Allocation	Net Funded Amount	Prior Period Expenditures as of 31 December 2013	Current Period <sup>2</sup> (Jan - June 2014) Expenditures	Cumulative Expenditures	Delivery, Cum. Exp/Net Funds Amount, per cent
FAO	64,981,325	58,555,767	28,657,511	16,102,540	44,760,051	76%
UNDP	66,626,916	63,726,317	30,172,183	16,445,377	46,617,560	73%
UNEP	36,643,582	35,833,048	16,169,200	7,605,051	23,774,251	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,251,823</b>	<b>158,115,132</b>	<b>74,998,894</b>	<b>40,152,969</b>	<b>115,151,862</b>	<b>73%</b>

1 Includes US\$ 613,695 provided directly to UNEP by the Government of Spain for SNA activities.

2 Current year expenditures are interim and not final; the final and certified expenditures for 2014 will become available by April 2015.

### 3.2 SNA

In this reporting period, US\$ 24,725,978 was transferred to meet the needs of the [SNA 2014 Work Plan and Budget Revision](#) approved at the eleventh Policy Board Meeting in December 2013. This brings the total approved budget for the SNA to US\$ 98,181,121, of which US\$ 48,878,652 was approved for the 2014 work plan. Interim expenditures for January – June 2014

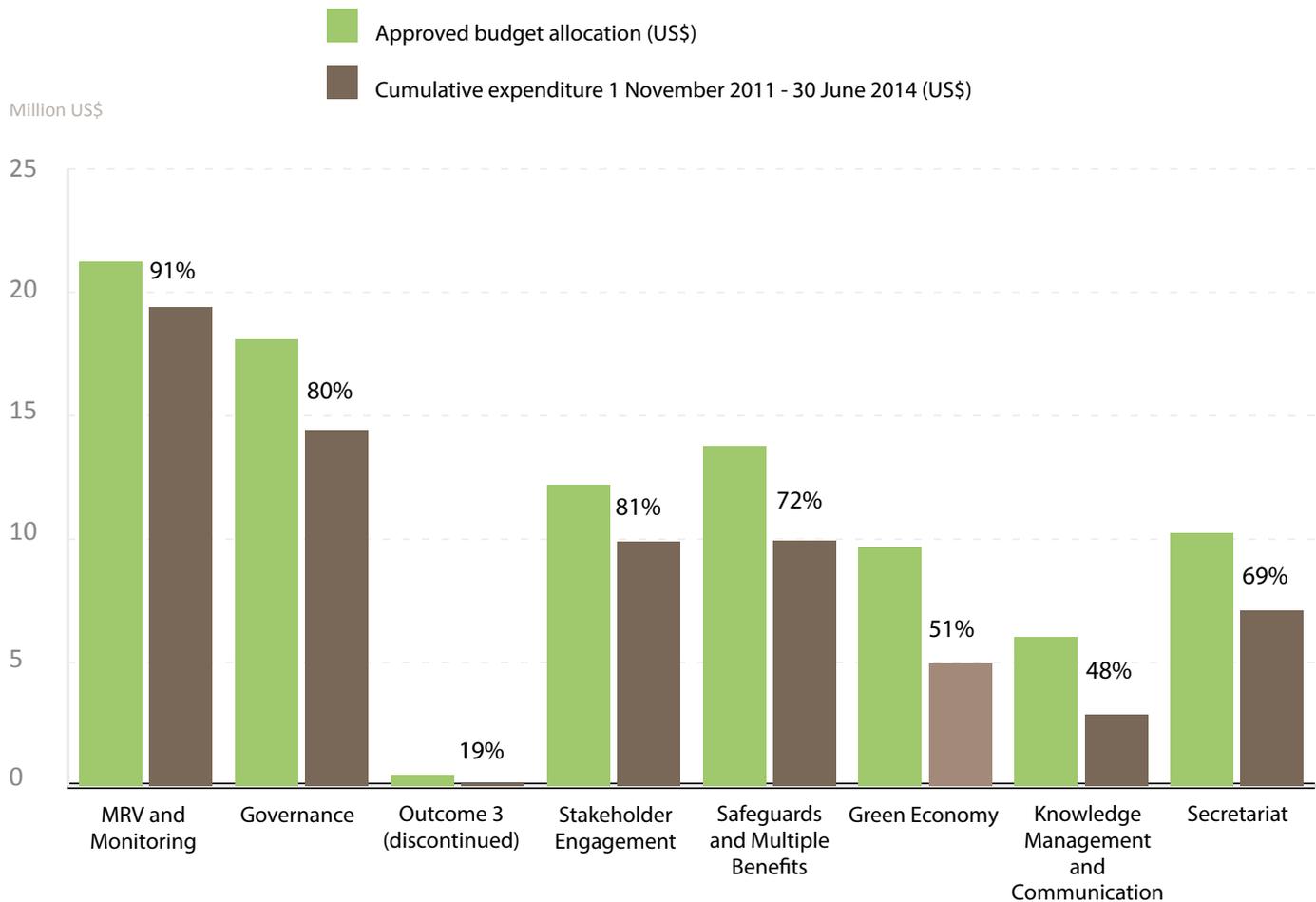
amount to US\$ 34,252,310, equivalent to 70 per cent delivery. Cumulative expenditures amount to US\$ 73,516,263, or 75 per cent delivery of total funds approved. Table 2 below provides information per agency against the budget approved for the SNA up to December 2014 and Figure 2 shows expenditure against the approved budget up to December 2014 per SNA work area or Outcome.

**Table 2.** SNA total expenditure as of June 2014 and delivery against the total approved budget until December 2014 (US\$)

Participating UN Organization	Approved Budget Allocation*	Net Funded Amount	Prior Period Expenditures as of 31 December 2013	Current Period (Jan - June 2014) Expenditures	Cumulative Expenditures	Delivery, Cum. Exp/Net Funds Amount, per cent
FAO	33,830,570	33,830,570	14,659,870	13,111,831	27,771,701	82%
UNDP	36,615,510	36,615,510	13,248,568	14,195,227	27,443,795	75%
UNEP	36,643,582	35,833,048	16,169,200	7,605,051	23,774,251	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,121,291</b>	<b>98,121,291</b>	<b>39,263,952</b>	<b>34,252,310</b>	<b>73,516,263</b>	<b>75%</b>

\* Includes US\$ 613,695 provided directly to UNEP by the Government of Spain for the SNA

<sup>7</sup> Current period expenditures are interim and comprise both disbursements and commitments entered into by the Participating UN Organizations.. These expenditures include voluntary and informal financial information and therefore does not reconcile with the information provided on the MPTF GATEWAY. Participating UN Organizations are required to submit final year-end expenditures by April 30 in the following year. Interim expenditure figures are submitted on a voluntary basis and therefore current year figures are not final until the year-end expenditures have been submitted.



**Figure 2.** Delivery of SNA per Outcome with expenditure as of June 2014 against the budget approved until 31 December 2014.

### 3.3 NATIONAL PROGRAMME

A total of US\$ 2,508,643 was transferred to the National Programmes of Panama and Papua New Guinea - US\$ 1,880,280 to the former and US\$ 628,363 to the latter. These represented third and second tranches of funds respectively, as per the countries' request. In addition, US\$ 580,474 was refunded by UNDP to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF). This is to be transferred to FAO in order to comply with the revised approved work plan for the Bolivia National Programme. The transfer to FAO was not finalized during this reporting period.

Other than the adjustments above, the total approved budget for the National Programmes did not change for this period, as no new National Programmes were approved. The total National Programme budget for the period was US\$ 70,130,532, while total net funds transferred amounted to US\$ 59,993,841. Expenditures for the period amounted to US \$5,900,658, bringing these to a cumulative total of US\$ 41,635,600, which amounts to a 69 per cent delivery of funds transferred to the National Programmes. All six countries with operationally closed status stand at an average delivery rate of 95 per cent, while Cambodia, Ecuador and Zambia – who are approaching closure their closure date of 31 December 2014 - have significantly progressed in their delivery, recording percentages ranging between 75 and 82 per cent.

**Table 3.** National Programme total expenditure and delivery against total approved budget as of 30 June 2014 (US\$)

Regions	Total amount allocated	Net funds transferred	Prior Period Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2013	Current Period (Jan - Jun 2014) Expenditures	Cumulative Expenditures	Delivery per cent Cum. Exp/ Funds transferred	Project End date	Operational status
<b>Africa</b>								
<b>Country</b>								
DRC (Initial and full programme)	7,383,200	7,383,200	6,951,720	234,430	7,186,150	97%	31 Dec 2013	Operationally closed
Nigeria	4,000,000	4,000,000	423,149	720,502	1,143,651	29%	28 Feb 2015	Ongoing
Republic of Congo	4,000,000	4,000,000	241,417	519,015	760,432	19%	30 Oct 2015	Ongoing
Tanzania	4,280,000	4,280,000	4,026,367	68,450	4,094,817	96%	30 Jun 2013	Operationally closed
Zambia	4,490,000	4,490,000	3,342,800	352,928	3,695,728	82%	31 Dec 2014	Ongoing
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,153,200</b>	<b>24,153,200</b>	<b>14,985,453</b>	<b>1,895,325</b>	<b>16,880,778</b>	<b>70%</b>		
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>								
<b>Country</b>								
Bangladesh	2,300,500	-	-	-	-	-		Pending signature on NPD
Cambodia	3,001,350	3,001,350	1,449,410	798,557	2,247,967	75%	31 Dec 2014	Ongoing
Indonesia	5,644,250	5,586,927	5,450,072	-1,988	5,448,084	98%	31 Oct 2012	Operationally closed
Papua New Guinea	6,388,884	3,219,753	1,433,510	579,253	2,012,763	63%	31 Dec 2015	Ongoing
Solomon Islands	550,000	550,000	373,870	94,131	468,001	85%	31 Mar 2014	Operationally closed
Sri Lanka	4,000,000	4,000,000	228,540	393,039	621,579	16%	30 Jan 2016	Ongoing
The Philippines	500,000	500,000	488,454	-27,939	460,515	92%	30 Apr 2013	Operationally closed
Viet Nam	4,384,756	4,355,493	4,352,639	-777	4,351,862	100%	30 Jun 2012	Operationally closed
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>26,769,740</b>	<b>21,213,523</b>	<b>13,776,495</b>	<b>1,834,276</b>	<b>15,610,771</b>	<b>74%</b>		
<b>Latin America and the Caribbeans</b>								
<b>Country</b>								
Bolivia	1,187,591	607,117	140,063	7,536	147,599	24%	31 Dec 2015	Ongoing
Colombia	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	0%	31 Dec 2017	Ongoing
Ecuador	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,367,129	908,637	3,275,766	82%	31 Dec 2014	Ongoing
Panama	5,300,000	5,300,000	3,041,890	824,617	3,866,507	73%	30 Jun 2015	Ongoing
Paraguay	4,720,001	4,720,001	1,423,912	430,268	1,854,180	39%	31 Jan 2016	Ongoing
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19,207,592</b>	<b>14,627,118</b>	<b>6,972,994</b>	<b>2,171,058</b>	<b>9,144,052</b>	<b>63%</b>		
<b>Total for all countries/regions</b>	<b>70,130,532</b>	<b>59,993,841</b>	<b>35,734,942</b>	<b>5,900,658</b>	<b>41,635,600</b>	<b>69%</b>		

CBR+	Community-based REDD+
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NFMS	National forest monitoring system
NP	National Programme
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and environmental standard
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
ToR	Terms of reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management