



Interim Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN-REDD Programme Fund

(REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT OF THE UN-
REDD PROGRAMME FUND FOR THE PERIOD THROUGH
31 DECEMBER 2011)

UN-REDD PROGRAMME EIGHTH POLICY
BOARD MEETING

25-26 March 2012

Asunción, Paraguay



In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board this document is printed in limited numbers 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. Most of the UN-REDD Programmes meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net.

UN-REDD Programme Fund

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Denmark



Japan



Norway



Spain

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANAFE	African Network for Agriculture, Agro-forestry and Natural Resources Education
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (Panama National Environmental Authority)
ASB	Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins
AusAID	The Australian Government's overseas aid program
AWP	Annual work plan
BAU	Business as usual
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BeRT	Benefits and Risks Tool
BMU	Ministry of Environment (Germany)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CCFU	Climate Change Facilitation Unit
CfRN	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
CIRAD	Agricultural Research for Development
CN-REDD	National Coordination for REDD (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
COICA	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
COONAPIP	Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (Panama National Organization of Indigenous Peoples)
COP17	Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (the Philippines)
DGG	UNDP Democratic Governance Group
DIAF	Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DRC)
DNPI	National Climate Change Council
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC	East Africa Community

ENRMMP	Environment and Natural Resources Management and Mainstreaming Programme (Zambia)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPI	Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FPDP	Forest Protection and Development Plans
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GEO FCT	Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ or GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
GLOBE International	Global Legislators Organization
GOFC-GOLD	Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics
GRIF	Guyana REDD Investment Fund
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
ILUA	Integrated Land Use Assessment
INFONA	Instituto Forestal Nacional
INPE	Brazil's National Institute for Space Research
ISGA	Interagency Support Group Annual Meeting
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MECNT	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DRC)
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office/UNDP
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
MoFor	Ministry of Forestry (Indonesia)
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Bolivia)
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MRV&M	Measurement, Reporting and Verification, and Monitoring

MTENR	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (Zambia)
NAFORMA	National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (the Philippines)
NEDA	National Economic and Development Agency (the Philippines)
NFC	National Forestry Council
NFI	National forest carbon inventory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NP	National Programme
NPD	National Programme Document
OCCD	Office of Climate Change and Development (Papua New Guinea)
PCM	Participatory Carbon Monitoring
PCMG	Programme Coordination and Management Group
PEB	Project Executive Board
PES	Payment for environmental services
PGA	Participatory Government Assessment
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD+ Strategy
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG GIS	Papua New Guinea Remote Sensing Centre
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REL	Reference Emission Level
RL	Reference Level
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RS	Remote sensing
R&D	Research and development
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community

STRI	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
STWG	Supportive Technical and Sub-Technical Working Groups
TCG	Thematic Coordination Groups
TIPNIS	Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Secure (Bolivia)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFA	United Nations Population Fund
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UN Woman	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VNFOREST	Vietnam Forest Administration
VPO	Vice President's Office

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.

Date of signature

Last signature on the National Programme Document.

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.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Interim Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) Programme Fund (or the Fund) is prepared by the inter-agency UN-REDD Secretariat, in collaboration with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. This interim consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2011 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of the programmes funded by UN-REDD, as well as the difficulties faced and contingency measures taken. Official financial expenditure figures and information on interest earned in 2011 will be provided by 31 May 2012, when the final consolidated report will be issued, per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Participating UN Organizations.

Progress Reports

This report is consolidated based on information contained in the individual programme narrative reports provided by the Participating UN Organizations. 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. All 2011 annual reports are available on the UN-REDD Website¹ or the MPTF Office GATEWAY², which provides real-time data on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to the Participating UN Organizations.

Report Structure

The report is presented in four sections. Section 1 provides a brief overview of the UN-REDD Programme Fund purpose, structure and approval process. Section 2 presents information on overall financial status of the fund. Section 3 highlights programme implementation for both national and global programmes, and Section 4 provides information on the financial performance of the fund.

The UN-REDD Programme

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. The UN-REDD Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of its three Participating UN Organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

¹ The UN-REDD Programme website is available on: www.un-redd.org

² The MPTF Office GATEWAY is available on: <http://mdtf.undp.org>

In 2011 the UN-REDD Programme was guided by the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 which was endorsed by the Policy Board in November 2010, as well as the UN-REDD Framework Document³. 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 31 December 2011, the UN-REDD Programme had 42 partner countries (Table 1-1). Fourteen of these have had their funding requests to support their National Programmes approved by the Policy Board: Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, 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.

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 UNFCCC and GEF, as well as the World Bank (representing the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)) are permanent observers. The MPTF Office is an ex-officio member of the Policy Board.

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

As recognized by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the **Coordination Group**'s 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** 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.

³ UN-REDD Programme Framework Document (20 June 2008)

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 and liaises with other REDD+ initiatives. The Secretariat provides leadership in strategic planning, and the development and management of reporting, monitoring and evaluation frameworks for the Programme, raising awareness of, and championing the UN-REDD Programme and providing vital information to external partners. The Secretariat also facilitates inter-agency collaboration and communication, to ensure the Programme is implemented effectively.

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

Programme Implementation

Throughout 2011, the UN-REDD Programme continued to make progress on implementation, through its National Programmes and the Global Programme. By December 2011, the UN-REDD Programme had 42 partner countries. Contributions to the UN-REDD Programme increased by US\$24 million, as a result of deposits made by the Government of Norway in the amount of US\$21 million and Japan, a new donor, in the amount of US\$3 million. As of 31 December 2011, total deposits were US\$118 million.

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved a funding allocation of US\$4 million each for Ecuador and Nigeria's National Programmes in March and October 2011 respectively. The UN-REDD Policy Board also adopted the document "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015" and its associated budget. Funds for year one were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations on 1 November 2011, following the Policy Board's approval of the first year's budget.

By the end of the reporting period, 14 countries had their **National Programmes** approved by the Policy Board. Of these, 13 countries had finalized and signed their National Programme Documents, received their first transfer of funds, and entered into inception and implementation. The National Programmes that were already in implementation reported varying levels of progress, from those which are reaching the end of their National Programme implementation cycles such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia and Viet Nam, to countries that are at the inception stage of their Programme, such as Ecuador. With respect to the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries through National Programmes, substantial efforts were devoted to supporting institutional strengthening and capacity development necessary for REDD+ readiness. The significance of this support is evident in the progress on REDD+ readiness made by DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam: DRC aims to complete the readiness phase to the highest quality standards by December 2012; Viet Nam by completing its MRV framework complemented by extensive capacity building activities and piloting FPIC; and Indonesia by developing the National REDD Strategy and an FPIC policy recommendation.

Regarding the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries through the **Global Programme**, there was progress on all seven outcomes of the Programme and some noticeable achievements can be highlighted. The advance in the UN-REDD Programme support to MRV and monitoring systems was remarkable and two countries, Democratic Republic of Congo and Papua New Guinea, launched their monitoring systems developed in collaboration with the Brazilian National Institute of Space Research (INPE), a successful case of South-South cooperation. Progress has also been made in the development of guidelines for stakeholder engagement and for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which had their drafts submitted to public consultations. The development of tools and guidance to enhance multiple benefits of REDD+ also achieved some important landmarks such as guidance (with GIS tool) for mapping multiple benefits and the development of a draft set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC), together with an accompanying Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT). At the country and regional level the Global Programme has also strengthened its support to countries on the benefit sharing, programming on anti-corruption issues and transformation to the green economy.

The UN-REDD Programme continues to strengthen its **partnerships** and is working in close cooperation with other REDD+ initiatives and institutions notably with the FCPF, FIP, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Congo Basin Forest Fund.

Accountability and Transparency

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY—a 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 published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY⁴ which provides easy access to nearly 7,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme 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 website⁵ with up-to-date information on the activities of the Programme.

⁴ The MPTF Office GATEWAY is available on: <http://mdtf.undp.org>

⁵ The UN-REDD Programme website is available on: www.un-redd.org

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.⁶

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

The 2011 Interim Annual Progress Report highlights the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011. It has been prepared by the inter-agency UN-REDD Secretariat, in collaboration with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. 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 2011 will be provided by 31 May 2012, when the final consolidated report will be issued, per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Participating UN Organizations.

1.1 Programme Strategy and Countries

In 2011 the UN-REDD Programme was guided by the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 which was endorsed by the Policy Board in November 2010, as well as the UN-REDD Framework Document⁷. 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 31 December 2011, the UN-REDD Programme had 42 partner countries (Table 1-1). Fourteen of these have had their funding requests to support their National Programmes approved by the Policy Board: Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea (PNG),

⁶ UNFCCC Decisions 1/CP.13; 2/CP.13 and 4/CP.15

⁷ UN-REDD Framework Document (20 June 2008)

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

Table 1–1: List of UN-REDD Programme partner countries, 31 December 2011 (42 countries in total)

Africa (15)	Asia-Pacific (13)	Latin America and the Caribbean (14)
Benin	Bangladesh	Argentina
Cameroon	Bhutan	Bolivia*
Central African Republic	Cambodia*	Chile
Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia*	Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Mongolia	Costa Rica
Ethiopia	Myanmar	Ecuador*
Gabon	Nepal	Guatemala
Ghana	Pakistan	Guyana
Kenya	Papua New Guinea*	Honduras
Nigeria*	Philippines*	Mexico
Republic of Congo	Solomon Islands*	Panama*
South Sudan	Sri Lanka	Paraguay*
Sudan	Viet Nam*	Peru
Tanzania*		Suriname
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 UNFCCC and GEF, as well as the World Bank (representing the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)) are permanent observers. The MPTF Office is an ex-officio member of the Policy Board.

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move towards a low carbon economy by transforming the forest sector through analysis, scenario development and assessment of options for investments.

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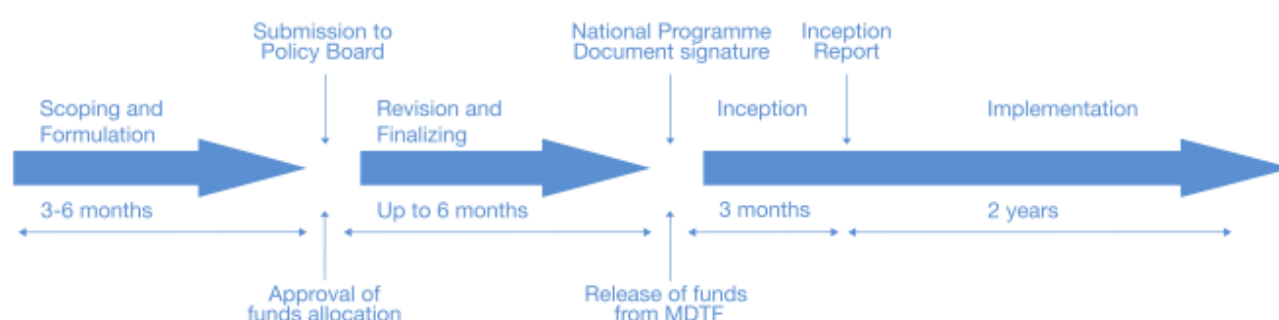
The **UN-REDD Programme Secretariat** is located in Geneva, Switzerland and is an inter-agency unit of the three Participating UN Organizations. Among other things, the Secretariat supports the Policy Board by organizing meetings, producing reports and monitoring implementation of Policy Board decisions.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

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

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. 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.

Chart One: National Programme Cycle⁸



1.4 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 GATEWAY⁹ 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 Programme¹⁰.

⁸ Timelines on the National Programme Cycle are currently under revision and will be adjusted based on lessons learned from the Programme’s implementation.

⁹ The MPTF Office GATEWAY is available on: <http://mdtf.undp.org>

¹⁰ The UN-REDD Programme website is available on: www.un-redd.org

2. Overall Funding Status

2.1 Contributions

In 2011 contributions to the UN-REDD Programme increased by US\$24 million. Contributing donors include the Government of Norway depositing USD\$21 million and a new donor, Japan depositing US\$3 million. As of 31 December 2011, total deposits were US\$118 million.

The Policy Board approved allocations of US\$32 million to two National Programmes and the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015” bringing the total amount allocated to US\$108 million.

2.2 Approved Programmes

The Policy Board met twice in 2011. At the sixth meeting of the Policy Board in Da Lat, Viet Nam, it approved an allocation of US\$4 million to the Ecuador National Programme and at the seventh meeting of the Policy Board in Berlin, Germany, the Policy Board approved an allocation of US\$4 million to the Nigeria National Programme, and US\$24 million for the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015”. As of 31 December 2011, total allocations were US\$108 million, and of this amount, US\$90.8 million were transferred to Programmes where all documentation was finalized. Section 4 of this report provides additional information on financial status.

Ecuador had its National Programme approved by the Policy Board in March 2011 and received their funds at the end of the reporting period. Progress on the Ecuador National Programme is reported in Section 3 which describes National Programmes that have started implementing programmes. Nigeria had its National Programme funding allocation requests approved by the Policy Board In October 2011 but has not yet received funds. A description of the Nigeria National Programme is 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.

3 Implementation Status

3.1 National Programmes

As of 31 December 2011, thirteen countries have received funds and entered into the inception and implementation phase with their National Programmes. These are Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of

the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

3.1.1 Bolivia National Programme

Bolivia received an approval of US\$4,708,000 from the Policy Board in March 2010 for its full National Programme, and US\$1,216,055 was transferred on 3 December 2010. The programme duration is 36 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$54,911 (Table 3-1).

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

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	1,819,000	515,205	18,503
UNDP	2,889,000	700,850	36,408
UNEP* (797,000 administered by UNDP)	*	*	*
TOTAL	4,708,000	1,216,055	54,911

* Per the Policy Board Submission, UNEP's allocation of US\$797,000 has been distributed to UNDP. UNEP's allocation is being administratively managed by the UNDP Country Office in Bolivia. UNEP, in agreement with the Government, designs the activities funded by the MDTF and retains technical supervision. UNDP implements those activities on behalf of UNEP.

The objective of Bolivia's National Programme is to support Bolivia in ensuring national REDD+ readiness. The three main outcomes are: 1) Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests; 2) Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities; and 3) Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and civil society. As few achievements were reported in 2011 a summarized monitoring framework has not been included in the consolidated report. The full monitoring framework with indicators and targets is available in Annex 1.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 1):

Programme activities were expected to initiate during the first quarter of 2011. However, the process of registering the programme funds in the national budget caused significant delay in project start up.

In August/September 2011 programme staff was hired and the inception workshop was re-scheduled for September. However due to national-level social unrest (for Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Secure, TIPNIS conflict) the inception workshop was postponed.

Another important obstacle to the implementation of the programme's activities during 2011 has been Bolivia's official position on REDD+ in the international climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC and a demand from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), who is responsible for the negotiations, to align the National

Programme Document to the official position. This led to a paralysis of the programme activities from September onwards and a request from the designated focal point from Bolivia to the seventh UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in October to reformulate the NPD. The UN-REDD secretariat requested therefore Bolivia to submit the NPD with the changes highlighted, including budget implications, to the UN-REDD Secretariat by 31 December, 2011. The Secretariat recommended that Programme activities be put on hold until the assessment of this proposed reformulation is conducted and guidance on the next steps has been communicated. The Participating UN Organizations at various occasions stressed the need to put programme activities on hold and not initiate any new activities while reformulation of the NPD is undergoing. On 30 December the Vice-minister of Environment, Ms Cynthia Silva, sent a letter to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat indicating that considering the progress made at Durban on the REDD+ negotiations Bolivia states their intention to maintain the National Programme as approved by the UN-REDD Policy Board.

The delay in starting up the programme implementation and its current stand-by due to the request of reformulation of the programme, means that the expected progress on outcomes and outputs for 2011 has not been achieved. During the last quarter of the year where a functioning UN-REDD Project Management Unit has been in place, project staff has mainly been working on the preparation of the reformulation of the NPD. Changes in personnel in combination with other factors described above, has not allowed the team to work effectively and advance in the implementation of the National Programme. Numerous meetings with high-level authorities from MRE and the Vice Ministry of Environment have been held after the seventh UN-REDD Policy Board meeting, to identify ways forward.

The Participating UN Organizations, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator in Bolivia, will continue to support the process of implementing the NPD and work on ensuring its sustainability during the implementation.

3.1.2 Cambodia National Programme

Cambodia received an approval of US\$3,001,350 million from the Policy Board in March 2011 for its full National Programme, and US\$3,001,350 million was transferred on 10 August 2011. The programme duration is 24 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$158,491 (Table 3-2).

Table 3–2: Cambodia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December2011
FAO	1,300,050	1,300,050	0
UNDP	1,551,500	1,551,500	158,491
UNEP	149,800	149,800	0
TOTAL	3,001,350	3,001,350	158,491

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: FAO (US\$30,000) and UNDP (US\$900,000).

The objective of the Cambodia UN REDD National Programme is to —support Cambodia to be ready for REDD+ Implementation, including development of necessary institutions, policies and capacity. In order to secure this objective four outcomes will be pursued: 1) Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles; 2) Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework; 3) Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at subnational levels; and 4) Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 2):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹¹ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
<u>Outcome 1:</u> Effective National Management of the REDD+ Readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the Roadmap principles	• An inception workshop was held to launch the programme, 17 November 2011. The event provided an opportunity for stakeholders to gain information on the Programme and to discuss and provide feedback on the proposed structures for stakeholder engagement during the inception workshop. • The establishment of the Programme Management Unit has started and several key staff has been recruited. Work has also commenced on forming the Programme Executive Board with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment. • The Cambodia Government, UNDP and FAO have held seven informal meetings to discuss the establishment of the National Programme. • Conducted two consultation meetings with Civil Society Organizations (CSO). CSOs agreed to be in advisory committee and they came to conclusion that by March 2012, they would come up with representative to sit in advisory committee.
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework	• No reported achievements in 2011.
<u>Outcome 3:</u> Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels	• National REDD+ pilot project guidelines were developed and two demonstration projects have submitted proposals and received funds to support progress towards project completion.
<u>Outcome 4:</u> Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation	• The MRV/REL technical team is under development, and will commence regular meetings as soon as the focal points from the relevant government institutions to participate in the group have been nominated. • One MRV/REL training has been organized. • Template for database and data entry for the National Forest Inventory to develop emission and removal factors for REDD+ related activities has been developed.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 2):

Implementing the UN-REDD Programme in Cambodia is complex due to the equal involvement of two Ministries (and three Agencies within those Ministries). For this reason, there have been lengthy negotiations regarding implementation arrangements, and the programme remains within its inception phase. Important steps have

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

been taken with strong government engagement to establish the management and governance bodies and the inception workshop provided an important showcase to launch the programme and increase awareness. These steps have highlighted the Government and other stakeholders' commitment to the process as well.

Time is being taken to establish the Taskforce, the Project Executive Board (PEB) and Taskforce Secretariat (PMU) in close consultation with all government agencies involved. This process is intended to support longer term ownership of the programme across government agencies and facilitate future decision making on key cross cutting issues. Considerable work has been done to meet with and engage these staff during this development and inception phase and to ensure that they have a clear understanding of how the programme is developing. Building the capacity of the management and governance structures to both manage the programme and provide technical input will remain a focus for early 2012. Initial capacity building plans for financial management as well as procurement will be critical to the smooth running of operations, with more REDD+ specific training being important to build understanding of the broader programme objectives particularly within more senior government officials.

The difficulties identified do not represent a significant challenge to success of the programme but represent a need to move in a more measured way than when operating with one implementing partner and multiple supporting agencies. The presence of two main implementing partners requires a greater level of consultation and discussion on key decisions as well as tailored operating procedures. The two implementing partners within Cambodia have differing capacities within specific areas and as such different training plans and other tailored support is required. Both implementing partners are, however, essential to the effective development of an approach to REDD+, as they are responsible for the different areas of the national forest estate.

3.1.3 Democratic Republic of the Congo National Programme

Democratic Republic of the Congo received US\$1,883,200 in June 2009 for its Initial National Programme. In March 2010, the Policy Board approved an additional allocation of US\$5,500,000 for a full National Programme, and these funds were transferred in November 2010. The programme duration for the additional allocation is 30 months. The total budget and amount transferred as of 31 December 2011 was US\$7,383,200. Total disbursements, since inception, as of 31 December 2011 were US\$3,874,335 (Table 3-3).

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

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	2,926,450	2,926,450	809,348
UNDP	3,110,690	3,110,690	2,437,273
UNEP	1,346,060	1,346,060	627,714
TOTAL	7,383,200	7,383,200	3,874,335

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: FIP/Banque Mondiale (US\$60,000,000), CBFF/BAD (US\$27,000,000), FCPF/Banque Mondiale (US\$3,600,000) and WWF/Ci/Forest Trends (US\$150,000).

The initial UN-REDD Programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo aimed to put in place the enabling conditions for a REDD strategy, and achieved its objectives of: 1) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; 2) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process; and 3) to lay the technical foundations for REDD. The objectives of the full National Programme which was approved in March 2010 are: 1) A national REDD+ strategy in the 2030 horizon is constructed in a participatory manner and is ready to take off; 2) An institutional framework for REDD+ implementation is crafted and ready in 2013 on an interim basis; and 3) A comprehensive MRV system for REDD+ is built and operational.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 3):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹² in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
<u>Outcome 1:</u> A national REDD+ strategy in the 2030 horizon is constructed in a participatory manner and is ready to take off.	• Support provided to DRC ensuring full funding for the National Readiness Plan, revaluated at US\$28.5 millions. Several other sources of joint financing have been found at this time, outside the UN-REDD Programme and with the support thereof, about US\$4 million, still other sources are currently under negotiation, in particular an additional \$9M plan prepared in 2011. • The National and Inter-Ministerial Committees are at work and progressively ramping up , with ten statutory meetings in 2011, a one-week training seminar in May 2011, as well as numerous information meetings. • Several information, education and communication tools have been produced and are used in general awareness-raising campaigns, including short TV and radio plays, as well as articles in the press. • The REDD University was very successful and in 2011 it trained 800 people over 10 days with a knowledge test at the end. • Training and information sessions covering ten days in 2011 have been organised for the National and Inter-Ministerial committees. • Workshops are held regularly in Kinshasa and in the provinces, involving and bringing together stakeholders, such as the one week of training in North Kivu in September 2011. • Three submissions were made by DRC with the other countries of the Congo Basin under the UNFCCC and participated actively in COP17 in Durban, South Africa, with two national side events on 12 November and 5 December 2011. • Past experience and lessons learned in fighting deforestation have been reviewed and various studies on the causes of deforestation have been finalised, intensive consultation has been completed and the national consensus report, prepared by FAO, was validated during a workshop, 16 November 2011. • Strategic REDD+ options were identified through an initial study (November 2009). The November 2010 workshop (160 people) identified 30 sectoral and crosscutting options. 30 Thematic Coordination Groups (TCG) were created in January 2011, with 400 participants representing all stakeholders including 17 ministers, to build up proposals for strategic responses

¹² Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	to the previously identified sectoral and crosscutting issues. The TCG had more than 300 working meetings in 2011. Supporting these groups is a high level core of experts who help analyse strategic options and develop investment plans. • Beyond expectations, there are ongoing efforts to make REDD operational and to start the investment phase as quickly as possible, including: Preparation and in-the-field launch of seven integrated pilot projects (US\$27 million financed by the Congo Basin Forest Fund); upstream programme preparation; and preparation of the national Forest Investment Programme (FIP) Strategy (DRC has been selected by FIP and the investment plan was validated in June 2011). A high level dialogue was also started in 2011 to mobilize top policy makers in the DRC and their financial partners towards the launch of the REDD+ investments phase. The high-level Forum on forests and climate change for sustainable development held in Kinshasa in October 2011 saw an unprecedented participation of Congolese ministers and international partners (UNEP's Executive Director A. Steiner gave a keynote speech) embracing the view that DRC has an opportunity to use REDD+ reforms and investments to shift its development trajectory towards more equitable and greener economic growth. • Work of a more political nature involving harmonisation and the definition of a long-term development vision was launched in 2011 in order to include the REDD+ process in DRC in the ambitious programme of reforms and investment for green development, and to raise visibility with policy-makers to garner necessary support for the investment phase to follow. In partnership with the Ministry of Planning and with the TCGs, a workshop, with 90 participants held 17-18 November 2011, resulted in the definition of four prospective storylines for the country's development and has laid the groundwork for modelling to be carried out in 2012.
Outcome 2: An institutional framework for REDD+ implementation is crafted and ready in 2013 on an interim basis.	• A diagnosis study will draw on the various activities underway in related areas: A national workshop fuelled a discussion on REDD+ benefit sharing, held in January 2011, and a meeting of national and international experts, held in July 2011, helped frame the options. An ongoing mission that started in November 2011 is finalising the "option paper" which shall be part of the implementation framework. • A REDD+ project accreditation process has been outlined with the legal services of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Tourism (MECNT) and validated by the National REDD Committee in June 2011. The Ministerial Order and the accompanying manual have been drafted in November 2011 and are now awaiting the Minister's signature. The order refers to a registry that will enable monitoring of all the phases of each project in a transparent manner. This registry will also allow consolidation of data on REDD+ projects and initiatives in DRC, including data on standard compliance and follow-up and on the impact on co-benefits. • Two exemplary studies on political economy, good governance and preventing corruption in REDD+ programmes were carried out in 2011 and provide useful information for work in related areas, such as implementation framework, standards, accreditation process and registry. • A workshop resulted in the definition of the main course to follow for a future national REDD+ fund in October 2010 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for a preparatory mission concerning fund "targets" have been published. The Minister has instructed the UNDP to establish a transitional multi-donor fund in December 2011 following the initial proposal for ToR) in June 2011 currently under consideration. • Recruitment of a consortium for the SESA study was finalised in December 2011. The study will be based on preliminary, participatory work on national standards, carried out by national civil society organizations. An eight-month mission led to the establishment of V2 national standards, tapping into civil society expertise, intensive consultations in six provinces, an initial mission for testing V1 standards in June and July 2011, a workshop with national and international experts in July 2011, study missions to Brazil and Ecuador and an information workshop on 21 November 2011.
Outcome 3:	• A plan for the implementation of the phase two carbon MRV system has been designed and is

A comprehensive MRV system for REDD+ is built and operational.	currently being implemented. The DRC became the first "phase two compliant" country in December 2011 when it unveiled its national forest monitoring system during the COP17 in Durban, South Africa. • The laboratory for the SSTS and the NFI is in preparation. Materials have been provided to the Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DIAF). Several training seminars for senior executives from the public and private sectors have been held, such as five technicians from the DIAF benefited from training on the use and development of the TerraCongo platform in Brazil and Rome in 2011. A preparatory plan and a first draft of NFI methodology, in coordination with all partners, are now being consolidated with a multi-stakeholder meeting held in April 2011. • Detailed planning of each of the MRV components, GHG-I, NFI and SSTS, has been finalised with the Directorate for Sustainable Development and DIAF in 2011. • Two framework documents are now in the final drafting stages: (i) Summary document on Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting and Verification systems in the implementation of the REDD+ mechanisms and (ii) a roadmap on activities and risks for MRV components. • The record of data from 1990-2000-2005-2010 has been published and helps advance on different components, even if these data are not "compliant". • The MRV system of risks and multiple benefits is connected to the work on the implementation framework and a socio-environmental expert has been recruited to work within the National Coordination for REDD (CN-REDD). Data collection is underway with household surveys, standards testing, collaboration with pilot projects integrated in REDD, registry, preliminary mapping of multiple benefits. The National Institute of Statistics and the Congolese Environmental Study Group are involved in this work. The framework law on the Environment was enacted in July 2011 and provides for the establishment of the National Environment Agency to carry out data consolidation and the full rollout of the MRV system in 2012.
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Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 3):

The programme was implemented at a steady pace throughout 2011, and the national REDD+ process moved closer to attaining programme objectives. The process requires quick reactions and flexibility, as well as adaptive management so the opportunities may be seized as they arise and challenges met as they emerge. Some components of the work programme are quite advanced and progressed substantially in 2011. In particular, the foundations for the REDD+ Strategy are well established; work on standards and social and environmental safeguards is satisfactory; the implementation framework is being built up; and the first Satellite Land Monitoring System is in place. Other components have slightly fallen behind, notably regarding information and capacity building at the base (provinces and local level), but organisational and financial adjustments have been made in order to ensure advancement in these areas in 2012. Overall, the country is well on target for completing the readiness phase by 31 December 2012, with ambitious quality goals.

The sustainability of the programme basically depends on the constancy of political commitment, national ownership and capacity building for implementation, and on the financial support of international partners. As of the end of 2011, the programme is clearly sustainable on the political level and in regard to the country's commitment, as well as to the in-depth dialogue and consensus building with national stakeholders. Work underway has marked significant progress and created momentum for further investments by institutions that are coming on board progressively. Nonetheless, the process must face up to the uncertainties linked to the management of three key factors for success: (i) The support of the President of the Republic and the key Ministers, as well as of National and Inter-Ministerial Committees that contribute to strengthening political

commitment, remains tenuous; (ii) Efforts to build capacities have also increased, and further associated needs have emerged for the future; and (iii) Signals received from international partners are not as strong or as determined as we would wish, and are as yet insufficient to ensure the next stages of the REDD+ process in the DRC as it has yet to translate into fully-fledged commitments.

The DRC is facing several internal and external risks, including: (i) The lack of absorption capacity, lack of 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; (ii) Disagreement between the government and the programme agencies on the matter of direct execution, linked with weak general governance in the country, the risks of corruption and bad management of funds, which may lead to low efficiency of financing, obstacles to implementation or even loss of donor confidence; and (iii) risk of disruption during the post-electoral period, leading to a slow-down of activities or even degradation of prior results. Contingency measures have been implemented to reduce these risks, including: (i) ensuring the prior validation of all expenditures by the national stakeholder, by becoming more transparent in financial management and by working with the administration to define the gradual dissemination of responsibilities linked to the management of the REDD+ processes; and (ii) the CN-REDD is following up on its efforts to bring REDD funds to the field thus giving stakeholders involved in the process a credible prospective view and keeping to a swift and steady pace of preparation.

3.1.4 Ecuador National Programme

Ecuador received an approval of US\$4,000,000 from the Policy Board in March 2011 for its National Programme, and funds were transferred in November 2011 (Table 3-4). The programme duration is 24 months. As funds were transferred at the end of 2011, Ecuador National Programme achievements will be included in the next reporting period.

Table 3–4: Ecuador National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	1,576,058	1,576,058	-
UNDP	1,575,538	1,575,538	-
UNEP	848,404	848,404	-
TOTAL	4,000,000	4,000,000	-

The Ecuador National Programme aims to support Ecuador in the preparation phase of the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. To that end, the National Programme will support specific activities within the National REDD+ Strategy framework as part of the country's preparation phase. These activities are connected to the technical and financial cooperation programs with the German Government, which also seek to contribute to the preparation phase for REDD+ implementation. The Ecuador National Programme sets forth six outcomes: 1) The design and implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System; 2) National implementation of a REDD+

consultation process involving civil society, Indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio peoples and communes; 3) Development of policies and instruments for the implementation of REDD+; 4) Development of the operational framework for the implementation of REDD+; 5) Ensuring multiple environmental and social benefits; and 6) Design and implementation of a benefit-sharing system.

3.1.5 Indonesia National Programme

Indonesia received an approval of US\$5,644,250 from the Policy Board in March 2009 for its full National Programme, and funds were transferred in January 2010. The programme duration is 36 months. An extension until June 2012 has been requested. Reported disbursements as of 31 December 2011 were US\$3,272,469 (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5: Indonesia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	568,767
UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	2,118,529
UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	585,173
TOTAL	5,644,250	5,644,250	3,272,469

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: UNDP (US\$240,000).

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

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 4):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹³ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level	- Policy Recommendation on FPIC Principles at national and provincial levels was submitted to UKP4/Satgas REDD+ in February 2011, in collaboration with the National Forestry Council/DKN. - Central Sulawesi Governor Decree on the establishment of Provincial REDD+ Working Group was issued in February 2011. - Forest Industry-Based Forestry Development Road Map and the National Park-based Forestry Development Road Map, both through multi-stakeholder consultation processes, were presented

¹³ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	to the Government in June 2011. • Three national consultations on FPIC policy on the Forest Industry based Forestry Development Road Map and the National Park based Forestry Development Road Map has been held in Yogyakarta, Samarinda, Jakarta attended by 200 experts, January to March 2011. • Several workshops were held on lessons learned, including: A joint workshops with DNPI, in March 2011 in Bandung, and workshops on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) policy recommendation with Central Sulawesi NGOs and Central Sulawesi Customary/Adat communities in January and February 2011 in Sigi and Donggala. • Dissemination of progress on Demonstration Activities was conducted to multi-stakeholders at national level including the national parliament. • Provided support for the National Climate Change Council (DNPI) in organizing the Indonesia Carbon Update, and the First Asia Carbon Update. • Several activities have taken place to communicate the results of the Programme, including: (i) Published articles about REDD+ and UN-REDD issues by national and local newspapers as well as broadcasting through a national television and province television, as a result of capacity building for journalists in April 2011, and a media gathering in collaborated with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group in February 2011; (ii) establishment of the UN-REDD Website¹⁴ in December 2011; (iii) Facilitated a meeting and conducted a panel discussion with the head of the Indonesia's delegation team and the high level decision makers from the Ministry of Forestry for COP 17 in Durban in November/December 2011; and (iv) Early awareness-raising on climate change and REDD+ issues to the district forestry offices in the Central Sulawesi province in November 2011. • Published and distributed several communication materials, including: (i) Results from the Cancun Conference; (ii) National REDD+ Strategy draft; (iii) UN-REDD quarterly Newsletters; (iv) 10 'fast facts' (fact sheets) developed and distributed at Forestry conference; (iv) lessons Learned from National REDD+ Strategy process; and (v) promotional materials of UN-REDD for national and international exhibitions.
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a Reference Emissions Level, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and fair payment systems based on the national REDD+ architecture	• Recommendations have been made on National REDD+ Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan to the REDD+ Task Force and other government institutions. • Trained 33 participants from provincial government, forestry province, NGOs, CSOs, Universities on Basic Remote Sensing in Central Sulawesi in June/July 2011. • Enhanced REDD+ understanding and collaboration through a MRV workshop for universities, focused on universities from eastern Indonesia, in September 2011 in Palu. • Initial historical emission levels for LULUCF for Central Sulawesi developed was developed in October 2010 and discussions on Reference Emissions Levels/Reference Levels was initiated through a Focus Groups Discussion in September 2010. Options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level has been under development since September 2011 • Compiled and analyzed information on existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems, and payments for environmental services (PES) and their implication on REDD+ in Indonesia and abroad between December 2010 and March 2011. • Compiled funding and fiscal transfer systems that currently exist in Indonesia between March and July 2011. • A UNEP-WCMC scoping mission was conducted in March 2011 and a preliminary action plan on data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria agreed upon. • UNEP-WCMC trained four Indonesian colleagues from MoFor, BPKH Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and Tadulako University on understanding and mapping potential multiple benefits from REDD+, including carbon stocks in July 2011. Planning was undertaken for the Priority Setting

¹⁴ Indonesia National Programme Website: <http://un-redd.or.id/>

	Toolkit during this working session and in subsequent missions to Sulawesi. • Work is ongoing on the Priority Setting Toolkit, which will include finalised maps and associated guidance.
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels	• The Working Group in Central Sulawesi, established with stakeholder consultations, was established in February 2011, and work has been going on to disseminate information to the group on climate change and REDD+ throughout the year. The Group's members participated at the "Training of Trainers" event organized by Conservation International and University of Indonesia on Climate Change and REDD+, in May 2011. • Several initiatives to empower stakeholders were supported, including: (i) A Central Sulawesi Media Gathering to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme in February 2011; (ii) Local participation in regional discussion on post-Cancun organized by the Centre for People and Forest and FAO at Bangkok, in February 2011; (iii) The participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC at Jakarta, in April 2011; The participation of Central Sulawesi Government in the Durban COP 17 side event; (iv) initial scoping mission for capacity need assessment for Central Sulawesi, November 2011; and (v) promoted the understanding on the issues of climate change, REDD+, and UN-REDD for the District forestry office. • Five UN-REDD pilot districts have been selected (Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Toli-Toli, and Tojo Una-Una). • A set of guidelines on FPIC implementation has been developed and locations for FPIC Pilot activities have been selected (KPH Dampelas Tinombo and Lore Lindu National Park which are located at Donggala, Sigi and Parigi districts). • Training was provided for the Ministry of Forestry staff on opportunity cost analyses for REDD+, June 2011, in Bangkok, Thailand. • A template for district baseline information for spatial planning activity was developed in November 2011.
Cross cutting issues:	<u>Gender:</u> • Training on gender issues has been conducted to mainstream gender into the National Programme, facilitated by UN Women. • Gender specific indicators and relevant activities developed and have been integrated in the Indonesia National Programme work plan. <u>Governance:</u> • The Indonesia National Programme collaboration to develop the Participatory Governance Assessment supported by the Global Programme. The Indonesia National Programme provides in kind contribution technical support to the development of the Assessment Criteria. Central Sulawesi is one of the assessment locations, and the Indonesia National Programme is providing extra support in this province.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 4):

The Indonesia National Programme showed good overall progress although some activities took longer than expected. This has some impact on other activities that were scheduled in sequence. However, it does not have to affect the overall targets. The Programme has applied two approaches to ensure sustainability: (i) increasing the sense of ownership by stakeholders through the process of building multi-stakeholder consensus; and (ii) collaborating with relevant institutions that are officially leading the implementation of REDD+. The development of the National REDD+ Strategy, the FPIC Policy Recommendation, the National REDD+ Framework, the National Forest Inventory Re-design and the Forestry MRV Roadmap are the examples where the outputs will continue to have an effect beyond the UN-REDD National Programme. A similar approach has also been

applied at the province level. Other measures to ensure the sustainability include facilitating the link between the activities at the provincial level and the national level, such as the Provincial REDD+ Strategy with the National REDD+ Strategy, and Province Action Plan for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Reduction draft with the National Action Plan of the GHG reduction. In addition, the Programme is working closely with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group, ensuring it is well informed on REDD+ dynamics at national and international levels.

With the end of Programme in sight, there is concern about the continuation of the Provincial REDD+ Working Group and the lack of long-term institutional mechanism in the province. Based on the initial scoping mission by the capacity development expert, the UN-REDD Programme will support the establishment of a longer term institutional mechanism for brokering the supply and demand sides of REDD+ knowledge and learning initiatives in Central Sulawesi as well as a knowledge platform made up of existing organizations and institutions, with a view towards long term sustainability after the closing of the program in mid-2012.

The dynamic REDD+ negotiations at international level and debates related with REDD+ issues in Indonesia as well as the disparity in the level of understanding on REDD+ issues across the ministry has proven a challenge for the Indonesia National Programme. Implementing UN-REDD activities by strengthening stakeholders' capacity in REDD+ issues required various approaches to assist them reaching consensus, including the pilot district selection and other REDD+ issues in Indonesia. Related to this the question of how to increase ownership or ensure the sustainability of the program has been a challenge faced by the programme. In addition, coordinating with REDD+ Task Force has been challenging. The Task Force was not operational from June to September 2011, because no decree had been issued to continue the Task Force after the initial end-date until September. The Programme has been trying to reach out and collaborate with the Task Force, but the response has not been met with expectations.

3.1.6 Panama National Programme

The Panama National Programme of US\$5,300,000 was approved by the Policy Board in October 2009, and funds were transferred in December 2010. The programme duration is 36 months. Total reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$367,335 (Table 3-6).

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

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	2,189,000	845,300	59,585
UNDP	2,067,350	906,290	105,551
UNEP	1,043,650	418,370	202,199
TOTAL	5,300,000	2,169,960	367,335

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

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 5):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹⁵ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD+ Programme in Panama	• A report on the legal issues associated to a REDD+ Programme has been completed and circulated to different stakeholders, which discussed its findings and their implications for the establishment of a REDD+ program. Stakeholders agreed to pursue a second phase of this work to explore the feasibility of using existing elements of the legal and normative code to distribute benefits and incentives in a REDD+ program. • As part of designing a REDD+ Strategy, a working group consisting of local experts has been established on: (i) drivers of deforestation; (ii) analysis of impact of past and present policy on forest conservation and sustainable use, and (iii) costs of REDD+. By December 2011, the working group is already producing preliminary findings. The results of this work are also being used as inputs in the identification of future land use scenarios under conditions of business as usual (BAU) and REDD+. To this objective, the Programme has established a working group on scenario analysis to help local decision makers identify priority areas and policies for REDD+ taking into account not only the value of carbon payments but also the array of social and environmental benefits that forest conservation and sustainable use can provide. • During the reporting period, the Programme established the local expert teams for (i) drivers of deforestation; (ii) analysis of impact of past and present policy on forest conservation and sustainable use, and (iii) costs of REDD+. It established collaboration agreements with institutions for technical support, launched activities and produced preliminary results. • Key Programme staff has been recruited. • Strengthen sectoral, institutional, municipal and individual capacities on areas related to the first year of implementation of the REDD program, including: (i) A week-long training course on costs of REDD+; (ii) personnel from ANAM participated in the presentation of early actions in the Yucatan peninsula within the national REDD+ program of Mexico; (iii) workshop/training event on scenario analysis for the identification of options for REDD+; and (iv) approach and negotiations with COONAPIP to develop the indigenous consultation process and the strengthening of COONAPIP. Also, during this year, ANAM consolidated a UN-REDD management team, which is composed of ANAM staff, agencies and a representative from Coordinadora nacional de los pueblos indígenas de Panamá (COONAPIP).
Outcome 2: Technical capacity to monitor, measure, report and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	• The general structure of the national forest and carbon monitoring system has been defined and agreed upon with the following components: (i) a new forest and vegetation base map; (ii) a national forest inventory; (iii) a remote sensing based system for monitoring area and area changes of land use and forest types; and (iv) a national greenhouse gas inventory. • Procurement of satellite images for the new forest and vegetation map to be delivered early 2012, as well as GIS software and inventory equipment.

¹⁵ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	• Coordination has also been established with other organizations and institutions carrying out monitoring activities. One example is the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) that will carry out LIDAR mapping activities and where the national forest inventory sample plots will be used for calibration purposes. • On the identification of future deforestation scenarios under conditions of BAU and REDD+, a working group has been established on scenario analysis to help local decision makers identify most likely land use trajectories under different combinations of policy actions. Preliminary results have been produced.
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Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 5):

The implementation of the National Programme has advanced significantly during 2011 and if the pace is not only maintained but accelerated, expected results should be in the agreed timeframe of the project. The first six months of 2011 were invested in strengthening ownership by local actors, updating planning of activities, and establishing working teams. Several working sessions were held in order to obtain an agreed working plan for 2011. This work allowed the Programme to begin and accelerate implementation during the second half of the year. The Programme also invested efforts in planning activities for 2012, for example in the areas of MRV, public consultations and information dissemination. To ensure sustainability, the Panama National Programme concentrated efforts on increasing the ownership of REDD+ among critical partners within and outside the government through a combination of dialogue, capacity building and implementation of the Programme's components. The Programme plans to scale up these efforts considerably during 2012 and expand them to include other actors. Due to agenda conflicts the inception workshop had to be postponed after being re-scheduled three times.

The project coordinating unit has been instructed to reactivate and strengthen (with urgency) the REDD+ National Coordination Committee. This committee includes a number of government institutions and public organizations whose participation and inputs are key to the implementation of a REDD+ program in Panama. In addition, the Programme requires the formalization of its Project Steering Committee (PSC) to review activities and budgets of 2011 and those that are forthcoming for 2012. The PSC is expected to be called by Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panama (ANAM) during the month of January 2012 while the re-activation of the REDD+ National Coordination Committee is expected by end of January 2012.

3.1.7 Papua New Guinea National Programme

The Papua New Guinea (PNG) National Programme of US\$6,388,884 was approved by the Policy Board in November 2010 and transfers were made in June 2011. The Programme duration is 36 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$110,325 (Table 3-7).

Table 3–7: Papua New Guinea National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011 ¹⁶	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	4,520,750	1,666,889	68,799
UNDP	1,707,634	817,501	41,526
UNEP	160,500	107,000	0
TOTAL	6,388,884	2,591,390	110,325

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: UNDP CO PNG (US\$261,614).

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

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 6):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹⁷ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: Readiness management arrangements are in place.	- Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) was actively involved in conducting MRV and REDD+ Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings to ensure stakeholder engagement in the design of a National MRV and REDD+ Mechanism. The stakeholders are representatives from relevant public, private and civil society organizations. - With the assistance of UNDP as the Co-Secretariat for the Joint GoPNG and Development Partners Forum to facilitate and coordinate information sharing between OCCD and bilateral and multilateral donors. A roadmap of all DP climate change assistance to GoPNG through various government agencies has been produced and held in OCCD as a guide for coordination and avoid duplication among partners. This was further strengthened with a whole-of-government approach to advance the work of REDD in the country with two specific provincial government consultative workshops. - Completion and approval of GoPNG's National UN-REDD Programme Document. - The PNG National Programme Inception Workshop was held on 12 and 13 July 2011. This resulted in improved awareness amongst stakeholders on the purpose of PNG's Programme and agreement on the workplans and budgets.

¹⁶ For FAO and UNEP there is a slight discrepancy between the figures reported here and in the PNG National Programme Report (Annex 6) due to the reporting of indirect support cost.

¹⁷ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

Outcome 2: National MRV system is developed.	• With resources mobilized from AusAID to assist FAO, in collaboration with OCCD, a three-day MRV Planning Workshop was conducted in June 2011. The workshop helped stakeholders to understand what they have to do (develop a MRV Action Plan and a NFI Action Plan) and the timeframe to do it. • FAO assisted OCCD in the drafting of PNG's REDD+ Action Plan for Information, Monitoring and MRV in August 2011, to help government develop their MRV and NFI action Plans. • FAO coordinated a two-week training course in Belem, Brazil in September 2011, through collaboration with the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE), for six PNG GIS and remote sensing experts. The purpose of this training was capacity building on Brazil's TerraAmazon system, on which PNG's REDD+ web-GIS information and monitoring system is primarily based. PNG representatives learned how to source, download and process satellite imagery, write/alter the software and manage the online web-GIS interface. • FAO developed PNG's monitoring system in FAO headquarters between August and November 2011. • FAO coordinated training for the PNG operatives in FAO headquarter in Rome, in November 2011 • At the UNFCCC COP17 negotiations in November/December 2011, FAO supported the organization of a side event to present PNG's monitoring system to the international community. This included a demonstration of the operation of the REDD+ monitoring system by operators that had received training in Brazil. • A national forest carbon inventory (NFI) design workshop was planned to take place in October 2011, to be funded through a LoA between FAO and PNGFA. However due to a change in political circumstances FAO did not go ahead with the LoA due to the risk of non-completion – which would prevent any further LoAs being able to go ahead. GHG inventory activities have also been paused until there is further clarity of the political situation, after which LoAs will go ahead to fund activities. • FAO provided technical advice and capacity building on monitoring and MRV through a three-day workshop in June 2011. Further guidance on monitoring and MRV were delivered by FAO in July at the UN-REDD inception workshop and attendance and presentation at a meeting of the MRV Technical Working Group, coordinated by OCCD. • Recruitment of technical staff is underway.
Outcome 3: Support is given to the establishment of RELs and Reference Levels.	• No reported achievements in 2011.
Outcome 4: Monitoring of abatement concepts is supported.	• No reported achievements in 2011.
Outcome 5: Stakeholders are engaged in PNG's REDD+ readiness process.	• Contributions to the design of the first and second draft of the FPIC guidelines currently under review, as well as seeking feedback from various stakeholders on the second draft. • OCCD began trialing REDD awareness raising targeting government representatives at the provincial, district and local levels in Morobe and New Ireland Province. The REDD discussions were built into the overall OCCD provincial consultation efforts. In addition, road show targeting schools were very informative as shown during the International Year of the Forest celebrations, followed by Forestry Seminar entitled "Forestry in PNG: 40 years & Beyond".

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 6):

The UN-REDD PNG's National Programme is progressing slowly with regards to the Outcomes due to a slow recruitment process. The Government of PNG, under the guidance and technical support of McKinsey, set up

technical working groups including the MRV and REDD+ technical working groups (TWG). The MRV and REDD+ TWG comprised a range of stakeholders from government departments, NGOs, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral partners including the UN. However, the TWGs function more as consultative groups that receive information from OCCD and make comments on OCCD documents instead of being directly involved in the development of those documents. The civil society representatives of the TWGs argued that their representation in government-led TWG should be formalized with official letters or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed with clear Terms of Reference to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. Since the withdrawal of McKinsey's services in October 2011, OCCD's operational and technical capacity was reduced significantly, which affected regular consultative processes of the TWGs. Whilst inadequate capacity has affected effective communication and coordination of the UN-REDD National Programme implementation, UNDP trialed REDD awareness and education under the OCCD Provincial Consultation Approach in New Ireland and Morobe Provinces. To improve implementation in 2012, it is critical for OCCD to have clear internal plans and integrate into the UN-REDD National Programme Annual Work Plan and Budget to ensure effective delivery in a cost-effective way. Activities under the MRV outcome, lead by FAO, have to a large extent been undertaken successfully, though progress slowed from the middle of 2011 onwards on some fronts due to uncontrollable and unforeseen national circumstances.

Despite the emphasis highlighted in the Government planning frameworks, there is no clear plan or specific roadmap derived from the previous Climate Compatible Development Strategy from OCCD to advance work on the overall REDD+ readiness strategy. In its absence, few partners have proceeded with implementation of REDD activities guided by PNG's UN-REDD National Programme. There are also concerns about the sustainability of initiatives under the UN-REDD National Programme. Sustainability was at the center of the decision to use the prototype monitoring system the training of PNG GIS and remote sensing experts in Brazil, for them to become familiar with how to write the software and access imagery over the internet. These operatives gained specific expertise on the management of the system, as well as training on how to train further in-country operatives on the use of the system, thus planning for future long-term sustainability and regular updating of the system once it is operated from PNG.

Significant delays have been observed to advance the national REDD readiness activities, due to lack of in-country presence of two of the Participating UN Organizations, lack of clarity on the mandates of OCCD apart from coordinating climate change initiatives, and external difficulties including the current political instability, which has created conditions under which no government agency is able to take action on policy issues.

For internal capacity of the UNDP country office, the office has undertaken a capacity assessment and is planning to reorganize the office team to enhance the administrative and operational side of the programme delivery. In addition, OCCD has been requested to reconsider the stakeholder engagement approach to ensure that solid partnerships among Government, development partners and Civil Society are in place and contribute to achieving strategic and sustainable results for REDD+ readiness. In relation to the external difficulties, 2012 is national election year for the GoPNG hence implementation will be carefully monitored.

3.1.8 Paraguay National Programme

Paraguay received an approval of US\$4,720,001 million from the Policy Board in March 2010 for its full National Programme, and US\$4,720,001 was transferred on 9 August 2011. The programme duration is 36 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$48,964 (Table 3-8).

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

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	2,190,000	2,190,000	26,357
UNDP	1,490,001	1,490,001	14,158
UNEP	1,040,000	1,040,000	8,449
TOTAL	4,720,001	4,720,001	48,964

The objective of the Paraguay National Programme is to support the Government of Paraguay in its efforts to overcome the drivers of deforestation and degradation of forests, ensuring that the country is REDD-ready. To achieve the proposed objective the Programme will pursue the following three outcomes: 1) Improved institutional and technical capacity of Government and Civil Society organizations to manage REDD activities in Paraguay; 2) Capacity established to implement REDD at local level; 3) Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD for forest dependent communities, especially indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders in the country.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 7):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹⁸ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity of Government and Civil Society organizations to manage REDD activities in Paraguay.	• <i>Instituto Forestal Nacional</i> (INFONA) defined the structure and organization to complete the forest inventory, involving <i>Secretaría del Ambiente</i> (SEAM) and <i>Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas</i> (FAPI). • The design of the National Forest and Environmental Information System is available. • The National REDD+ technical team, consisting of INFONA, SEAM and FAPI, has been established and is fully functional. • A workshop was held in November 2011 with more than 70 participants from civil society, government, indigenous people organizations and academia. Reference scenarios and scenarios of deforestation concepts were introduced and discussed with participants and an initial scope of existing data was conducted. The workshop included presentation and discussions related to multiple benefits and opportunity costs and a preliminary prioritization of multiple benefits for Paraguay was conducted. • A mission by the UN-REDD Focal Point of FAO in Rome was organized 30 October and 12 November 2011, with the relevant staff of INFONA and SEAM informed about some issues

¹⁸ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	related with MRV, Carbon Inventory and Carbon Account. A working group was established. - Two workshops were held to build capacities on forest inventory, REDD+ costs, multiple benefits, as well as to present and discuss the concept of REDD+ with representatives of government agencies, civil society and the academic community, in October 2011. - SEAM, INFONA and FAPI participated in a regional training on REDD in Panama in October 2011.
Outcome 2: Capacity established to implement REDD at local level.	No achievements reported in 2011.
Outcome 3: Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD for forest dependent communities, especially indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders in the country.	A proposal has been prepared by FAPI on consultations with indigenous peoples. The proposal will be revised by <i>Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena</i> and serve as a basis for future consultation processes with indigenous peoples for REDD+.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 7):

During the inception phase of the National Programme, efforts have been focused on clarifying the governance arrangements of the program and finalize the necessary administrative and logistical issues to be ready to initiate the implementation of the programme, following the UN-REDD guidelines for the inception phase. The inception phase is currently finalizing and the initial activities are going to be implemented in 2012 according to an agreed and coordinated work plan. Several meetings have been held with the technical REDD+ team since August 2011 and an official inception meeting is going to be organized in 2012's first quarter to confirm the inception of the National Programme.

Due to the fact that the institutions (INFONA, SEAM and FAPI) that are part of the National Programme have limited time and human resources for the National Programme implementation and that there is no hired team so far to support its management, the decision making process has taken longer than expected and it has required additional efforts to keep a smooth communication and move forward with National Programme implementation. In this context, the National Programme parties have confirmed their technical team representatives and by the end of September 2011 they had established communication and decision making protocols for the programme execution. However, it was necessary to put these protocols in practice through activities regarding the programme execution within September and December 2011 in order to define their efficiency and applicability and to adjust the initial agreements. This caused a delay in initiating the Programme. A measured agreed to facilitate the future implementation of the program is the recruitment of additional staff to support SEAM, INFONA and FAPI during the implementation of the National Programme.

3.1.9 The Philippines National Programme

The Philippines received an approval of US\$500,000 from the Policy Board in November 2010 for its full National Programme, and US\$500,000 was transferred on 5 August 2011. The programme duration is 12 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$4,457 (Table 3-9).

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

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December2011
FAO	315,650	315,650	4,457
UNDP	162,950	162,950	0
UNEP	21,400	21,400	0
TOTAL	500,000	500,000	4,457

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: UNDP (US\$15,000).

The overall objective of the Philippines National Programme is “to increase capacity of forestland, protected areas and ancestral domains managers and support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities”. The objective will be secured through three outcomes: 1) REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process; 2) Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation; and 3) Capacity to establish reference baselines increased. As few achievements were reported in 2011 a summarized monitoring framework has not been included in the consolidated report. The full monitoring framework with indicators and targets is available in Annex 8.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 8):

The Inception Workshop was organized 13-14 October 2011, which included a variety of stakeholders from the civil society organizations (CSO), donor agencies and government offices like the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). CoDe REDD, a NGO composed of forest-based communities and civil society organizations actively participated in the discussions and influenced the drafting of the annual and quarterly work plans. The inception workshop was the culmination of several months of preparatory work undertaken by the Forest Management Bureau with support from the three Participating UN Organizations. During the workshop prospective institutional members of the Programme Executive Board were identified, completing the preparatory process in creating the Management Team for the UN-REDD Programme. The Programme Manager has been appointed and an offer for the Administrative and Finance Officer has already been made.

The UN-REDD Programme ended the year by completing important preconditions necessary for the full implementation of the Programme. This includes the establishment of a linkage with a National Coordination Network, orientation on the Financial Management System and formal arrangement with the three Participating UN Organizations on financial resources, in addition to establishing formal engagement and generation of support from a broad spectrum of government, private sector, donor, and civil society organizations representatives in alignment with the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (PNRPS).

To minimize potential difficulties in managing the Programme, the PMU has already started establishing a positive working relationship with various stakeholders, especially those that are in the decision-making chain.

This includes the leadership of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA), and the three Participating UN Organizations.

3.1.10 Solomon Islands National Programme

The Solomon Islands National Programme of US\$550,000 was approved by the Policy Board in November 2010 and transfers were made in June 2011. The programme duration is 18 months. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$6,128 (Table 3-10).

Table 3–10: Solomon Islands National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
UNDP*	550,000	550,000	6,128
TOTAL	550,000	550,000	6,128

*Funds implemented by UNDP on behalf of FAO and UNEP.

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing was provided by: Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, and Ministry of Forestry and Research (US\$80,000), FAO (US\$115,000), UNDP (US\$52,700), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (US\$300,000), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (US\$100,000).

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

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 9):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ¹⁹ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
<u>Outcome 1:</u> REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes	No reported achievement in 2011.
<u>Outcome 2:</u> REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the	The inception meeting, held in June/July 2011, contributed towards awareness-raising among national and local stakeholders and potential NGOs. The inception meeting was held in coordination with the national project planning meeting of SPC/GIZ Regional Project, “Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries” to ensure seamless

¹⁹ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+	coordination between the two initiatives, as well as among on-going and planned local initiatives relevant to REDD+.
Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV.	• MRV and monitoring training was delivered by FAO in September 2011 to provide an overview of national MRV and monitoring systems, as well as various capacity, data and resource requirements for the implementation of REDD+. Activities including needs assessment and MRV institutional mapping will be carried out during the first half of 2012 as part of a roadmap process. • A regional workshop was held in Nadi, Fiji by SPC/GIZ Climate Protection with the Forest Conservation Project, the UN-REDD Programme, Japan International Cooperation Agency and AusAID. The main objectives of the REDD+ workshop was to raise awareness about REDD+, provide updates on REDD+ readiness initiatives in the Pacific, and discuss findings and recommendations of a UN-REDD mission in the Pacific.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 9):

The National Programme has been quite slow in initiating the implementation of activities during this period. The Inception Workshop was held in July 2011, but the Programme has not been able to start implementation proper due to delays in recruitment of the Programme Management Unit staff and submission of the REDD+ Committee to the Cabinet for endorsement. So far, the process focused on ensuring national ownership by establishing robust and nationally appropriate systems of oversight, coordination and management.

A difficulty for the Solomon Island National Programme has been coordination with key line ministries prior to the inception workshop, as they were not completely informed about the formulation of the Programme. However, now that they are on board, the Focal line Ministry, the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Meteorology, really needs to coordinate well with them, especially with Ministry of Forestry and Marine Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Housing, and always keep them in the communication loop on issues related to implementation so they have the ownership of the Programme. Another critical issue relating to effective coordination within government ministries is their limited capacity. This results in them not having enough staff to coordinate and implement ongoing programmes and projects, creating difficulties for effective coordination and implementation.

Constant political instability had resulted in change of Government that has affected the implementation of the National Programme. For example, during the inception workshop it was agreed that a National REDD+ committee would be established and passed through cabinet for approval before a Programme Management Unit (PMU) can be established. However, during the third and fourth quarter of this year, there were great uncertainties of the political situation as there were constant votes of no confidence. There is now a new government which resulted in the National REDD+ Committee not passed in Cabinet and approved. This made it impossible to recruit the PMU on time and delayed the implementation of activities.

3.1.11 Tanzania National Programme

The Tanzania National Programme of US\$4,280,000 was approved by the Policy Board in March 2009, and transfers were made in January 2010. The programme duration is 24 months and a no cost extension until June 2012 has been requested. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$916,729 (Table 3-11).

Table 3–11: Tanzania National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	166,571
UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	750,162
UNEP	214,000	214,000	12,658
TOTAL	4,280,000	4,280,000	929,391

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: UNDP Tanzania Country Office, TRAC Funds (US\$170,969) and FCPF/WBI (US\$73,381).

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania is to strengthen national readiness for REDD+ as a component of the Government's evolving REDD+ strategy. The outcomes of the Programme are: 1) national governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+; 2) increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within national monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification systems; 3) improved capacity to manage REDD+ and to provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels; and 4) broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 10):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ²⁰ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
<u>Outcome 1:</u> National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+.	• UN-REDD provided inputs to the development of the National REDD+ Strategy, a draft of which was released by the National REDD Task Force in January 2011. • Two training courses on REDD+ were conducted in February and March 2011, which served to train 100 staff from Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and other ministries. • A training manual for MNRT has been developed, in order to easily replicate and expand training on REDD+ matters. • A strategic assessment for a REDD+ scheme and for further capacity-building and training needs at MNRT has been launched; a final draft of the report was received in December 2011. • A series of eight zonal workshops has been prepared and initiated, aiming at creating awareness on REDD+ among government foresters at field level; this will also serve to offer them an opportunity to review and provide input into the process of elaborating and finalizing the National REDD+ Strategy. • The UN-REDD Programme financed a work stream to estimate “Cost elements of REDD+ in Tanzania” and establish opportunity cost curves. A first national workshop was held in October 2011 with more than 40 participants. Field work was conducted subsequently. A progress report was received in December 2011.
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Increased capacity for	• UN-REDD was represented at the Kampala workshop on National Carbon Accounting systems on 2-4 August 2011. The objective of the workshop was to engage with government officials of five

²⁰ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

capturing REDD+ elements within national monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification systems.	East Africa Community (EAC) countries, on development of sovereign national level carbon accounting systems for the land sector including exploring areas for potential collaboration amongst the countries and specific needs of individual countries. • Support provided to NAFORMA by hiring eight temporary staff to expedite data entry processes. • Several sets of training on MRV-related issues have been held in 2011 in close cooperation with NAFORMA, including: (i) A MRV and Monitoring for REDD+ course carried out in Morogoro, Tanzania in July 2011, with participation of 15 MNRT staff; (ii) Training on GIS/LiDAR was held for 10 staff from Ministries of Land, Agriculture, Water, and Natural Resources and Tourism, Vice President's Office, the Forest Training Institute and the Government of Zanzibar on 1-16 November 2011; and (iii) three staff members from MNRT attended training on forest area change analysis at FAO headquarter in Rome, Italy in December 2011. • A concept note on how to assess forest degradation has been developed. Letters of Agreement (LoA) have been developed where institutions with permanent sample plots will be commissioned to re-measure the plots to detect carbon stock changes. Assessments will commence in January 2012. • Office space has been refurbished for the joint UNREDD/NAFORMA GIS and mapping unit at MNRT. A generator has been purchased to overcome the power problem. • UN-REDD is supporting NAFORMA soil carbon data analysis that is done by the Soil Department at SUA.
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and to provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.	• Two stakeholder feedback workshops were convened in February and October 2011 in order to exchange information, discuss issues and bridge the national-local divide on REDD+, attended by 50 and 50 participants respectively. • The MNRT has visited 10 villages in three districts to prepare test payments for REDD+. It is expected that payments will be made in the first quarter of 2012. • The work on estimating cost elements of REDD+ and the capacity needs assessment will inform the design and management of the REDD+ scheme in the country.
Outcome 4: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+.	• Two participants were supported to attend COP 17 in Durban, South Africa. • A governmental tender process for a service provider for REDD+ awareness raising has been concluded in 2011 and related legal contracts signed in January 2012.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 10):

The Tanzania National Programme is making progress towards several of its outcomes. The Programme Coordination and Management Group (PCMG) held a meeting 18 March 2011, approving the Annual Work Plan (AWP) covering the remaining implementation period until June 2012. At the same time, the PCMG approved a no-cost extension for the Country Programme until June 2012. This step was necessary to make implementation more realistic and better coordinate the Country Programme with other REDD+ initiatives in Tanzania. The AWP now covers the remaining implementation period for the Country Programme and is in line with the government's financial year. The AWP also was included in the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2015 (which commenced on 1 July 2011). The PCMG also agreed to conduct a review of the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania expected to commence in February 2012.

REDD+ is a cross-sectorial domain and it is not easy to mobilize all concerned sectors at the same time and in synergy. Government has established a National REDD Task Force to address national coordination of REDD+ initiatives and activities and is working to improve current structures to meet the needs of implementation of this complex system. The inclusion of the UN-REDD Programme in the work of the National REDD Task Force has been difficult, due to the complexity of REDD+ and the number of activities to be coordinated, but this has been identified as an issue and will be addressed. Overall there are many initiatives related to REDD+ in the country and it has been challenging to find a collective vision and a single management structure to ensure coherence. Moreover, the Division of Environment (DoE) under the Vice President's Office (VPO) has initiated the development of a National Climate Change Strategy. Under this process the National REDD+ strategy

becomes a sub-activity, and efforts need to be made to ensure coherence and develop synergies between these processes. The Programme Review is expected to provide an assessment of these matters and some advice for the UN-REDD Programme and the National REDD Task Force to resolve any difficulties.

3.1.12 Viet Nam National Programme

Viet Nam received approval for a Full National Programme of US\$4,384,756 in March 2009, funds were transferred in October 2009. The programme duration is 20 months, and a no cost extension until June 2012 has been requested. Reported disbursement as of 31 December 2011 was US\$3,029,941 (Table 3-12).

Table 3–12: Viet Nam National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	1,690,814	1,690,814	730,142
UNDP	2,501,128	2,501,128	2,160,347
UNEP	192,814	192,814	139,452
TOTAL	4,384,756	4,384,756	3,029,941

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme funding, additional co-financing (cash and in-kind) was provided by: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (US\$33,000), SENA (US\$10,000) and UNDP (US\$20,000).

The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of relevant organizations at central and local levels to ensure that by the end of 2012, Viet Nam is REDD+ ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Programme has three key components: 1) improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam; 2) to improve capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other payment for ecological services at district levels through sustainable development planning and implementation; and 3) improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 11):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ²¹ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to	Three new Supportive Technical and Sub-Technical Working Groups (STWG), on Benefit Distribution System, Private Sector Engagement and Governance on REDD+, has been established in 2011. The groups prepared and presented policy recommendations for the National REDD+ Programme and for REDD+ in two Network meetings, 10 May²² and 15 December 2011.

²¹ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

²² Minutes from the meeting is available on:

<http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=eventdetail&zoneid=107&subzone=158&itemid=287&lang=en-US>

manage REDD activities in Viet Nam	• The National REDD Website²³ has been upgraded to a more user-friendly version. • Due to increased attention to REDD+, among others caused by sensitization of VNFOREST staff as well as provincial staff through awareness rising activities organized by UN-REDD, the Prime Minister decided on 7 January 2011 through decree to set up a cross-ministerial Steering Committee on REDD+, with participation from key ministries and government agencies. The same decree also established a National REDD+ Office with permanent staff to support the coordination of REDD+ activities in Vietnam. • A review of methodologies for establishing RELs/RLs and RS and selection of a suitable method for national circumstances has been conducted to identify options for the establishment of reference levels²⁴ for reduced deforestation and forest degradation and enhanced carbon stocks under the REDD+ mechanism of the UNFCCC. • Some applicable proposals in establishing reference levels in accordance with UNFCCC current status and available IPCC guidance, with emphasis on capacities, data and options, have been made available such that Viet Nam has collaborated with other partners (Finland and JICA) in REL development. With the support from the Embassy of Finland, all forest maps and field-measured data for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 were digitized in 2010 for Lam Dong Province. An interim national REL was proposed. The JICA Study is now validating forest maps for 1995 and 2005, and then they will be used for improving the interim REL. The data validation is expected to be completed by the end of 2011. • Vietnam with the assistance of JICA made a presentation at the SBSTA side meeting during COP17 in Durban, to introduce the developments on REL/RL developments and options for SBSTA consideration. • A study²⁵ on ecological stratification has been completed. The stratification system, based on ecological regions, is particularly useful to develop REL and further implement MRV whereby forest strata need to be accounted for as initial input data. • A report on the possible content of the National REDD+ Program (NRP) was submitted to VNForest in February 2011. This served as background information for NRP development. Subsequently there were consultations on the NRP with the National REDD Network in May 2011, and based on comments made by the stakeholders a draft was prepared by a team of national consultants. After internal consultations, the document²⁶ was released in November 2011 to the Network. • Managed by UN-REDD, consultation activities with both local communities and provincial stakeholders in Lam Dong and Bac Kan provinces on the set-up of a BDS started in December 2011. Simultaneously, a BDS Piloting exercise in which local communities participate in a simulation game of a future BDS, started in Lam Dong in October 2011. A framework for the assessment of R-factors was also designed. The recommendations from these exercises are expected to inform a principal Decision to implement Decree 99 on Payments for Forest Ecosystem Services. • As part of the drafting process for the Phase 2 proposal, research has been done on the Forest Protection Development Fund and how it could be relevant for the set-up of the National REDD+ Fund. • Recognizing the importance of sharing information and lesson learned, the Programme has documented and updated the UN-REDD Viet Nam brochure, and fact sheet to share nationally and internationally at various events.
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²³ The Viet Nam National REDD Website is available on: www.vietnam-redd.org

²⁴ The term *reference level* is here used in its generic form. It includes all variants of it, in particular also reference *emission levels*, whether they are retrospective or prospective.

²⁵ The report is available on www.vietnam-redd.org

²⁶ Draft framework and decision is available on www.vietnam-redd.org

	• The Programme has responded to many international organizations interested in learning about implementation of REDD in Viet Nam. • The measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework document has been developed. The document focuses on description of the MRV System and its components, Safeguards, and monitoring of Policies and Measures. The draft version has been revised several times after numerous meetings of STWG-MRV, consulting with relevant stakeholders; and two technical workshops in July and August. The final document²⁷ has been endorsed by the National REDD+.
Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	• Historical forest maps and reports on analysis of forest changes were developed and provincial consultations on how to integrate the maps and other tools to support REDD+ in the Social Economic Development Plans were completed. • A methodology for assessment of opportunity cost for REDD+ was finalized in June 2011. It was subsequently recommended to use opportunity cost analysis as a tool when integrating REDD+ into the Forest Protection and Development Plans (FPDP). • REDD+ has been mainstreamed into the draft provincial forest protection development master plan 2011-2020, awaiting approval from the Lam Dong Provincial People's Council. • A participatory C-stock monitoring (PCM) manual has been produced in English and Vietnamese. Current discussions in the country are looking to expand the concept of PCM to Participatory Monitoring, not to be restricted to obtaining carbon related data for reporting (MRV) through participatory means, but to engage communities (and other stakeholders) for wider monitoring of REDD+ implementation. • The earlier request for assistance to piloting the National Forest Inventory (NFI) in two pilot districts from the Government has been cancelled, as a relevant proposal could not be submitted to the Programme in time. Nevertheless, Forest Inventory and Planning is now implementing piloting of the NFI in two pilot provinces to test methodologies and approaches for forest inventory and assessment and to explore how and to what extent local stakeholders could be involved in the forest monitoring activities before the Government conducts the nation-wide forest inventory. Ground work is on-going. • Several awareness-raising events to increase level of awareness of the local stakeholders on REDD+ has been held, including ceremony to commemorate the International Year of Forests and the decade of UN Convention to Combat Desertification, World Environment Day, Vietnamese Forestry Day and a Forest of Viet Nam Photos Contest. In addition, many articles on REDD+, UN-REDD Viet Nam; FPIC and PCM films were published to help local people to gain more knowledge on CC, REDD+ and UN-REDD implemented activities. The Programme also publishes a monthly newsletter in Vietnamese. • The Programme has worked closely with a journalist to write and publish ten articles on REDD+, UN-REDD Viet Nam activities monthly on "Forest and Environment" Magazine. • Together with the RECOFTC Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD project (funded by NORAD), the Programme conducted a capacity building needs assessment in the pilot province. A proposal has been made to build up capacity for the forest sector grassroots stakeholders in REDD+ in Viet Nam. • The Programme also designed a series of seven-standing posters, explaining the impact of climate change on forest resources in Viet Nam, the need for REDD+ in Viet Nam, and the UN-REDD activities in the pilot province. • The Programme in collaboration with local radio and television in Lam Ha and Di Linh district have broadcasted regularly about Climate Change, Forest, REDD+ and UN-REDD activities. The Programme is providing local radio and television station news on REDD+ and events and activities. • The Programme has built a strong team of twenty village facilitators. They will help to convey the

²⁷ The Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Framework Document is available on www.vietnam-redd.org

	message on climate change, forests and REDD+ to local people through the regular activities and meetings at village and commune level.
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions	• A regional workshop held in Bangkok in 2010 ranked elements of where collaboration between countries on REDD+ would be of interest. Late 2011 a process was initiated to involve Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar and Thailand in compiling information on law enforcement for trans-boundary movement of forest products. • A workshop was organized in Kon Tum Province in December 2011 with Vietnamese State-owned enterprises to discuss SFM and implications of REDD+ including cross-border timber flow issues.

Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 11):

Progress has been made on all Viet Nam's National Programme outcomes. Establishment of the National REDD+ Steering Committee and the National REDD+ Office at the national level is expected to significantly contribute to the sustainability of results in the long term. Also, the National REDD+ Programme will provide guidance for implementing REDD+ beyond the UN-REDD Programme. Although sustainable structures are in place or in the pipeline, the speed of coming into operation is slow. The National REDD Network and its sub-technical working groups at the national level provide forums for information sharing and discussions, which is important for continuity. To ensure knowledge on REDD+ at the local level is sustained and enhanced, the Programme has built capacity of a provincial level REDD+ working group in Lam Dong consisting of representatives from key departments and district authorities. In addition, REDD+ capacity building for some MARD, VNFOREST and local DARD officials was conducted, as well as training of village facilitators for awareness raising among local people. FPIC gives support to Viet Nam's own legal requirements for stakeholder consultations, most importantly the Grassroots Democracy Decree. Weak capacity on REDD+ in line ministries such as MPI, MOF and MONRE will have to be addressed, if mainstreaming of REDD+ into development strategies is to be successful.

Some difficulties encountered include lack of harmonized procedures by the Participating UN Organizations, and these are being addressed through continuous harmonization efforts including the adoption of HACT by FAO and training of the programme management unit on the on Harmonized Program and Project Management Guide. In addition, internal coordination within government ministries and agencies remain a challenge as well weak capacity in VNFOREST. Coordination issues have been addressed through Programme Executive Board meetings. Further, the absence of international guidance on REDD+ has also affected the Programme.

3.1.13 Zambia National Programme²⁸

Zambia received approval for a Full National Programme of US\$4,490,000 in March 2010, funds were transferred in October 2010. The programme duration is 36 months. Reported disbursements as of 31 December 2011 was US\$499,181 (Table 3-13).

²⁸ The Zambia National Programme 2011 Annual Report (Annex 12) was not signed by all signatories in time for the Policy Board submission.

Table 3–13: Zambia National Programme (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Disbursement up to 31 December 2011
FAO	2,180,000	900,192	184,643
UNDP	1,995,000	664,996	314,538
UNEP	315,000	120,005	0
TOTAL	4,490,000	1,685,193	499,181

The goal of the UN-REDD Programme in Zambia is to prepare Zambian institutions and stakeholders for effective nationwide implementation of the REDD+ mechanism, and it has the following outcomes: 1) Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened; 2) Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established; 3) National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened; and 4) National REDD+ strategies identified; 5) MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened; and 6) Assessment of Reference Emission Level (REL) and Reference Level (RL) undertaken.

Summarized monitoring framework (full monitoring framework with indicators and targets available in Annex 12):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ²⁹ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
<u>Outcome 1:</u> Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened.	- The National REDD+ Coordination Unit was set up during the year, with staff officially assigned to the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme. The Coordination Unit is working with other stakeholders in the implementation of activities. - In order to enhance collaborative approach between two major UN programmes related to the forest (namely ILUA-II and UN-REDD), it was discussed and agreed that the Technical committees for the REDD+ readiness process will be based on the already established structures of ILUA Project. - The National REDD+ Coordinator attended the UN-REDD Policy Board meetings in Vietnam and Germany and the CBD and REDD capacity building workshop in Cape Town, South Africa in September 2011.
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established.	- The REDD+ Coordination Unit has been working with various stakeholders, both NGOs and the private sector, to enhance their understanding about REDD+ and contribution to the process of developing a national REDD+ strategy. Various stakeholder consultative meetings were held during the year. - A team of specialists undertook an assignment on "Stakeholder Assessments and Engagement Plan", with field surveys in each of the 9 provinces of Zambia. The final results are expected in the first quarter of 2012, and will be submitted to a stakeholder review process. - A Stakeholder REDD+ orientation training workshop was conducted for raising awareness on REDD+ in June 2011. A total of 75 participants from various stakeholder groups attended the training. Out of these. - A number of civil society organization serving various stakeholders continued to attend the

²⁹ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	meetings organized by the REDD+ Coordination Unit. The civil societies that cover a wide range of specialization including land, environment and natural resource management, gender, youths, and media. A fluid communication and collaboration between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders around REDD+ has been crafted during 2011. • The UNZA university student Environmental Association held a meeting that aimed at enhancing students' understanding about REDD+ and related matters, and the potential role of student organizations in facilitating information flow. • Community Based Natural resource Management Forum, at their annual review meeting, hosted a presentation on the status of REDD+ readiness process and the potential role of CBNRM experiences in adding value to the REDD+ process in Zambia. • The Zambia National Climate Change Network, in collaboration with the national REDD+ team, conducted presentations and discussions aimed at enhancing the understanding of the Environmental and Social Safeguards as outlined in the Cancun Agreements of 2010. The aim was to facilitate Civil Society contribution towards identification of important actions that may be required to put in place safeguards. • The REDD+ project team presented a paper on REDD-plus Co-benefits-Experience for Zambia at a meeting on REDD-plus after Cancun: Moving from Negotiation to Implementation Building REDD+ Policy Capacity for Developing Country Negotiators and Land Managers, 10-12 May 2011 in Douala, Cameroon which was organized by IISD and ASB-ICRAF. • A Civil Society consultative meeting was held on the 5th October at Kingfisher Hotel, aiming at identifying civil society representatives to participate in the REDD+ readiness process. Civil Society have identified which institutions/representatives will form a core contact group with the UNREDD+ Programme.
Outcome 3: National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened.	• A study on 'Legal Preparedness for REDD+' in Zambia has been conducted by FAO's Global UN-REDD team. The project aimed to identify legal challenges, gaps and needs for the implementation of REDD+ and make recommendations to help strengthen legal and institutional capacity in three REDD+ countries, where Zambia represented Africa. This study can be used as a baseline when assessing the needs of strengthening the legislative framework to facilitate implementation of REDD+.
Outcome 4: National REDD+ strategies identified.	• A study on Best forest Practices relevant to REDD+ is conducted by Copperbelt University is currently ongoing and its final report is presented at the end of January 2012. A consultative process will be used to validate the report. This will ground the efforts to identify and evaluate the drivers of deforestation under a REDD+ perspective. • A study was conducted by NIRAS consulting firm on candidate activities for REDD+. The report is expected at the end of January 2012. Validation will be through stakeholder consultation. • The programme undertook an assignment to collect information from different sources and compile it in digital form to enhance the database for the REDD+ Readiness process. This exercise will enhance the database for the programme and also enable the REDD coordination office act as a resource center where different important information on REDD related issues can be found.
Outcome 5: MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened.	• Communication materials on MRV were prepared during the year and distributed during various meetings and functions. • A needs assessment for the establishment of a fully equipped GIS Unit at National and Provincial levels of Forestry Department in Zambia was carried out. • Two technical officers from Zambia attended the intensive Training on Green House Gases (GHG) inventory in FAO headquarter in January 2011. The workshop allowed a broad overview of the necessary steps for the set-up of a national GHG inventory in compliance with the UNFCCC reporting requirements.
Outcome 6: Assessment of Reference Emission Level (REL) and	• A methodological framework document has been developed for RL and REL in Zambia, by FAO headquarter.

Reference Level (RL) undertaken.	
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Summary of progress, difficulties and contingency measures (full report available in Annex 12):

The slow start of the National Programme was mostly due to administrative and basic coordination matters, slowed down by the fact that the second semester of 2011 was an intense electoral period for the country which resulted in a change of Government. However, significant progress was done in terms of the initial studies that were agreed upon during the UN-REDD Mission visit at the time of the review in May 2011. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural resources was abolished after the elections. The Forestry Department is now under the Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources.

The REDD+ readiness process in Zambia has put an emphasis on developing local-level structures for awareness raising, capacity development and dialogue. As a result, most of the review meeting and trainings conducted during the year had representatives from all the 9 provinces of Zambia, which requires more complex logistics.

There has been various factors, some interacting among them, that have slowed down the start of implementation and its progress, including: (i) The process of formalization of the Joint Steering Committee has taken time, due to the cross-sectorial dimension that REDD+ requires is not easy to achieve because most government structures are used to a thematic focus; (ii) There has been a need for the four programmes (UN-REDD, ILUA, CCFU and ENRMMP) to work together to avoid duplication of work; (iii) The reorganization and realignment of the relevant Ministry may result in some adjustments in administration of programmes; and (iv) the procurement process was initially slow. Corrective measures have been initiated to address the difficulties faced. In particular the coordination arrangements have been concluded and the required staff has been attached to the programme, which is expected to enhance the delivery of the programme. Also, an international-level technical advisor will be recruited in early 2012 and this will enhance advisory support to the programme implementation.

3.2 UN-REDD Global Programme

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to REDD+ implementation across the globe both at national and international levels. The UN-REDD Global Programme focus in supporting countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices. The Global 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 “**Global Programme 2009-2011**” delivery is organized according to outcomes defined in alignment with REDD+ readiness components and international agenda. Each outcome seeks to address aspects relevant to countries preparation to get ready for REDD+. The 2011 Annual Report marks the closure of the first Global Programme.

The seven outcomes of the “Global Programme 2009 - 2011” were:

1. Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring;
2. Increased engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders;

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

It is important to highlight that the continued delivery of the main objectives of the Global Programme 2009-2011 was ensured by the adoption, in August 2011, of the document **“Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015”** and its associated budget by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. Funds for year one were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011, following the Policy Board’s approval of the first year’s budget. The Global Programme Framework Document 2011-2015 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” (2011-2015) are:

1. REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems;
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 promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and action;
6. REDD+ Strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to green economy;
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 partner countries, Policy Board and the Participating UN Organizations.

Financial resources:

In 2011, the UN-REDD Global Programme continued to develop common approaches, analyses, methodologies, guidelines, tools, data and best practices, as well as to share knowledge and experience on REDD+ efforts. The total funds approved for the “Global Programme 2009 – 2011” were US\$24.6 million. Expenditures as of 31 December were US\$24,348,278.

Table 3-14: “Global Programme 2009 – 2011” (US\$)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Expenditure up to 31 December 2011
FAO	7,979,685	7,979,685	7,962,539
UNDP	7,209,936	7,209,936	7,209,935
UNEP	9,394,007	9,394,007	9,175,804
TOTAL	24,583,628	24,583,628	24,348,278

Allocations for the “Support to National REDD+ Actions Global Programme 2011-2015” approved August 2011 were S\$24,185,981. In October 2011, the budget was endorsed for the first 12 months (year 1), starting 1 November 2011 when the transfer was made.

Table 3-14: “Support to National REDD+ Actions Global Programme 2011-2015”. Budget endorsed for 12 months, 1 November 2011 – 31 October 2012. (US\$)

Participating UN Organizations	Amount Allocated as of 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total Expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	9,036,867	9,036,867	-
UNDP	8,474,033	8,474,033	-
UNEP	6,675,081	6,675,081	-
TOTAL	24,185,981	24,185,981	-

Summarized achievements 1 January – 31 December 2011 (full report available in Annex 13):

Expected results (Outcome)	Achievements ³⁰ in the reporting period (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)
Outcome 1: Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring.	- UN-REDD Programme countries Action Plans on Information, Monitoring and MRV have been formulated and endorsed by the governments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in Papua New Guinea. Another three countries discussed and started the formulation of their action plans. Thirteen countries with National Programmes in implementation were supported with regular technical support on monitoring and MRV. In addition, a number of other UN-REDD partner countries received target support on specific monitoring and MRV issues. - Specific capacity building and knowledge transfer activities have been undertaken on the “national forest monitoring system” and on the “system to provide information on the REDD+ safeguards” with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. DRC and Papua New Guinea have developed a beta version of the web-based information system and started the assessment of the historical changes in forest area. - In all countries with National Programmes in implementation, with the exception of Bolivia,

³⁰ Achievements are reported cumulatively, expanding on those corresponding to this reporting period.

	training activities on remote sensing (RS), national forest inventories (NFI) and MRV have been realized. Specific support for the formulation of National Programmes and R-PPs has been provided to four countries. • The FAO-UN-REDD Programme “Start-up Phase” project with Brazil's National Institute for Spatial Research (INPE), which is responsible for real time deforestation monitoring in Brazil, has a phased approach. The first two phases have started in 2011: Phase I, feasibility study (or development planning and preparation), and Phase II, development. DRC and PNG have been the first two countries to launch the start-up phase. • The development of a software platform to support national forest monitoring systems through the support of INPE is progressing. As test cases, the use of this software is already undergoing in Tanzania, Zambia, Viet Nam and is planned in Indonesia. • A systematic review of existing evidence-based methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes is in progress. The review aims to attribute a scientific basis to the guidance provided to countries which aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will summarize the scientific underpinning of the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist today. • Several aspects of coordination and implementation were discussed at a joint meeting with the Group on Earth Observations’ Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT) in February 2011, including the research and development (R&D) requirements to support implementation of the Global Forest Observations Initiative, and the R&D and data needs by the National Demonstrator Countries as they develop their MRV systems. The remote sensing package offered to countries by the UN-REDD Programme is compatible with UNFCCC agreements and includes available and easy to use technologies for REDD+ countries. • FAO, its member countries and the European Commission Joint Research Centre and other partners have been undertaking a global remote sensing survey of forests since 2008 and the final assessment has been released by the end of 2011 with disaggregated data at regional level that could be downloaded through the web. • Supported the CD-REDD process³¹ by organizing a training workshop on how to establish the National System for the GHG Inventory with the participation of 36 REDD+ countries. The workshop contributed to the international capacity building efforts and partnerships outcome by informing experts from participating REDD+ countries on technical requirements and institutional actions needed to establish the national GHG inventory. • A pilot course and a regional course on REDD+ MRV, NFI and Monitoring, were held in Rome, Italy and in Morogoro, Tanzania. The two courses were designed to generate capacity within governments to develop MRV systems and capacity in universities and training institutions locally to promote MRV science and techniques amongst country professionals.
Outcome 2: Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda.	• The revised draft of the Guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed consent (FPIC) was released for a global comment period on December 1, 2011, for a period of 7 weeks. The draft was widely disseminated among partners, networks, newsletters, and blogs, reaching thousands of readers. The consultation process has contributed to the development of operational guidance for partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme and will support the more effective implementation of Programme actions according to UN-REDD Programme principles and standards. • Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members were supported to contribute to international meetings, missions and negotiations, including participation at COP17 in Durban. At the country level, Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members were supported to outreach activities on REDD+ and FPIC with Indigenous Peoples in

³¹ The CD-REDD refers to the capacity development initiative by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) carried out in collaboration with/supported by GIZ, BMU (German Ministry of Environment), FCPF, GEF, INPE (Brazilian Space Research Agency), the Indian Forest Service, GOF-C-GOLD (Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics) and FAO.

	Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. • The UN-REDD and FCPF joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness was released for a month-long public comment period which was advertised widely on the internet and via established REDD+ networks. Comments received in the public comment period on the joint Guidelines were reviewed in coordination with FCPF and incorporated into the joint Guidelines. The final guidelines will be released in the first quarter of 2012. • Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations stakeholders in REDD+ were supported to participate in workshops and other REDD+ events. An example is the support of four Indigenous leaders from UN-REDD partner countries in the Amazon Region to participate at the “First Regional Amazon Summit: Ancestral knowledge, Peoples and Full Life in Harmony with the Forest”, organized by COICA, Manaus, Brazil, 15-18 August, 2011. • The Programme provided funds and logistical support for indigenous peoples and civil society representatives to the UN-REDD Policy Board to hold a full day meeting prior to the eighth Policy Board meeting held in Berlin, Germany 13-14 October 2011. • As part of the UN-REDD Programme’s work to keep non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD, UNEP is conducting a comprehensive assessment of current key REDD+ capacity service providers in the Asia-Pacific region, with an initial focus on four countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. The assessment is due by 28 February 2012. • A study in collaboration with the African Network for Agriculture, Agro-forestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE) to assess REDD+ capacity building service providers and level of coordination among various capacity building institutions and stakeholders in four countries, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania has been undertaken. These studies help to better understand the needs of stakeholders, especially Annex-I negotiators and decision-makers and helps to identify gaps and future capacity building needs for REDD+. • A workshop was held in Mexico to engage officials and technical staff from the federal government, the Departments of Environment of the Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo states, researchers from universities and research centers with demonstrated experience in forest issues, and NGOs in a dialogue on issues relevant to the design and implementation of the REDD+ mechanism in the Yucatan peninsula. • On stakeholder engagement, the UN-REDD Programme provided technical support to a number of National Programmes in 2011, including: (i) direct technical support to the UNDP Guyana Country Office on the development of the Guyana REDD Investment Fund (GRIF) project to ensure that the project adheres to the principles, standards and guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme; (ii) support to the development of a consultation plan for Viet Nam in January 2011; (iii) technical input into PNG’s National Programme Document in February 2011 and their FPIC Guidelines in December 2011; and (iv) coordinated the UN-REDD regional and national input to an external consultation on FPIC in DRC, being organized for May 2012. • By ensuring that Indigenous Peoples representative groups are informed through participation in key international gatherings, the UN-REDD Programme has been allowed to inform a range of other relevant stakeholders on current developments. Examples of this are: (i) The side event during UNPFII on the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement; (ii) the Awareness Raising Workshop on Anti-Corruption for REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific, organized jointly by the UN-REDD Programme and the UNDP Democratic Governance Group (DGG) in Bangkok, Thailand 20-21 October 2011, and (iii) the Interagency Support Group Annual Meeting (ISGA), UNPFA, 21-23 November 2011.
Outcome 3: Improved analytical and	• Building on the progress initiated in 2010 and the response from the presentation made to the Policy Board in November 2010, significant progress has been made on the Social and

technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD+ decision-makers.	Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) in 2011. A 'version 3' was released for public consultation from 14 October 2011 to 20 January 2012³². • The SEPC-accompanying Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT)³³ is being developed to assist national REDD+ teams in developing national programmes that are consistent with the SEPC. The first version of BeRT was released for public consultation on 7 December 2011, with a comments deadline of 20 January 2012. This consultative process is continuing, and also informing the ongoing international conversation about the REDD+ safeguards. • A mapping toolbox³⁴ for REDD+ multiple benefits analyses and associated guidance was launched in December 2011. The toolbox is a joint product of work funded by the UN-REDD Programme and by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. It provides both novice and experienced GIS users with a series of raster analysis tools to help identify, map and understand the spatial relationship between ecosystem carbon stocks, other ecosystem services, biodiversity, land-use and pressures on natural resources. The toolbox is flexible, providing a set of tools that can be used interchangeably whilst using a consistent and efficient methodology that will decrease the time required to undertake such analyses. • This guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+³⁵ was developed in 2011. This mapping work helps to identify and communicate the nature of multiple benefits available to countries, and may assist with their integration into REDD+ planning. In 2011, the guidance was tested with partners from DRC and Indonesia. Also, upon request from the Government of Ecuador, UN-REDD Global Programme supported the Spanish translation and publication of a German-funded colour brochure, mapping carbon and potential multiple benefits in the country³⁶. • Multiple benefits field studies have been conducted in three countries, namely Cameroon, Republic of Congo and Gabon. New primary data on the quantity, quality and value of multiple ecosystem services of mangroves was collected and will inform REDD+ related policy making and national strategies design. The multiple benefits field studies will also be conducted in DRC. • Support provided to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in organizing a series of regional consultations and capacity building workshops, held in Singapore in March 2011; Quito, Ecuador, in July 2011; and Cape Town, South Africa, in September 2011. The results of the workshop series are intended to support both the CBD and UNFCCC discussions on relevant biodiversity safeguards for REDD+, and on the monitoring of biodiversity in the context of the forest-related targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. • The Programme helped to convene several capacity building workshops for national level practitioners and technical assistance on promoting multiple benefits and reducing environmental risks in REDD+ planning and practice. A Technical Consultation on Social and Environmental Safeguards for REDD+ was held in Nigeria in August 2011, including a test of the applicability of the draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria. The Programme also contributed on ecosystem-based multiple benefits at a workshop in Paraguay, November 2011. The mission to Paraguay built capacity on multiple benefits concepts, and brought forward a new
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³² The Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits_SEPC/tabid/54130/Default.aspx

³³ The SEPC Benefits and Risks Tool is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits/SEPC_BeRT/tabid/991/Default.aspx

³⁴ The online Multiple Benefits Toolkit is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits_GIS_Mapping_Toolbox/tabid/79198/Default.aspx

³⁵ The guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+ is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits_GIS_Mapping_Toolbox/tabid/79198/Default.aspx

³⁶ The Ecuador brochure is available on the UN-REDD Website:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6148&Itemid=53

	discussion on the scope for forest restoration under REDD+. In Indonesia, the Global Programme funded initial consultations held on multiple benefits work and further work on toolkit development, supporting Indonesia's National Programme. • Key international and national conferences and events, with the participation of UN-REDD, includes a seminar on REDD+ Expectations and experiences, hosted by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 14 September 2011, the CBD Regional Consultation series on safeguards, and several side events at the UNFCCC COP17 and Forest Day in Durban South Africa in December 2011. The participation has resulted in an increased profile for the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+.
Outcome 4: Knowledge management, coordination and communication.	• Two Policy Board meetings were successfully organized in Da Lat, Viet Nam 21-22 March 2011, attended by 126 participants and in Berlin, Germany 13-14 October 2011, attended by 109 participants. • Independent reviews were organized and two new National Programmes (Ecuador and Nigeria) were sent to the Policy Board according to schedule and following standards and procedures. Five regional technical advisors provided technical support and coordinated the submission of two National Programmes (Ecuador and Nigeria), and implementation of 12 National Programmes (Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zambia). In addition, Policy Board recommendations to enhance the review of National Programmes were implemented. • Inter-agency coordination was promoted through facilitation of meetings at different levels. The Secretariat chaired fortnightly meetings of the UN-REDD Programme Operations Group and chaired and facilitated the Coordination Group meetings, which were held according to the need of senior management decision on different issues. Additionally, the Secretariat facilitated two meetings of the UN-REDD Programme Strategic Direction Group in 2011. • The UN-REDD Secretariat continued to support the implementation of the UN-REDD Strategy endorsed by the Policy Board in 2010 and following up on Policy Board decisions. The Secretariat facilitated the development of Terms of Reference for Tier 2, prepared a concept note on countries' needs assessment and established the Policy Board working groups on countries' needs assessment and on the roadmap to review the Global Programme budget, as per Policy Board decisions. • To assess and improve delivery by the UN-REDD Programme, the Secretariat, on behalf of the three Participating UN Organizations, commissioned an internal review of the Programme in 2011. The Policy Board will be informed of the Review. • The UN-REDD Secretariat coordinated the contributions of the three Participating UN Organizations to the Global Programme Framework Document, which was concluded in May 2011, after comments received at the sixth Policy Board Meeting in Da Lat, Viet Nam in March 2011. The framework document was adopted inter-sessionally on 9 August 2011 and its associated budget approved for the first year at the seventh Policy Board meeting in Berlin in October 2011. • The Secretariat developed a result-based planning, monitoring and reporting framework, which has been important for clarifying roles and responsibilities. Also, a new reporting template was developed for the National Programmes and implemented in the 2011 semi-annual reporting cycle. • Progress on a National Programme Handbook moved along in 2011, and a draft version was concluded. The first version of the Handbook is expected ready for distribution in the first quarter of 2012. • In 2011 communications publications and materials released from the Programme included: 2010 Year in Review Report (in English, French and Spanish); Ten UN-REDD Programme newsletters; UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 (in English, French and Spanish); UN-REDD Report on Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation (in English, French and Spanish); Three joint

	publications with FCPF; UN-REDD Lessons Learned: Asia-Pacific booklet (in English, French and Spanish); UN-REDD Policy brief on REDD+ and the Green Economy. • The Programme was active in knowledge sharing on the international level through the organization of side events at the UNFCCC Talks in Bonn in June 2011; participating in several panels during the high level Oslo REDD Exchange organized by the Government of Norway in June 2011; Oslo Governance Forum in October 2011; as well as two side events during COP17, in Durban, South Africa in November/December 2011. • The UN-REDD Programme website³⁷ consistently averaged over 1,000,000 hits per month between January and December 2011. Between July and December 2011, the number of unique visitors to the website and page views was both up close to 40 per cent compared to the same period in 2010. The Programme also increased its activity on social media tools, such as Twitter and Facebook. • The UN-REDD Programme Workspace³⁸, an online tool for sharing of knowledge, now hold more than 800 members.
Outcome 5: Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance.	• Building on the understanding that the UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process should be aligned with the Stockholm process on forest governance led by FAO and the World Bank, an Expert Meeting on the Governance of Forest and REDD+ was held at in Rome, Italy, 19-20 May 2011. The meeting marked the joint delivery of the two consolidated guides to assist practitioners: the "Draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance" developed by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House, and the "Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance" emerging from the 2010 Stockholm process. The draft guidance provides an overview of issues to consider when establishing a national information system on REDD+ governance safeguards. It offers a wide range of applications by various stakeholders, including for the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) for REDD+. • In 2011, Nigeria, Indonesia, Ecuador and Viet Nam expressed interest in and entered the initial phase of their Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA) for REDD+, with funding and technical support from the UN-REDD Global Programme and strong leadership and support from UNDP regional and country offices. Ownership and commitment to the process is secured through country-led processes. In Indonesia, the initial phase of the PGA for REDD+ was initiated in May; in Nigeria, preparatory work was undertaken and a brainstorming workshop was held in Lagos in May; in Viet Nam, preparatory work started late 2011. With a presentation of the PGA approach at the first Sub-Technical Working Group on Governance in December 2011; and in Ecuador, an exploratory workshop with government representatives, CSOs, Indigenous People's representatives and UN-REDD staff was held in November 2011. • A partnership with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) was established in order to produce three studies reviewing existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia.
Outcome 6: Development of equitable benefit sharing systems.	• In DRC a series of activities helped to catalyze programming on anti-corruption, including: (i) contribution to a Norad-Price WaterHouse Coopers political economy analysis to inform how to mitigate corruption risks in REDD+ in DRC; (ii) promotion of stronger linkages between programmes led by the UNDP governance/anti-corruption unit in DRC and the activities undertaken by the National Coordination (Coordination Nationale), facilitating and supporting joint programming and management. • In the work to support the development of benefit distribution systems, a workshop was held for Asia and the Pacific region, sensitizing anti-corruption bodies on the opportunities and challenges involved in establishing equitable, transparent and accountable national systems of governance for REDD+, held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 10-11 October 2011, as part of the "Integrity in Action"

³⁷ The UN-REDD Programme website: www.un-redd.org

³⁸ The UN-REDD Programme Workspace: www.unredd.net

	(INTACT) week organized by UNDP. The meeting put REDD+ on the map for anti-corruption agencies and UNDP practitioners in Asia and the Pacific, and informed the development of an "Anti-Corruption in REDD+ Toolkit", to be completed in January 2012. • A workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand on 20-21 October, convened REDD+ government focal points, UN-REDD programme management unit staff, UNDP country office staff and civil society representatives to build a shared understanding of the corruption risks in REDD+ in each country and possible anti corruption measures to prevent and address them. A half-day training was dedicated, in partnership with Transparency International, to civil society stakeholders. The workshop detailed what different forms corruption may take in REDD+, including in REDD+ readiness, and initiated a constructive dialogue between government and civil society representatives towards anti-corruption action plans. • Progress in the design of benefit distribution system (BDS) has been most notable in several countries in Asia thanks to the support provided by the UN-REDD Asia Pacific regional team. In Viet Nam, building R-coefficients have been incorporated into the benefit distribution system for decision-making purposes. In Indonesia, work on BDS is undertaken in cooperation with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the National REDD+ Taskforce, with the UN-REDD Programme focusing especially on benefit distribution at the local level. In Cambodia, initial discussions have also been held on approaches to establishing an effective BDS. In these countries lessons can be drawn from voluntary market carbon conservation projects and REDD+ demonstrations, and can help kick-start work on BDS in other countries. • The study on "Local Governance, Anti Corruption and REDD+ in LAC: Exploring synergies to strengthen Transparency and Accountability", realized under the guidance of the UN-REDD programme, was published and widely disseminated through regional newsletter in Spanish and English, and will serve as a starting point for further dialogue and activity planning in Latin America and the Caribbean. • On corporate collaboration on strengthening women's empowerment, activities included developing a report entitled "Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+" and a supplementary guidance note, finalized for distribution in print form at the Durban UNFCCC COP17 in November/December 2011. The study included an analysis of how a gender-sensitive approach to REDD+ and REDD+ readiness will impact REDD+ outcomes, including emissions reductions, forest governance, stakeholder livelihoods, MRV, social and ecosystem benefits.
Outcome 7: Support to low carbon sector transformation.	• In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), collaboration with the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) was strengthened and the UN-REDD Programme has been engaged in two joint missions. In DRC a number of activities have been planned, in consultations with the Coordination National REDD, to catalyze REDD+ funds for a green economy. Within REDD+, DRC produced a set of structured and complementary proposals, as a forerunner to the national REDD+ strategy. Some of these areas were integrated in the FIP strategy. • UNEP partnered with the International Center on Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD) to carry out work related to transformation through green economy in DRC. The CIRAD team has made highly valuable contributions to the REDD+ process in the DRC, by: (i) Preparing a first draft report on addressing some gaps in the national REDD+ process which will be critical for the effectiveness of the future REDD+ strategy and to advance towards the objective of catalyzing wider changes towards a green economy; (ii) preparing a first draft report of the feasibility and costs related to the large scale implementation of policies to clarify and secure land tenure rights, a prerequisite for a successful dissemination of REDD+ activities; and (iii) contributing to the success of a recent workshop on the use of scenarios for REDD+ and a green development path in the DRC. • Indonesia has invited UNEP and the UN-REDD Programme to support its efforts towards a green

	economy transition in Kalimantan, resulting in: (i) the Swiss Technical University and UNEP launched the REDD Calculator³⁹ in June 2011, an innovative, spatially explicit tool designed to help explore the implications of the moratorium on the forests of Kalimantan; and (ii) UNEP has been engaging with the Indonesian Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight on the development of a concept note on Green Economy Corridor initiatives with specific reference to the Kalimantan Corridor as described in the “Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia Economic Development Report”. • In collaboration with the Global Legislators Organization (GLOBE International), a workshop was convened with a group of senior cross-party legislators from Brazil, DRC, Mexico, and Indonesia, as well as officials from key organizations, to discuss the role of the legislature in REDD+. The workshop acted as a launch for a new initiative on engaging legislators on REDD+. • In September, part two of the “REDDy-Set-Grow – Opportunities and Roles of financial institutions in forest-carbon markets” report was released that was geared towards policymakers. This launch was accompanied by a webinar event discussing how best to engage the private sector. • A policy brief entitled “REDD+ and a Green Economy: Opportunities for a mutually supportive relationship”⁴⁰ was published. • A workshop on participatory scenario analysis methodologies and multi criteria decision models for a REDD+ transition to a green economy was held. Country representatives were able to engage with experts in this field to gain an insight into application of these tools and methods in their national planning processes for REDD+.
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4. Financial Performance of the Fund

Financial information, including official expenditure and interest figures for 2011 will be provided in May 2012 when the information is available, in the official 2011 UN-REDD Programme Fund report.

Table 5–1 shows the cumulative, sources and uses of funds at the Fund level. Through 31 December 2011, US\$90 million, or 76.86 per cent of the funds deposited have been transferred to Participating UN Organizations.

³⁹ The REDD Calculator is available online: <http://REDDCalculator.com>

⁴⁰ The Policy Brief is available on the UN-REDD website:
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6345&Itemid=53

Table 4–1 Sources and Uses of Funds for the period ending 31 December 2011 in (US dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Jan- Dec 2010	Jan – Dec 2011	Cumulative as of 31 December 2011	% of Gross Deposit
Gross Donor Contribution	54,131,128	39,667,448	24,457,504	118,256,081	100
Fund Earned Interest	778,494	573,116	Not yet available	1,351,610	1.4
Interest Income received from Participating UN Organizations		62,220	Not yet available	62,220	.07
Administrative Agent Fee	(541,311)	(396,674)	(244,575)	(1,182,561)	1
Funds Transferred to Participating UN Organizations	(15,829,961)	(35,517,080)	(39,548,722)	(90,895,763)	76.86
Total Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent	38,538,350	4,389,030	(15,335,793)	27,591,587	23.3

4.1 Donor Contributions

Contributions increased in 2011, with Norway depositing US\$21 million and Japan depositing US\$3 million becoming the fourth donor to the UN-REDD Programme. Table 5–2 shows all amounts deposited by 31 December 2011.

Table 4–2 Total Donor Deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2011 (in US dollars thousands)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
Norway	12,000	40,214	32,193	21,411	105,818
Denmark		1,917	6,160		8,077
Japan				3,046	3,046
Spain			1,315		1,315
Grand Total	12,000	42,131	39,668	24,457	118,256

4.2 Interest

Total interest received through 31 December 2010 was US\$1,413,830. This includes interest received at the Fund level and US\$62,220 received from Participating Organizations. Information on interest earned by the Fund in 2011 will be available in May 2012 and provided in the official 2011 Annual Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

Table 4–3 Interest received by the Fund as of 31 December 2010 (US dollars)

Interest					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Fund Interest	187,324	591,170	573,116	Available May 2012	1,351,610

Participating Organizations			62,220	Available May 2012	62,220
Total	187,324	591,170	635,336	Available May 2012	1,413,830

4.3 Cost Recovery

In 2011, Administrative Agent (AA) fees were US\$244,575, or 1% of deposits. The total AA fee to date is US\$1,182,561. This amount represents 84% of the interest earned by the UN-REDD Programme Fund as of 31 December 2010.

5. Overall Programme Achievements and Challenges

Throughout 2011, the UN-REDD Programme continued to make progress. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved a funding allocation of US\$4 million each for Ecuador and Nigeria's National Programmes in March and October respectively. In August 2011 the UN-REDD Policy Board adopted the document "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015" and its associated budget. Funds for year one were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011, following the Policy Board's approval of the first year's budget. By the end of the reporting period, 13 of the 14 countries with National Programmes approved by the Policy Board, finalized and signed their National Programme Documents, received their first transfer of funds, and entered into implementation. The National Programmes that were already in implementation reported varying levels of progress - from those which are reaching the end of their National Programme implementation cycles such as the DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam - to countries that are at the inception stage of their Programme, including Ecuador.

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

While some countries, including Viet Nam and DRC, reported improvements in coordination between the Participating UN Organizations, and between the Participating UN Organizations and the Government, some common challenges remain. Difficulties in inter-agency coordination at a country level were reported for several National Programmes, resulting in delays in setting up administrative and procurement agreements and harmonizing procedures. Delivery rates for National Programmes under implementation are in general lower than planned. In response, monitoring and evaluation tools including a result-based reporting template for National Programmes were developed and are in use since the second semester of 2011. Finally, changes in in-country hosting and institutional arrangements for REDD+ have affected delivery of National Programmes particularly in Panama, Tanzania, Zambia and Indonesia.

Regarding the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries through the Global Programme, there was progress on all seven outcomes of the Programme and some noticeable achievements can be highlighted. The advance in the UN-REDD Programme support to MRV and monitoring systems was remarkable and two countries,

Democratic Republic of Congo and Papua New Guinea, launched their monitoring systems developed in collaboration with the Brazilian National Institute of Space Research (INPE), a successful case of South-South cooperation. Progress has been made also in the development of guidelines for stakeholder engagement and for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which had their drafts submitted to public consultations. The development of tools and guidance to enhance multiple benefits of REDD+ also achieved some important landmarks such as the guidance for mapping multiple benefits and the development of a draft set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC), together with an accompanying risk identification and mitigation tool. At the country and regional level the Global Programme has also strengthened its support to countries on the benefit sharing, programming on anti-corruption issues and transformation to the green economy. The substantive progress on all areas of the Global Programme and significant demand for its support poses the challenge of enhancing coordination and of continuous harmonization of the programme objectives and countries' demands. In this regard, the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat will coordinate during 2012 a robust assessment of countries needs as requested by its Policy Board and will provide guidance for increasing the use of the target support as a modality for delivering the Global Programme activities. Still, the UN-REDD Programme has been working on developing a new funding modality, the Tier 2, with the objective to provide additional funds for delivery of its activities.

Finally, it is important to highlight that the UN-REDD Programme continues to strengthen its partnerships, and is working in close cooperation with other REDD+ initiatives and institutions notably with the FCPF, FIP, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Congo Basin Forest Fund. Concrete examples of cooperation include the launching of common publications, and the completion of the process of harmonizing templates for National Programmes and R-PPs with the FCPF.