

**UN-REDD Programme  
2022 Semi-Annual Progress Update**

## Introduction

The purpose of the following report is to provide a narrative update to the Executive Board of the UN-REDD Programme on implementation between 1 January and 30 June 2022. Overall, the Programme continues to demonstrate progress through Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation (TA), with most planned outputs on track to be delivered by the end of 2022, despite the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemics. In the cases where delays have occurred, these challenges have been outlined in the progress overview below, along with the solutions that will ensure these programmes deliver in a timely manner.

## 2022 Programme Overview

The following report provides a progress overview by country, based on a traffic light system. Green represents those areas in which all deliverables programmed for 2022 have been completed; blue indicates that the programme is on track in accordance with the agreed workplan and that deliverables will be completed by the end of 2022; yellow indicates that delays have been encountered; and red indicates that implementation has not yet started. In the case of a yellow or red result, further information is provided on the specific challenges causing the delay and solutions being put in place.

			
Completed	On-track	Delayed	Not started

When referring to the pillars of the Warsaw Framework, the following abbreviations are used: NFMS (national forest monitoring system), FREL/FRL (forest reference emissions level/forest reference level), and SIS (both for safeguards and safeguards information system). When referring to the first pillar – national strategy/action plan - no abbreviation is used.

Country or KM component	Status	Highlights (including challenges & solutions where relevant)
<b>Country Support: Realising, rewarding and enhancing forest solutions (UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework, Outcomes 1-3)</b>		
<b>Argentina</b>		<p>As a significant milestone in its national REDD+ process, Argentina submitted its second REDD+ Technical Annex, with results for the years 2017-2018 for a total of 109 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.</p> <p>There has been progress on defining approaches and next steps to update the SIS and Summary of Information, in line with continuous improvements and reporting needs for the GCF results-based payments project. Inputs have been provided on continuous risk assessment and management for REDD+ implementation.</p> <p>Potential approaches and general characteristics of an innovative financial scheme for climate financing are being drafted for upcoming exchanges with national counterparts and will explore how high environmental and social integrity interventions can help leverage financing and create virtuous cycles of reduced deforestation and ongoing investment..</p>
<b>Chile</b>		<p>In the first semester the TA 2022 workplan was defined with the national counterpart, CONAF. A hybrid country mission in June provided the space to fine-tune identifying more in detail activities to achieve the agreed deliverables and milestones at the output level. The Government defined thematic counterparts.</p> <p>Moving forward, each agency focal point, along with its government counterpart, are coordinating activities under their responsibility. Chile has underscored the importance of having the necessary inputs to develop a financial strategy to access REDD+ and other forest carbon financing, including the improvement and consolidation of their safeguard and MRV system.</p>
<b>Colombia</b>		<p>Participatory and inclusive platforms have been supported continuously, through a number of activities, including the facilitation of the REDD+ roundtable and conducting dialogues on NDCs and biodiversity targets in the context of the Comisión Nacional Ambiental Indígena (CNAI). MinAmbiente carried out an assessment of the governance mechanisms and designed a proposal to optimize the various fora. This includes the creation of the safeguards working group within the Interministerial Commission on Climate Change.</p> <p>Community forestry models continue to be supported in five Departments and they were promoted through the INTERAZUM Trade Fair. UN-REDD has facilitated the selection of options for the sustainability of the NFMS, in collaboration with GGGI and the IADB. In addition the Programme provided support on carbon markets and TREES to inform national deliberations.</p>
<b>Costa Rica</b>		<p>With UN-REDD support Costa Rica has made significant progress in meeting the requirements to achieve certification under the TREES standard. In particular, the TREES Registration document and the first TREES Monitoring report (2017-</p>

		<p>2019) have been developed and successfully submitted to the ART Secretariat. Legal and technical advice was also provided to activate a Registry account for TREES document submissions to the ART Secretariat.</p> <p>Furthermore, support was provided to prepare the ground for the “Validation and Verification Body” (VVB), as required by ART – in this sense, the company Aster Global has been hired and is now ready to initiate the validation and verification process, once the ART Secretariat clears the documents.</p> <p>Technical assistance was also provided to the Government to assess the draft ERPA contract, as proposed by Emergent for the Costa Rica submission. This assessment included an analysis of the ERPA process, the document's structure, issues identified (including elements on safeguards), and recommendations. Moreover, discussions have been supported at the technical and political levels on the use of proceeds and the arrangements for a financial intermediary, as required by the ERPA.</p> <p>UN-REDD also assisted Costa Rica with bilateral and multilateral knowledge and policy exchanges (with Ecuador and Mexico, for example) that addressed national issues with REDD+ performance finance and LEAF access. In addition, a concept note was developed to organise an exchange of experiences among countries on carbon ownership, to be led by Costa Rica and be supported by UN-REDD. Discussions to undertake this Knowledge Exchange are currently ongoing.</p> <p>Finally, advances have been made on identifying which information layers are required in order to develop an updated analysis and report of co-benefits for the country’s engagement with the Carbon Fund and for potential use for other results-based payments opportunities as well as for safeguards reporting. .</p>
<p><b>Côte d'Ivoire</b></p>		<p>Cote d’Ivoire has conducted a comprehensive and spatially explicit assessment of activity data for its Green House Gas Inventory and is currently in the process of cleaning the data and producing the corresponding statistics. This collection effort was led by national REDD+ coordination and carried out by a team of 11 individual experts from national academia and relevant research centres.</p> <p>Concerning legal aspects, the ER rights assessment report and the policy brief have been finalized and will be published in 2022. This document will support the development of the national benefits sharing mechanism planned by the REDD+ national coordination, aiming a better country preparedness for potential future REDD+ results-based payment. The analysis of the legal and policy framework for a better recognition of the rights of local communities, which is also going to feed the development of the national benefits sharing mechanism, is ongoing, with a close collaboration of the different sectoral ministries. The work is undertaken in close collaboration with different REDD+ implementation projects.</p> <p>In partnership with IDH, TA was provided for the development of a draft of prefectural decree establishing a platform at the regional level as a centralized framework for dialogue for all projects related to land use in the region, to ensure</p>

		<p>better coordination of projects and initiatives around deforestation-free commodity production in the region. These efforts will be pursued within the framework of the SCOLUR project.</p> <p>TA was also provided to support the effective participation of Cavally Regional Council representatives in national dialogue events on the cocoa-forest nexus such as the EU Sustainable Framework Dialogue held in February 2022 and a panel on deforestation at UNCCD COP-15 in May 2022, including the participation of the EU’s Director General for the Environment.</p> <p>TA was provided for the formulation of a project proposal on ‘Support to the jurisdictional implementation of Zero-deforestation agricultural production and forest restoration’ submitted through UNDP for a Korean fund to support the engagement of small producers, including youth and women community-based organizations in the implementation of the regional strategic plans on the promotion of zero-deforestation agricultural value chains in Cavally and Belier regions.</p> <p>TA was provided for the preparation and organization of UNCCD COP-15, which took place in the country’s capital city. Specifically, TA was provided for the development of the ‘Abidjan Legacy Programme’, a flagship programme of the Government of Cote d’Ivoire and UNCCD Parties to foster the integration of resilient and future proof commodity value chains in economic systems in Côte d’Ivoire to protect lands and restore forests.</p> <p>TA is being provided for the organization of a high-level dialogue meeting in partnership with the Forest Declaration and planned for Q3, 2022 on the thematic ‘How to build strong partnerships, to identify gaps and ensure consistency and complementarity of actions between key initiatives in forestry sector? A roadmap for the dialogue has been developed to inform the way forward.</p> <p>TA was provided for timely submission of Cote d’Ivoire revised NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Discussions are ongoing with other donors to mobilize financing to support the implementation of NDC interventions in the LULUCF sector.</p>
<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p>		<p>TA for effective implementation of the UNDP/REDD+ portfolio funded by CAFI-FONAREDD continued, including a special field mission to take stock of the implementation challenges on the ground and explore measures to improve delivery. This included meetings with key stakeholders, including CAFI, FONAREDD and sectoral ministries. In parallel, support has been provided for the formulation of new programme concepts in response to the CAFI-DRC Call for Expression of Interest, in order to advance the implementation of the LOI between CAFI and the DRC Government.</p> <p>TA is being provided for the development and fund-raising of the NDCs implementation. This has included the design and submission of a proposal to accelerate NDC/forest implementation to the recent CAFI-FONAREDD Call of Expression of Interests and resource-mobilisation scoping with donors under the UNDP Climate Promise framework.</p>

		<p>TA is continuously provided to FONAREDD Technical Committee for the oversight of the entirely CAFE portfolio, including programmes performance monitoring and review.</p> <p>TA helped the country to finalize its first summary of safeguards information (SOI), which included a technical review process by the Task Force and key country stakeholders and a period of public review. The summary is at the final stages of review before submission to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The database associated to the Safeguards Information System (<u>SIS</u> website) was finalized, together with the manual of administration of the website. Also, a national workshop for presentation and feedback on SOI and SIS platform took place during this period. The work to complete and update the TREES safeguards assessment is expected to take place during the second semester of 2022.</p> <p>A discussion with national counterparts brought new information to UN-REDD about the development of a study by the Ministry of Environment on a national strategy to access results-based payments, similar to a study planned by UN-REDD. ToRs were requested by the national counterpart to assess complementarity of developing the UN-REDD study. Decision was made not to start the study before receiving the ToRs.</p>
<p><b>Ecuador</b></p>		<p>With UN-REDD support, Ecuador is making progress toward meeting the requirements to achieve certification under the TREES standard. Many technical and political level sessions were organized to review the requirements of the standard, identify compliance and gaps, and agree on the way forward to overcome such gaps. The primary efforts focused on the carbon elements requirements. The methodology on forest degradation is progressing according to the workplan developed by the national forest monitoring unit with UN-REDD support. Discussions are ongoing to undertake an exchange between Costa Rica and Ecuador on degradation issues. In addition, technical assistance was provided to develop the Implementation plan and the Benefit-sharing plan requested by Emergent. Also, legal and technical advice was provided to Ecuador to activate a Registry account for TREES document submissions to the ART secretariat. Regarding the ERPA negotiations, technical assistance has been provided to assess the draft ERPA shared by Emergent with Ecuador. This assessment included an analysis of the ERPA process, the document's structure, issues identified (including elements of safeguards), and recommendations.</p> <p>Ecuador has developed the draft document of its third summary of safeguards information (period 2019-2021) that is currently under technical review before broader consultation.</p> <p>Following, the TREES safeguards assessment will be updated based on the information from this summary. Also, initial discussion took place on the benefits sharing arrangements related to LEAF.</p>

		<p>Ecuador is developing a national carbon pricing scheme with an offset mechanism called the Zero Carbon ECUADOR Program (PECC). UN-REDD support is being provided on a pragmatic approach to apply safeguards to this domestic emissions offsetting market, reaching sectors beyond AFOLU.</p> <p>Finally, support was provided to MAATE in the national transition strategy towards sustainable and deforestation-free production, notably with regards achieving national sales with seven corporate buyers. A cocoa marketing pilot was also carried out towards organic and deforestation-free certification with differentiated prices, starting a pilot project with 2 Amazonian organizations. At the international level, 3.8t of deforestation-free organic cocoa was exported to Belgium (Silva Cacao company), engaging producers maintaining 106 ha of primary forest under conservation inside their production systems; plus Lavazza company (Italy) confirmed the purchase of one container of sustainable and deforestation-free coffee. These trading arrangements, made under the national policy framework for sustainable production, confirm the growing dynamism of Ecuador's national sustainable production and trade scheme.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>		<p>Ghana is moving ahead on many fronts with regards to forests-based climate action opportunities. With UN-REDD support Ghana is advancing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· TREES safeguards requirements, with a focus on gap assessment and analysis, with a ToR developed and a consultant hired on the ground in Accra;</li> <li>· REDD+ activity data collection and reporting, including enhancements to the NFMS;</li> <li>· Efforts to closely align NDC implementation, REDD+ actions, and carbon finance, including cross-sectoral engagements at national level.</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>		<p>UN-REDD is still in consultation with Indonesia on the overarching arrangements for technical support. We have continued to work on activities that have clear support from MoEF. Highlights from the first half of 2022 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The completion of a national assessment of the extent and change of Indonesia's mangroves and the drivers of changes over the past 30 years. This was done with excellent cooperation with 40 MoEF staff over a six-day workshop (27 June to 2 July) using expert interpretation of high-resolution satellite imagery of 3,000 samples across all areas in the country likely to have mangroves. New data and national capacity development were key outputs achieved and will contribute to the FAO Global Mangrove Assessment.</li> <li>2) Consultation on the progress of Cluster approach as an Integrated Fire Management initiative in Riau, South Sumatera and Central Kalimantan plus a unified early warning system. A 2-day IFM national workshop attended by 3 ministries (BNPB, CMEA and KemenkoMarves), and 30 representatives from regional governments and concession holders/private sectors as Cluster members.</li> </ol>

		<p>3) Technical support to the Indonesia Environment Fund to strengthen its environmental and social safeguards was provided in conjunction with capacity development conducted during a technical mission for the GCF REDD+ RBP project. The recipients of the capacity development included IEF, GCF REDD+ RBP PMU, and relevant MoEF staff.</p> <p>Representatives from Indonesia actively and positively participated in the launch of “Climate change mitigation through social forestry in ASEAN countries” UN-REDD initiative - as one of the three countries involved (Indonesia, Cambodia and Laos).</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> UN-REDD has continued to consult with Indonesia on the development of the 2022-25 workplan and administrative arrangements. UN-REDD is expecting a letter from MoEF that will clarify their views and then UN-REDD will work to find a mutually acceptable arrangement to continue and expand the technical assistance.</p>
<p><b>Mexico</b></p>		<p>The National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) conducted a detailed planning exercise on REDD+ actions and finance during the first semester of 2022, based on current capacities and national priorities.</p> <p>This led to a prioritization of activities, with work focused on the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A draft analysis with preliminary recommendations for the forestry guarantee funds operated by CONAFOR, which was prepared and is currently undergoing review.</li> <li>· Continued work, finalization and publication of the technical annex for REDD+ results.</li> <li>· Technical review and inputs on the draft outline of Mexico’s second summary of safeguards information and continuous improvements in the SIS have been provided.</li> </ul> <p>Different options to access forest carbon finance were presented to CONAFOR. The analysis will be complemented by updated forest emission data, as basis for further decision-making.</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> UN-REDD continued its engagement with CONAFOR on the work plan, creating joint working groups per output and detailing activities and objectives. Due to changes in personnel and reduced financial resources, communication as well as advances have been delayed. A review of status and priorities of activities is currently taking place, that will consider CONAFOR’s altered priorities.</p>

<p><b>Myanmar</b></p>		<p>Progress continued across all Outputs of the UN-REDD Technical Assistance on Myanmar Mangroves initiative, with the following key highlights:</p> <p>O1 - REDD+ Safeguards: Draft guidance and checklist package finalized and ready for targeted support (through MERN) during second half of 2022.</p> <p>O2 (i) Analysis of existing NFI (mangroves) data (286 clusters) and development of emission/removal factors completed. Draft report submitted. (ii) Extent and change map for mangroves biome for two regions submitted. Manuals and guidelines under preparation. (iii) Mangroves ecosystem services/values scoping paper completed including GIS tutorials. Webinar/outreach to CSOs being planned for mid-2022.</p> <p>O3 - Sub-national REDD+ Action Plans for Non-State Actors and community forests (CF) assessment and mapping. Slow progress, pending confirmation from Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs).</p> <p>O4 - Community Forests, Community Forest Enterprises and Community Protected Areas. Two ongoing LoAs in two regions for Awareness raising on Mangrove management and conservation; ToRs for CF governance; capacity building on Market Analysis and Development; Draft Management and Business plans; Manuals for CFE/CPA management plan development.</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions</u>: A four-month no-cost extension – until 31 December 2022 – was granted by the UN-REDD Executive Board on 5 July 2022 to ensure the full delivery of the programme and make up for the delays related to both the 1st February 2021 <i>coup d'état</i>, and the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>
<p><b>Nepal</b></p>		<p>TA funds for Nepal have only recently been approved through a 2022 budget addendum shared with the UN-REDD Executive Board in June 2022. UN-REDD started to consult with government and stakeholders on TA activities. A high level of commitment and engagement has been identified and activities will start imminently, including exploring synergies with partners such as ICIMOD and IUCN.</p>
<p><b>Papua New Guinea</b></p>		<p>From January to June, PNG focused on the development of overarching National REDD+ guidelines, as well as Benefit Sharing Distribution System Guidelines (BSDS), Grievance Redress Mechanism Guidelines (GRM), and the Free Prior Informed Consent Guidelines (FPIC). These documents will help guide the development of REDD+ activities, accommodate REDD+ Voluntary Market Projects and relevant initiatives under REDD+ for the country. Lastly, PNG has begun the assessment of updated activity data.</p> <p>While a specific plan for the second half of the year was prepared, efforts will focus on development of a draft ART TREES registration document and underlying compliance aspects.</p>

<p><b>Peru</b></p>		<p>A detailed workplan at output level has been prepared for the TA with MINAM. Technical support has been provided through review of the nesting proposal for REDD+, including the deforestation map risk for each region, which is a key input for the nesting allocation tool (outcome 1.1). Technical support has been provided for the FREL Technical Annex Report draft review process. A detailed workplan have been prepared to develop the ART/TREES registration document, including carbon, legal and safeguards elements. There has been ongoing review and updating of safeguards elements to demonstrate conformance with ART/TREES (outcome 2.2). There has been ongoing participation in the Intercultural Dialogues, as well as in planning discussions on approaches to pilot and update the Safeguards Information Module and Citizen Attention Mechanism (outcome 1.5).</p> <p>Initial approaches on strategies to attract private resources and leverage them with public resources – in actions associated with the fulfillment of the new NDC have been discussed (outcome 2.1).</p> <p>A roadmap to access climate finance from voluntary carbon markets (VCM), in alignment with the NDC, has been prepared and discussed with MINAM. The roadmap aims at integrating different initiatives and contributes to activities under outputs 1.3, 1.5 as well as 3.1.</p>
<p><b>Republic of the Congo</b></p>		<p>Congo has expressed interest to submit a proposal to the second window of LEAF and is building on the ART-TREES gap assessment carried out in 2021 and the recent activity data generated in the frame of the CAFI regional project on drivers, to propose a second expression of interest in 2022. Discussions are ongoing to understand which initiative(s) could help the country prepare for ART-TREES compliant carbon transactions; foreseen activities in 2022 will be achieved.</p> <p>The analysis of the opportunities in relation to the key commitments made at COP26 is ongoing.</p>
<p><b>Uganda</b></p>		<p>Initial testing of novel methodology for assessing ART-TREES compliant activity data started. Target grid density has been created and algorithms are being trained for application of the ‘ensemble approach’. Terms of reference have been drafted and national consultants hired to start data collection for further proof of concept.</p> <p>TA helped the country to finalize its Safeguards Information System (SIS) <a href="#">webpage</a> and the associated user and operations manual. Lasts comments and feedbacks were included and the website is implemented in the Ministry of Water and Environment’s domain. The <a href="#">first summary of safeguards information</a> was also submitted to UNFCCC. The planning of the work on to update and complete the TREES safeguards assessment too place and it will be conducted during the second semester of 2022, starting in early July.</p>

		An international consultant has been hired and will start on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2022 to draft a national strategy to access REDD+ results-based financing from both market and non-market sources, including notably the GCF and LEAF, amongst others.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	●	<p>Under the TA 2022, preparatory actions to kick-start the TA have been undertaken, including complementary assessment of potential updates/upgrades to SIS, the preparation of concept notes/TORs for ART/TREES registration, and preparation of a template for ART-TREES monitoring plan.</p> <p>Under the TA 2021, a study on deforestation-free supply chains (focused on acacia plantations engaging smallholders) has been ongoing and will imminently conclude.</p> <p>Through UNDP’s Climate Promise initiative, support to Vietnam’s NDC implementation in the FOLU sector, which, among others, includes international cooperative approaches under Article 6, has been discussed and prepared with MONRE and VNFOREST. Under TA 2022, this presents a broader platform for the planned knowledge dissemination activities to take place during the second half of 2022.</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> The government established a “Negotiating Group” to execute related work for the Viet Nam LEAF submission. This Group is led by the DG/DDG of VNFOREST. The difference of leadership with the Lower Mekong TA is noted, and while not in itself a problem, has implied the need for additional coordinator efforts.</p> <p>Agreement with partners and recruitment of national consultants experienced some delays in the first half of the year. UN-REDD is identifying internal arrangements to speed up the process.</p>
<b>Zambia</b>	●	<p>From January to June, important progress was achieved on the carbon finance scoping outcome of Zambia’s 2022 workplan. A team from the Forestry Department and its partners collected information on deforestation and forest degradation area, including associated emissions during 2019-2020. The comparison against the UNFCCC reference level was undertaken. A discussion session was held in April, where results were presented and any potential for accessing carbon finance was discussed. Available data does not clearly indicate that, at the national level, emissions fell below the historical average emissions that the reference level represents.</p> <p>During the second half of the year, efforts will focus on the other three outputs.</p>
<b>Lower Mekong</b>	●	<p>Activities are largely on track, including significant progress on Bilateral cooperation dialogues/meetings; Advancements in national <u>certification infrastructure</u>; Training for designated national agencies on CITES processes to ensure <u>legality and sustainability of international trade in CITES listed species</u>; Analysis of the Lower Mekong transformational change of the forestry sector gleaned from <u>forest products trade trends and potential</u>; Development of a webpage for platforms, understanding and tracking environmental and social trends in the forest sector in the Lower Mekong (<a href="https://www.un-redd.org/lmr-data-and-tools">https://www.un-redd.org/lmr-data-and-tools</a>); and Dialogues (<u>2021 Regional Dialogue</u>, and “Lower Mekong in Transition – latest trends</p>

		<p>and impacts of China on forest trade” side event at the XV World Forestry Congress) with project government and development partners.</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> An additional 6-month no-cost extension – until 30 June 2023 – was granted by the UN-REDD Executive Board on 5 July 2022 to ensure the full delivery of the programme and make up for the Covid-19 related delays. From the administrative point of view, this triggered the same extension of the related UN-REDD Asia Technical Assistance (TA) to REDD+ Implementation (<u>MPTF project 103786</u>) to which the Lower Mekong project is administratively pegged to. The other UN-REDD TA projects are due for financial closure in 2022 given their end date on 30 Sept 2021 (i.e. Africa TA <u>MPTF project 103785</u>, LAC TA <u>MPTF project 103787</u>, and Global KM <u>MPTF project 103788</u>). UN-REDD TA country and global support continues under the new outcome-based Fund structure.</p>
<p><b>ASEAN Social Forestry</b></p>		<p>The UN-REDD Executive Board approved on 17 January 2022 a new initiative: “Climate change mitigation through social forestry actions in ASEAN countries”. The initiative will provide concrete support to strengthen the evidence base for climate mitigation contributions, facilitate the integration of social forestry in NDCs and enhance climate finance opportunities. The initiative was presented at and positively received by the ASEAN working group sessions on Social Forestry and Forest &amp; Climate Change respectively. The initiative was successfully launched on 29 June, as a collaborative effort with ASEAN Secretariat, including the engagement of regional partners (RECOFTC) and target countries actively participating in panels (Indonesia, Cambodia and Lao PDR). The website of the initiative has been set up and will be continuously enhanced. Agreements with partners are being signed, and recruitment of additional technical expertise has progressed.</p>
<p><b>Knowledge Management: Connecting actors and knowledge for forest solutions (<a href="#">UN-REDD 2021-2025 Results Framework, Outcome 4</a>)</b></p>		
<p><b>Output 4.1 Knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ implementation</b></p>		<p>UN-REDD knowledge, field experiences and lessons were widely communicated through various channels: social media (<a href="#">Twitter</a>, <a href="#">Facebook</a>, <a href="#">LinkedIn</a>, <a href="#">Instagram</a>), <a href="#">website</a>, <a href="#">expert insights and newsletters</a></p> <p>A communications campaign to promote the Flagship UN-REDD Knowledge Briefs (produced in 2021-2022) via a dedicated <a href="#">webpage</a> and social media <a href="#">assets</a>, was developed in collaboration with the technical leads, including the latest briefs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National funding mechanisms for REDD+: lessons learned and success factors</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Linking REDD+, the Paris Agreement, NDCs and the sustainable development goals</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Recognizing and empowering indigenous peoples and local communities as critical partners</a></li> </ul> <p>The REDD Resource Newsletter was produced and disseminated twice during the reporting period (in <a href="#">March</a> and <a href="#">June</a> 2022). Over 10,000 subscribers received knowledge and country-based lessons via two Resource newsletters in the</p>

		<p>reporting period. In addition, one Roundup newsletters with a focus on the UN-REDD information briefs was disseminated with additional REDD+ knowledge.</p> <p>Social media followership increased by 11% in the half-year period against the 10% annual target.</p> <p>UN-REDD held a number of <a href="#">events</a> at the XV World Forestry Congress in Korea with participation from various stakeholders.</p> <p>The Programme also supported a variety of international knowledge sessions to connect REDD+ policy and finance with social equity; these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Finance: Catalyst for gender equality and women’s empowerment in the forest sector</a>, at the Committee on the Status of Women (CSW-66, March 2022)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and Climate Finance - Training &amp; Dialogue</a>, at the UNPFII (the UN Indigenous Peoples forum, May 2022)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Indigenous peoples’ rights and NDCs in Asia</a>, during the UNFCCC mid-year sessions (Bonn, June 2022)</li> </ul> <p>The new UN-REDD <a href="#">website</a> was launched and has so far recorded over 96,000 page views.</p> <p>Campaign to tackle illegal rosewood trade in the <a href="#">Lower Mekong Basin</a> was <a href="#">launched</a>.</p> <p>Further, country-country exchanges took place, including with a focus on performance based finance and climate finance as catalyst for gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.2</b>  <b>Collective political and societal support to NbS</b></p>		<p>Two additional constituencies applied knowledge on how to scale up REDD+ during this reporting period: indigenous peoples and women.</p> <p>UN-REDD collaborated with various regional and global platforms and networks on indigenous peoples, such as the UN Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the UNFCCC Local Communities &amp; Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Amazon indigenous federation (COICA), among others, to assess and disseminate the close linkages between REDD+ policy and indigenous rights, through various public events, training programmes, publications and miscellaneous contributions through social media. Some are described above.</p> <p>Women’s knowledge on REDD+ was applied in a webinar on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the forest sector, which was held with UN-REDD supporting the promotion and dissemination of key <a href="#">messages</a>.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.3.</b>  <b>Digital cooperation and</b></p>		<p>UN-REDD keeps using digital cooperation media to continue technical assistance and knowledge management services, aiming at reducing the carbon footprint and enhancing stakeholder participation.</p>

<b>frontier technologies to accelerate and enhance Nbs</b>	UN-REDD is using new digital technologies to underpin REDD+ policy-making and financial flows, which are under design and pilot testing. Main goal is to strengthen digital cooperation and advancing technical and legal solutions for making country data open, accessible and transparent (e.g. geo webportals, regional portal development, update of existing webportals, data sharing agreements, communication strategies for forest monitoring data). Actual country work is ongoing in West Africa, DRC, Sao Tome & Principe and South East Asia.
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