



Semi-Annual 2012 Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN-REDD Programme Fund

UN-REDD PROGRAMME NINTH
POLICY BOARD MEETING

26-27 October 2012

Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Participants are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

UN-REDD Programme Fund

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Denmark



Japan



Norway



Spain

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
ISF	International Support Functions
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
PNG	Papua New Guinea
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-REDD	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.

Lead agency

Agency hosting the Programme Management Unit, coordinating reporting, and accountable to the Management Group for National Programme delivery in the country.

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.

Contents

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Programme Strategy and Countries	6
1.2	Programme Structure	7
1.3	National Programme Cycle	8
1.4	Accountability and Transparency	9
2.	Overall Funding Status.....	9
2.1	Contributions.....	9
2.2	Approved Programmes.....	10
3	Implementation Status	11
3.1	National Programmes.....	11
3.2	Global Programme / Support to National REDD+ Action Programme	16
4.	Financial Performance of the Fund	222
4.1	Donor Contributions.....	222

Annexes

Bolivia National Programme	Annex 1
Cambodia National Programme	Annex 2
The Democratic Republic of the Congo National Programme	Annex 3
Ecuador National Programme	Annex 4
Indonesia National Programme	Annex 5
Panama National Programme	Annex 6
Papua New Guinea National Programme	Annex 7
Paraguay National Programme	Annex 8
The Philippines National Programme	Annex 9
Solomon Islands National Programme	Annex 10
Tanzania National Programme	Annex 11
Viet Nam National Programme	Annex 12
Zambia National Programme	Annex 13
Support to National REDD+ Action Programme: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015	Annex 14

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. Denmark became the second donor in 2009 and Spain became the third donor in 2010. In 2011 Japan became the fourth donor of the Programme. The European Commission pledged additional resources in 2011 but the contract has not yet been finalized.

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 2012 Semi-Annual Progress Report highlights the results during the period 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012. It has been prepared by the inter-agency UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. The report is consolidated based on information contained in the individual programme narrative reports provided by the 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). It is neither an evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme Fund nor an assessment of performance of the Participating UN Organizations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Official financial expenditure figures and information on interest earned in 2012 will be provided by 31 May 2013, when the final annual consolidated report will be issued, per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Participating UN Organizations and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office, as Administrative Agent.

1.1 Programme Strategy and Countries

In 2012 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 2012, the UN-REDD Programme had 44 partner countries (Table 1). Sixteen of these have had their funding requests to support their National Programmes approved by the Policy Board: Bolivia, Cambodia, the

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 (DRC), Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of the Congo, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Thirteen of these are now in the inception and implementation phase: Bolivia, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, PNG, Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Table 1: List of UN-REDD Programme partner countries, 20 June 2012 (44 countries in total)

Africa (16)	Asia-Pacific (14)	Latin America and the Caribbean (14)
Benin	Bangladesh	Argentina
Cameroon	Bhutan	Bolivia*
the Central African Republic	Cambodia*	Chile
Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia*	Colombia
the Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Malaysia	Costa Rica
Ethiopia	Mongolia	Ecuador*
Gabon	Myanmar	Guatemala
Ghana	Nepal	Guyana
Kenya	Pakistan	Honduras
Nigeria*	Papua New Guinea*	Mexico
the Republic of the Congo*	the Philippines*	Panama*
South Sudan	Solomon Islands*	Paraguay*
Sudan	Sri Lanka*	Peru
Tanzania*	Viet Nam*	Suriname
Uganda		
Zambia*		

*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-Donor 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Global Environment Facility, 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 measurement, reporting and verification (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 recognized by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the **Coordination Group**'s³ main function is to ensure active, participatory and well-coordinated engagement by the Participating UN Organizations to implement the goals and objectives of the Programme as well as to provide oversight of the Secretariat consistent with the strategic directions and decisions provided by the Policy Board. In addition the **Strategic Directions Group**⁴ ensures the commitment of the Participating UN Organizations to the UN-REDD Programme Partnership by providing strategic guidance and communicating the contribution of the UN-REDD Programme to delivering as One UN.

The **UN-REDD Programme Secretariat** is located in Geneva, Switzerland and is an inter-agency unit of the three Participating UN Organizations. 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, liaises with other REDD+ initiatives, explores and maintains existing and new partnerships and manages external relations at the Programme-level. 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 inter-agency collaboration and communication, to ensure the Programme is implemented effectively. It also supports donor relations and resource mobilization.

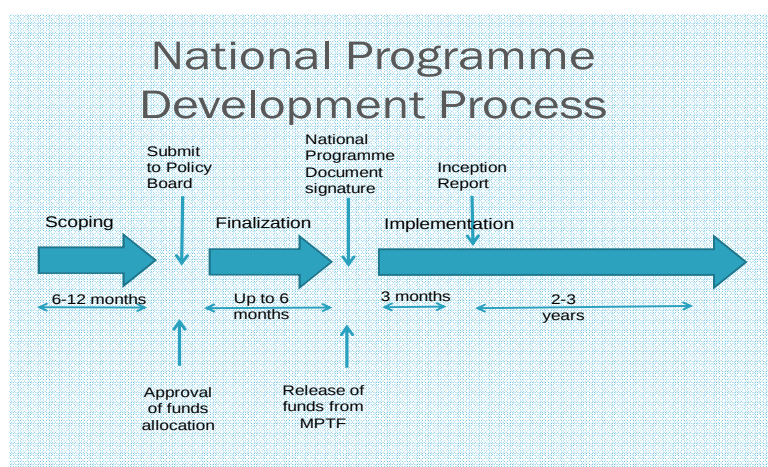
The **MPTF Office** serves as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Its responsibilities include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UN-REDD Programme 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'.

1.3 National Programme Cycle

Once a country has been invited to submit a National Programme based on the selection criteria approved by the Policy Board, the National Programme cycle starts and consist of three chronological stages: (i) Scoping and formulation of the National Programme Document; (ii) revising and finalizing the National Programme Document based on the comments made by the Policy Board; and (iii) the inception process, which starts after the National Programme Document has been signed after Policy Board comments have been taken into consideration and the MPTF Office has released funds. See Figure 1. The MPTF Office releases funds 3-5 business days after receipt of the signed Programme Document and fund transfer form, signed by the UN-REDD Secretariat. Implementation of the programme starts after the National Programme Inception Meeting.

³ From June 2012 referred to as the **Management Group**.

⁴ From June 2012 referred to as the **Strategy Group**.

Figure 1: National Programme Development Process

1.3 Accountability and Transparency

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY, knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All UN-REDD narrative reports are also published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY⁵ which provides easy access to nearly 7,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programmatic data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme also offers a website with up-to-date information on the activities of the Programme⁶.

1. Overall Funding Status

2.1 Contributions

In the first half of 2012 contributions to the UN-REDD Programme increased by US\$ 648,650 from the Government of Spain. Contributing donors to the fund include the Governments of Norway, Denmark, Spain and Japan. As of 30 June 2012, total deposits were US\$ 118,904,731.

⁵ The MPTF Office GATEWAY is available on: <http://mdtf.undp.org>

⁶ The UN-REDD Programme website is available on: www.un-redd.org

2.2 Approved Programmes

The Policy Board met once in the first half 2012. At the eighth meeting of the Policy Board in Asuncion, Paraguay, it approved an allocation of US\$4 million to Republic of the Congo National Programme and an allocation of US\$ 4 million to the Sri Lanka National Programme. As of 30 June 2012, the total allocation to both the Global Programme / Support to National REDD+ Action and National Programmes was US\$ 117.6 million, and of this amount, US\$ 92.1 million was transferred to Programmes for which all documentation was finalized.

Nigeria had its National Programme funding allocation request approved by the Policy Board in October 2011, and the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka had their National Programme funding allocation requests approved by the Policy Board in March 2012, but have not yet received their funds. The Nigeria National Programme Document was signed on 31 August 2012, the Republic of the Congo's National Programme is expected to be finalized and signed in October 2012, and Sri Lanka's National Programme is expected to be finalized and signed in October 2012. Descriptions of the Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka National Programmes are provided below.

Nigeria National Programme

The goal of the National Programme is to enable Nigeria to contribute to climate change mitigation through improved forest conservation and enhancing sustainable community livelihoods. The objective is to build the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross River State as a demonstration model. The Programme is structured in four outcomes, two at the Federal level and two focusing on Cross River State, as follows:

- Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level;
- Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared;
- Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened;
- REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State.

The Republic of the Congo National Programme

The goal of the National Programme in the Republic of the Congo is to build national capacity for organization, exchange, strategies, analysis and technical assistance contributing to the REDD+ mechanism. The National Programme is built around four operational components (as provided by the FCPF/UN-REDD Common Approach, as well as the country's R-PP), aiming to achieve three outcomes:

- The national REDD+ process is well managed and fully participatory;
- The country is ready for the implementation of structural reforms and REDD+ investments, taking into account safeguards;
- A comprehensive system for information and monitoring of REDD+ is functioning.

Sri Lanka National Programme

The overall National Programme Objective through the R-PP implementation is to catalyze the establishment of key central mechanisms and processes and development of capacities, required to implement REDD+ by the end of the R-PP implementation. Five outcomes have been formulated:

- National consensus reached on the Sri Lanka REDD + programme;

- Management arrangements contributing to the national REDD+ process;
- Improved stakeholder awareness and effective engagement;
- National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework;
- Monitoring and MRV results for REDD+ activities provided.

3 Implementation Status

3.1 National Programmes

As of 30 June 2012, thirteen countries have received funds and entered into the inception and implementation phase with their National Programmes. Detailed information is available in the full National Programme reports for the period 1 January – 30 June 2012, annexed to this report: Bolivia (Annex 1), Cambodia (Annex 2), DRC (Annex 3), Ecuador (Annex 4), Indonesia (Annex 5), Panama (Annex 6), PNG (Annex 7), Paraguay (Annex 8), the Philippines (Annex 9), Solomon Islands (Annex 10), Tanzania (Annex 11), Viet Nam (Annex 12) and Zambia (Annex 13). As the Viet Nam National Programme operationally closed on 30 June 2012 but the final expenditure figures are still not available, the report in Annex 12 is its interim final report. Three countries that planned to operationally close their National Programmes in the first semester of 2012 requested no-cost extensions: Indonesia until October 2012, Tanzania until June 2013, and DRC until August 2013.

3.1.1 Overall Progress

This section contains a summary of some major achievements achieved by the National Programmes in the reporting period. Further information on National Programme achievements is available in Annex 1-13. In the reporting period 1 January – 30 June 2012 substantial National Programme progress was reported with one country, Viet Nam, preparing for the final closure of its National Programme (the external evaluation has not been yet carried out), and two countries, Indonesia and DRC, entering into the final stages of implementation. These three countries reported significant achievements in this reporting period, including supporting the establishment of several Presidential and Ministerial decrees for REDD+, finalizing a REDD+ communication strategy, and promoting broad multi-stakeholder consultations in Indonesia; completing the analysis of drivers of deforestation with cross-stakeholder adoption, establishing a national REDD+ registry (which many other countries have expressed their desire to learn from, and adopt) and launching a more determined decentralization of REDD+ in DRC. In Viet Nam, significant achievements were attained, including institutional strengthening through support to the National REDD+ Steering Committee and support to the development of the Viet Nam's National REDD+ Action Programme, approved by the Prime Minister in June 2012. Stakeholder engagement was strengthened by consultations on benefit distribution systems carried out in 11 villages, and the MRV framework was concluded and is posted on the Government's REDD webpage. As the Programme was approaching closure, a comprehensive report on [lessons learned](#) on the Programme was developed, based on 50 interviews of a variety of stakeholders at national and provincial levels.

Countries that were facing delays in starting and progressing on implementation at the last reporting period (Panama, Tanzania, Zambia) applied measures and took actions resulting in improved delivery rates. In particular, Tanzania performed a mid-term evaluation, whose recommendations were adopted by the parties and are now being implemented, with expected impacts next year. Panama carried out an inception workshop

and approved its 2012 work-plan. Zambia progressed actively in key components of its National Programme, notably its monitoring and MRV system, as well as completing an assessment and plan for the engagement of stakeholders, and designing a set of crucial studies and tasks that are now being launched. Further, Zambia has established and trained a network of provincial REDD+ teams, composed of both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, which aims at ensuring a local rooting of the REDD+ process. Both Panama and Zambia received transfers of their second tranche of funds.

Countries in early stages of implementation also reported achievements in this period. In Ecuador achievements included methodology development, data collection, and carrying out capacity building activities for the national forest monitoring system and analysis of deforestation / forest degradation, as well as defining the area for a pilot project in the Province of Sucumbíos in Ecuador. In PNG core personnel was hired and a Letter of Agreement with FAO for the National Programme was signed. The Programme Management Unit's personnel were hired in Solomon Islands and consultations were carried out and the annual work-plan was developed in Cambodia.

3.1.2 Overall Challenges and Contingency measures

This section contains a summary of some challenges faced and contingency measures taken by the National Programmes. Further information on challenges and contingency measures are available in Annexes 1-13.

Internal coordination between government ministries and departments, as well as changes in internal structure, such as change of personnel and restructuring programme management units, are reported to be a challenge to the implementation of National Programmes. An example is the Cambodia National Programme (Annex 2) where challenges of coordination and a shift in Government staff from those involved in programme design have resulted in delays in implementation as some details of programme design were renegotiated. Mitigation measures in Cambodia include clarifying roles and responsibilities and the creation of the programme governing bodies, with regular meetings of the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. Disparity in the level of understanding on REDD+ issues across the involved Government Ministries and departments also represent a challenge to implementation, as reported by the Indonesia National Programme (Annex 5). The uncertainty of the REDD+ negotiations at the international level contributed towards the disparity in understanding. To reconcile the differences, the Indonesia National Programme is working to ensure the involvement of various key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels in developing policy recommendations related to REDD+ in the country, as well as collaborating with key institutions responsible for REDD+ implementation.

Weak country level coordination and lack of harmonized administrative procedures between the Participating UN Organizations are reported by several National Programmes, including Panama (Annex 6) and the Philippines (Annex 9).

Changes in the programmes' external environments, such as political turmoil and change of Ministers or Governments are reported to have led to a slow-down of activities by some National Programmes, including the PNG, Paraguay and the Solomon Islands' National Programmes (Annexes 7, 8 and 10). In Paraguay, a dialogue with the new Government was initiated to inform them of planned actions and expected outcomes of the

National Programme to ensure programme progress and avoid significant delays. In the Solomon Islands and PNG the recruitment of project's personal is expected to facilitate implementation of activities.

The lack of absorption capacity, as well as administrative, supervisory and coordinating capacities for the implemented activities which can lead to the slow-down of delivery and a risk of poor quality results, is a consistent challenge in the implementation of National Programmes. The Philippines National Programme (Annex 9) is reporting this as a challenge in terms of the implementing partner's extensive responsibilities in addition to the UN-REDD Programme, and its capacity to lead implementation. Also, the Solomon Islands National Programme (Annex 10) is facing challenges in terms of government capacity to coordinate activities. However, measures are underway to ensure sufficient capacity, including recruiting additional staff members as well as promoting harmonization with related initiatives to reduce unnecessary competition for human resources.

One National Programme, Bolivia, was inhibited, during this reporting period, because the Secretariat recommended stopping activities and expenditures until the Policy Board takes a decision on the National Programme, responding to Bolivia's request to revise its National Programme and replace it with its "Joint Adaptation and Mitigation mechanism". Responding to the eighth Policy Board meeting's decision 13, a high-level mission went to Bolivia in June and met with Government and non-government stakeholders as well as the Participating UN Organizations. The final report will be presented at the ninth Policy Board meeting.

Table 2: Status of National Programmes in Implementation

The expenditure figures reported here are unofficial figures. Final official figures for 2012 will be made available in the official Consolidated Annual Report prepared by the Administrative Agent.

National Programme	Approval Date by the Policy Board	Transfer of Funds Date (From MPTF to Agencies)	Programme End Date	Member of FCPF	Lead Agency	Financial Implementation (US\$)				
						30 June 2012				
						UN Organization	Approved Budget	Funds Transferred	Cumulative Expenditures ⁷	Delivery of funds transferred %
Bolivia National Programme	18.03.2010	07.12.2010	03.04.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	1,819,000	515,205	30,909	6
						UNDP	2,889,000	700,850	51,335	7
						Total	4,708,000	1,216,055	82,244	7
Cambodia National Programme	05.11.2010	11.08.2011	31.05.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	1,300,050	1,300,050	7,736	0.6
						UNDP	1,551,500	1,551,500	84,943	5
						UNEP	149,800	149,800	-	-
						Total	3,001,350	3,001,350	92,679	3
DRC National Programme	Initial: 10.03.2009 Full: 18.03.2010	01.11.2010	31.03.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	2,926,450	2,926,450	1,107,215	37
						UNDP	3,110,690	3,110,690	3,000,826	96
						UNEP	1,346,060	1,346,060	1,207,427	89
						Total	7,383,200	7,383,200	5,315,468	72
Ecuador National Programme	22.03.2011	04.11.2011	31.12.2013		FAO	FAO	1,576,058	1,576,058	123,687	8
						UNDP	1,575,538	1,575,537	51,311	3
						UNEP	848,404	848,404	104,254	12
						Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	279,252	7
Indonesia National Programme	10.03.2009	22.01.2010	31.10.2012	X	UNDP	FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	1,088,680	73
						UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	2,379,701	79
						UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	967,315	84
						Total	5,644,250	5,644,250	4,435,696	79
Panama National Programme	30.10.2009	19.11.2010	31.01.2014	X	UNEP	FAO	2,189,000	1,679,900	447,218	27
						UNDP	2,067,350	906,290	225,573	25
						UNEP	1,043,350	833,530	481,136	58
						Total	5,300,000	3,419,720	1,153,927	34
Papua New Guinea National Programme ⁸	Initial: 10.03.2009 Full 05.11.2010	24.06.2011	31.12.2013	X	FAO	FAO	4,520,750	1,666,889	N/A	N/A
						UNDP	1,707,634	817,501	N/A	N/A
						UNEP	160,500	107,000	N/A	N/A
						Total	6,388,884	2,591,390	N/A	N/A

⁷ Defined as commitments and disbursement here and throughout the report.

⁸ At the moment of preparing this report, the National Programme report had not been received at the Secretariat.

Semi-Annual 2012 Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN-REDD Programme Fund

National Programme	Approval Date by the Policy Board	Transfer of Funds Date (From MPTF to Agencies)	Programme End Date	Member of FCPF	Lead Agency	Financial Implementation (US\$) 30 June 2012				
						UN Organization	Approved Budget	Funds Transferred	Cumulative Expenditures ⁷	Delivery of funds transferred %
Paraguay National Programme ⁹	05.11.2010	10..08.2011	31.07.2014	X	UNDP	FAO	2,190,000	2,190,000	73,746	3
						UNDP	1,490,001	1,490,001	51,342	3
						UNEP	1,040,000	1,040,000	98,390	9
						Total	4,720,001	4,720,001	223,478	5
The Philippines National Programme	05.11.2010	08.08.2011	31.12.2012		FAO	FAO	315,650	315,650	170,051	54
						UNDP	162,950	162,950	2,067	1
						UNEP	21,400	21,400	-	-
						Total	500,000	500,000	172,658	35
Solomon Islands National Programme	05.11.2010	06.06.2011	16.06.2013		UNDP	UNDP	550,000	550,000	17,333	3
						Total	550,000	550,000	17,333	3
Tanzania National Programme	10.03.2009	27.01.2010	30.06.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	301,132	20
						UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	1,193,877	46
						UNEP	214,000	214,000	178,425	83
						Total	4,280,000	4,280,000	1,673,434	39
Viet Nam National Programme	10.03.2009	06.10.2009	30.06.2012	X	UNDP	FAO	1,690,814	1,690,814	1,667,350	99
						UNDP	2,501,128	2,501,128	2,463,383	98
						UNEP	192,814	192,814	192,376	99
						Total	4,384,756	4,384,756	4,323,109	99
Zambia National Programme	18.03.2010	01.11.2010	31.08.2013		UNDP	FAO	2,180,000	900,192	772,259	86
						UNDP	1,995,000	664,996	450,671	68
						UNEP	315,000	120,005	-	-
						Total	4,490,000	1,685,193	1,222,930	73

⁹ At the moment of preparing this report, the National Programme report had not been received at the Secretariat.

3.2 Global Programme / Support to National REDD+ Action Programme

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to REDD+ implementation across the globe both at national and international levels. The UN-REDD Programme “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”, which is shortly referred to as the SNA Programme, focuses on supporting countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices. The SNA Programme also provides the infrastructure for the UN-REDD Programme knowledge management and exchange of experiences as well as promotion of South-South cooperation.

The Programme Document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015” was *endorsed* in principle, and the general funding allocation for two years was *approved* by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in August 2011¹⁰. The budget period referred to 31 July 2011-30 June 2013. At the seventh Policy Board Meeting in Berlin, 13-14 October 2011, the Board *endorsed* the budget of the first year (31 July 2011 – 30 July 2012) and these funds were transferred to the Participating UN Agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011. With reference to this date of fund transfer, an adjustment of the budget cycle was made to cover the period until 31 October 2012¹¹.

The SNA Programme stems from the UN-REDD Programme Strategy and from the lessons learned from the implementation of the Global Programme 2009-2011.

The eight outcomes of the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015” are:

1. REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring;
2. Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation;
3. National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened;
4. Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation;
5. Multiple benefits of forests are realized and safeguarded in REDD+ strategies and actions;
6. Green economy transformation processes catalyzed as a result of REDD+ strategies and investments;
7. UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels;
8. Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD Programme partner countries, Policy Board and the Participating UN Agencies.

3.2.1 Overall Progress

The SNA Programme reached a number of expected results and milestones during the reporting period. Below is a summary of some of the main achievements in the reporting period 1 January – 30 June 2012 related to each

¹⁰ Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision, 9 August 2011.

¹¹ Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision, 25 June 2012.

Outcome of the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”. Full information on SNA Programme achievements is available in Annex 14. Significant and increasing amount (currently 60%) of the SNA Programme is provided through Country Specific Support (targeted support including backstopping).

On MRV and Monitoring (Outcome 1), progress was made on meeting information and monitoring needs for REDD+ as well as the development of tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring, with new strategic partnerships with external actors established and strengthened. On technical support to country-level implementation and capacity development, eighteen MRV and monitoring related backstopping and scoping missions were conducted in the reporting period to review progress and provide technical support to countries. Support was provided to their efforts to assess their capacity needs and further build their capacity to respond to MRV requirements and develop national forest inventories or national forest monitoring systems, as well as develop MRV action plans. In addition, training materials were distributed and several training courses were held.

On National REDD+ Governance (Outcome 2), a Community of Practice was established for the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) through a South-South Exchange, enabling the SNA Programme to more easily share relevant lessons between the partner countries, as well as facilitate the day-to-day and direct communication between REDD+ focal points and programme coordinators with regards to operational issues. On land tenure for REDD+, the Committee on World Food Security officially endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure in May 2012. The Voluntary Guidelines form the basis of a UN-REDD policy document offering guidance to REDD+ countries on how to address tenure issues.

To ensure transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds, technical support were provided to several countries (Outcome 3). A framework has been developed for analyzing existing benefit sharing arrangements in REDD+ countries and for planning future benefit sharing arrangements and it has been incorporated into targeted support activities in four UN-REDD Partner Countries. In addition, awareness on the issues of corruption and anti-corruption for REDD+ was also raised at the regional and global levels through a number of events.

On engagement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other relevant stakeholders (Outcome 4), collaboration with the FCPF and the Forest Investment Programme has been strengthened, especially through mapping out support provided by each initiative to Indigenous Peoples and civil society stakeholders through jointly reviewing existing and proposed activities and budgetary provisions. Also, the joint UN-REDD Programme and FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement have been substantially improved and finalized in the reporting period, by incorporating inputs received in a public review process carried out in 2011 into the harmonized Readiness Preparation Proposal Template.

On ensuring multiple benefits of forests and REDD+ (Outcome 5), the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) were revised based on stakeholder consultations and submitted to the Policy Board in March 2012 together with a note on their operationalization. The SEPC were welcomed by the Policy Board as a Voluntary Guiding Framework, with further work requested. Backstopping and targeted support were also provided to a number of countries on approaches to develop information systems on the ecosystem-based

multiple benefits of forest and the provision of tools, methods and guidance to encourage the capture of multiple benefits.

To ensure REDD+ Strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to a green economy (Outcome 6) the programme has provided direct support to several countries, including DRC with the development of a national “REDD+ to a Green Economy” Scenario up to 2035. Also, the UN-REDD Programme, in response to the request of the National REDD+ Coordination in the DRC, has mobilized international expertise through the Millennium Institute and other partners to help train a national unit in the use of multi-criteria decision models in the context of REDD+.

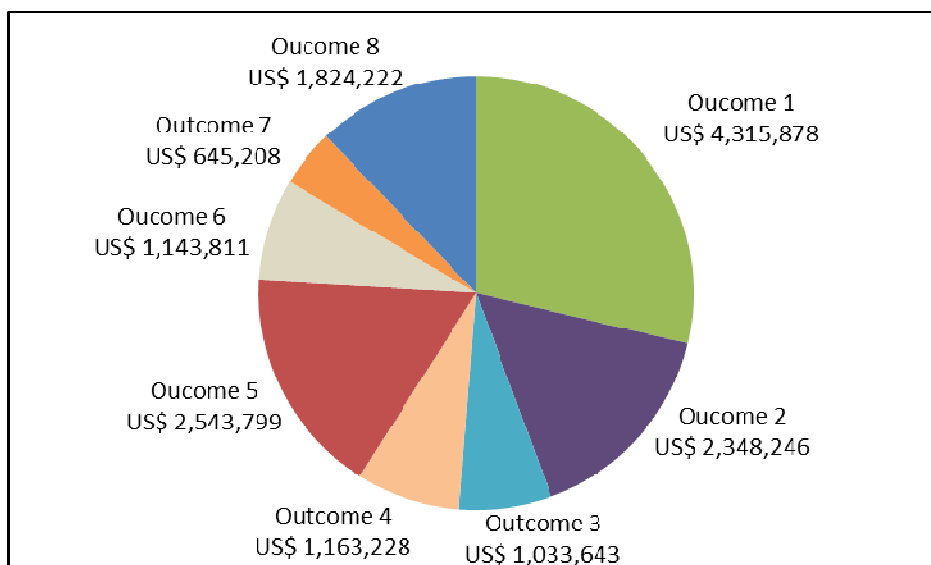
UN-REDD knowledge management (Outcome 7) has received increased attention in the reporting period, with increased number of visitors for the UN-REDD Programme online Workspace, website and social media channels. In addition, a wide range of communications and publications were released to the full range of the Programme’s target audience. The UN-REDD website now receives more than 1 million hits per month with an averaged 63,600 unique visitors per month.

The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat continued to provide the Policy Board with secretariat services (Outcome 8) throughout the reporting period, including the organization of the eighth Policy Board meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay in March 2012. In addition, the Secretariat provided support to the Country Needs Assessment which was jointly undertaken with FCPF, coordinated the submission of two National Programmes and assisted in donor relations and setting up a resource mobilization strategy.

Figure 3 shows the total cumulative expenditure¹² per SNA Programme outcome for period 1 November 2011 to 30 June 2012, which together with indirect support costs equaled US\$ 16 million or 63% of the budget for year 1.

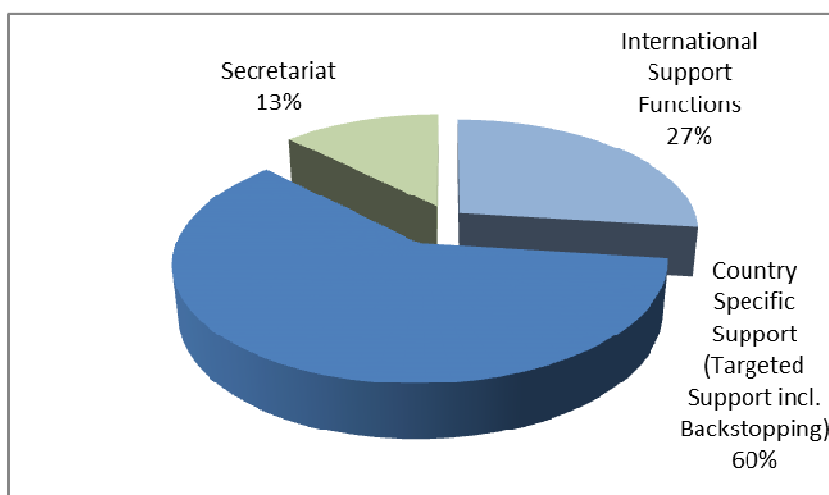
¹² Indirect support costs are not included in this and the following figures.

Figure 3: Expenditure for period 1 November 2012 to 30 June 2012 per Programme outcome. (See section 3.2 for outcome descriptions).

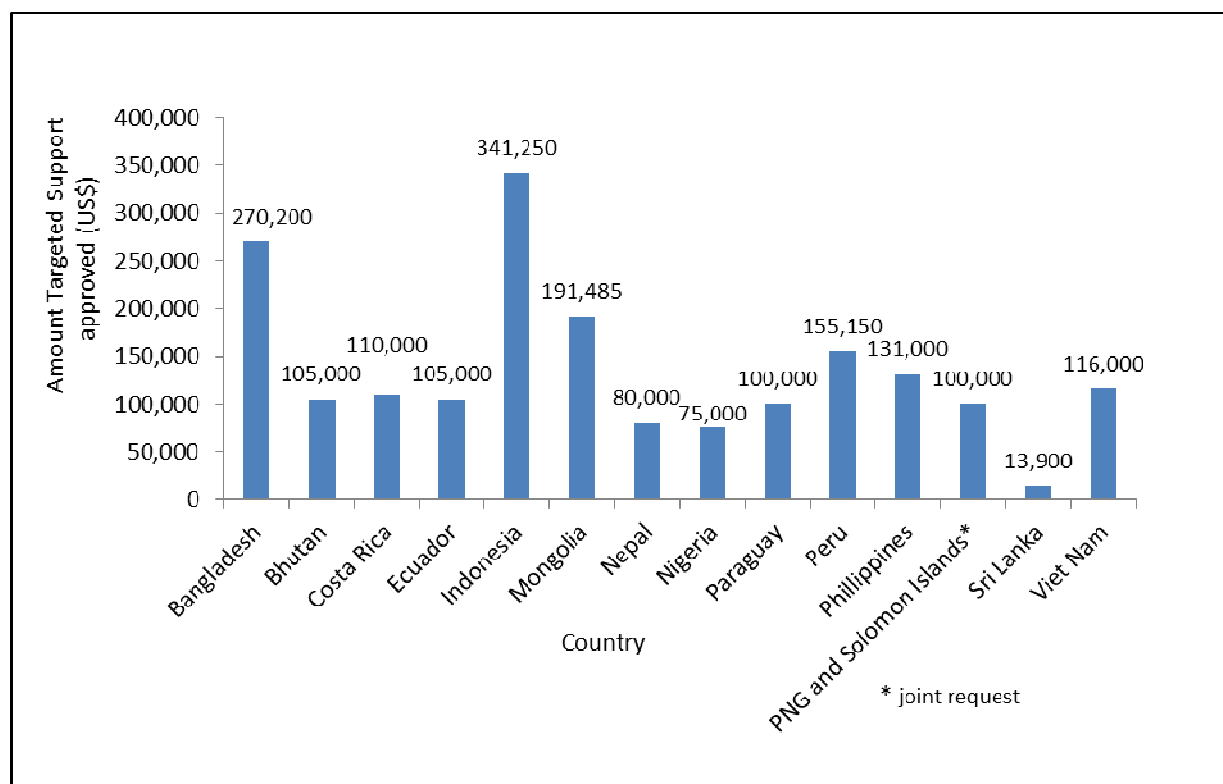


Each of the eight outcomes of the SNA Programme encompasses activities that can be classified into three **categories of support**: i) International Support Functions (ISF); ii) Country Specific Support (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat¹³. In terms of expenditures of each category out of the total SNA Programme expenditures during November 2011-June 2012, the largest part refers to Country Specific Support (60 percent, USD 9,715,103), followed by ISF (27 percent, USD 4,331,793). See Figure 4. The targeted support is illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 4: Proportion of expenditure of main Categories of Support.



¹³ In the report of the eighth Policy Board Meeting referred to as International Support Functions, Support to National REDD+ Efforts, and Secretariat.

Figure 5: Amount of targeted support (excluding backstopping) approved for each country. ^{14,15}

¹⁴ Requests registered by the UN-REDD Secretariat and forwarded to the agencies for decision on whether the requests can be met. Support to some of the listed countries was approved before process was fully established.

¹⁵ Incoming requests dated within the reporting period, 1 January – 30 June 2012). (Date of approval is in some cases outside the reporting period, e.g. with regard to Costa Rica).

Table 3: SNA Programme Financial Status (US\$)

The expenditure figures reported here are unofficial figures. Final official figures for 2012 will be made available in the official Consolidated Annual Report prepared by the Administrative Agent.

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Participating UN Organization	Budget	Cumulative Expenditures (1 November 2011- 30 June 2012)	Programme delivery (%)
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems	FAO	5,989,879	3,983,570	
	UNDP	295,000	275,645	
	UNEP	135,000	56,664	
	Total	6,419,879	4,315,878	67%
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation	FAO	1,035,000	626,912	
	UNDP	2,099,899	1,721,334	
	UNEP	-	-	
	Total	3,134,899	2,348,246	75%
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened	FAO	200,000	42,217	
	UNDP	1,996,101	991,426	
	UNEP	-	-	
	Total	2,169,101	1,033,643	47%
Outcome 4: IP, local communities, CSOs and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation	FAO	-	-	
	UNDP	1,564,394	1,,003,728	
	UNEP	270,000	159,499	
	Total	1,834,394	1,163,228	63%
Outcome 5: Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions	FAO	480,000	113,480	
	UNDP	1,351,984	660,813	
	UNEP	2,350,000	1,769,507	
	Total	4,181,984	2,543,799	61%
Outcome 6: REDD+ strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to green economies	FAO	-	-	
	UNDP	100,000	31,630	
	UNEP	2,416,327	1,112,182	
	Total	2,516,327	1,143,812	45%
Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels	FAO	442,500	346,996	
	UNDP	170,000	32,033	
	UNEP	392,264	266,179	
	Total	1,004,764	645,208	64%
Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies	Total (all agencies)	2,661,695	1,824,222	69%%
Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):	FAO	8,675,040	5,549,586	64%
	UNDP	8,317,341	5,208,963	63%
	UNEP	6,957,662	4,259,487	61%
Indirect support cost (7%) :		1,676,503	1,051,262	
Grand TOTAL:		25,626,546	16,069,298	63%

4. Financial Update of the Fund

Financial information, including official expenditure and interest figures for 2012 will be provided in May 2013 when the information is available, in the official 2012 Annual Consolidated Progress Report for the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

Table 4 shows the cumulative, sources and uses of funds at the Fund level. Through 30 June 2012, US\$ 92 million, or 77.97 per cent of the funds deposited have been transferred to Participating UN Organizations.

Table 4: Sources and Uses of Funds for the period ending 30 June 2012 (US\$)

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2011	January – June 2012	Total
Gross Donor Contribution	118,256,081	648,650	118,904,731
Fund Earned Interest	1,686,709		1,686,709
Interest Income received from Participating UN Organizations	230,893		230,893
Administrative Agent Fee	1,182,561	6,486	-1,189,047
Bank Charges			-2,,279
Funds Transferred to Participating UN Organizations	90,895,763	1,249,760	-92,145,523
Total Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent			27,485,484

4.1 Donor Contributions

Contributions increased in the first half of 2012 by US\$ 648,650 or EURO 500,000 with the contribution from the Government of Spain. Total deposits to the UN-REDD Programme were US\$ 118,904,731. Table 5 shows all amounts deposited by 30 June 2012.

Table 5: Total Donor Deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 30 June 2012 (US\$)

Donor Name	Prior Years up to 31 December 2011	January - June 2012	Grand Total
Norway	105,818,255	-	105,818,255
Denmark	8,076,988	-	8,076,988
Japan	3,046,138	-	3,046,138
Spain	1,3144,700	648,650	1,963,350
Grand Total	118,256,081	648,650	118,904,731