

UN-REDD Programme 2019 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 31 July 2019. Overall, the Programme continues to demonstrate progress across the two work streams, with the majority of outputs on track to be delivered by the end of 2019. In the few 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.





2019 Programme Overview

The UN-REDD Programme delivered support across two modalities in the first half of 2019:

- i. 2019 Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation
- ii. Ongoing National Programmes
- iii. Technical Assistance to Support Ongoing National Programmes



For the purpose of brevity and readability, results of the technical assistance to support ongoing national programmes have been combined with national programmes in this update.

The following report provides a progress overview by country for each type of support, based on a traffic light system. Green represents those areas in which all deliverables programmed for 2018 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 2019; 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.


The following abbreviations are used to designate the type of support: TA: Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation; and NP: National Programme.

Country or KM component	Type of support	Status	Highlights (including challenges & solutions where relevant)
Argentina	NP		<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1: Support the safeguards working groups on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines and agro-forestry, as well as the National Cabinet on Climate Change.</p> <p>1.2: In complement to Argentina's National Action Plan on Forests and Climate Change, a draft guideline for public servants to implement FPIC was developed.</p> <p>3.1: In January, Argentina's National Action Plan on Forest and Climate Change was published at the REDD+ Info Hub. The Action Plan is considered Argentina's instrument to address the AFOLU NDC.</p> <p>3.3: Creation of the National Cabinet of CC (resolution 891/2016). Approval of the Trust Fund for the Native Forests Environmental Protection under SAyDS (Law 2743).</p> <p>3.4: The webportal of the National Native Forest Monitoring System has been updated and the new version has been activated directly on the SAyDS server.</p> <p>4.1: Argentina presented its Reference Level of Forest Emissions in January which is under review by the UNFCCC.</p> <p>4.2: Work is being done on recommendations for continuous improvement of the NREF and its future updates.</p> <p>5.1: A diagnostic analysis for the continuous improvement of the SNMBN is being developed.</p> <p>5.2: The information available on the SNMBN web portal has been updated, including links to the Early Deforestation Alert System and social and environmental benefits maps.</p> <p>5.3: Technical studies have been completed for automated forest monitoring in forested regions.</p> <p>5.4: Regional pilot studies are being developed to obtain information on carbon content in deadwood, litter, and organic soil carbon reservoirs.</p> <p>5.5: The process of reviewing the PANByCC activities in terms of its quantification and the planned goals regarding its contribution to the NDC Argentina is being supported.</p> <p>6.2: Argentina has finalized its national safeguards interpretation and an initial version of its SIS design.</p> <p>6.4: The first summary of safeguards information is currently being developed and is expected to be published during 2019.</p>
Bangladesh	NP		<p>All activities under the Bangladesh UN-REDD National Programme have been completed. In 2019, a National REDD+ Strategy document has been drafted, reviewed and validated through a national-level process, building on the analyses of drivers and PAMs conducted earlier in the Programme. The FREL/FRL, revised and formally approved by the Ministry, was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2019, and all capacity building activities pertaining to the NFMS were completed within the first quarter of 2019. The Programme was formally concluded in June 2019.</p>

Chile	NP	●	<p>Chile made an initial version of its SIS available online and has started planning to develop a system to monitor co-benefits. This work has been informed by a workshop held in May 2019, with UN-REDD support, on safeguards and payment for environmental services, with involvement of UN-REDD, World Bank and other experts as well as regional climate change directors and representatives from Chile. In addition, technical support was provided on issues of safeguards and SIS, gender, payment for environmental services, and accessing RBP from the GCF.</p> <p>Relating to activities to strengthen Chile’s integrated NFMS: The conceptual design of the automatized error propagation tool has been concluded. This will allow Chile to automatically detect errors in their emissions/removals estimates. Support was also provided to government of Chile for the ICA process of the REDD Tech Annex which is expected to be finalized in mid-August.</p> <p>As part of interventions for testing measures for ENCCRV to undertake, two successful approaches for restoration have been piloted: 1) Restoration activities in the Araucania region have successfully restored 50 ha and as result, CONAF plans to restore an additional 150 ha of the Tolhuaca and Malleco national parks; and 2) In Magallanes 8 ha has been planted with remaining 19 ha expected to be planted during the spring (set -nov 2019). These restoration activities are being monitored to be in compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards of the ENCCRV.</p>
Colombia	TA	●	<p>To consolidate Colombia’s NFMS, documents have been developed and submitted to IDEAM on potential restoration methodologies and strengthening community forest monitoring alongside WWF. IDEAM was supported to develop option documents to construct the national FREL following UNFCCC’s review of Colombia’s REDD+ Technical Annex. This process supports Colombia’s GCF REDD+ RBP pilot programme proposal, for which a draft concept note and roadmap was developed.</p> <p>UN-REDD supported the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) to advance participatory mechanisms through the facilitation of the 4th Mesa Nacional REDD+ and collaboration with FCPF, Vision Amazonia and European Forest Initiative. MADS, indigenous peoples and afro-Colombians (IPs and ACs) organizations were supported to agree on sections on reducing deforestation in the Ethics Chapter in the National Development Plan. The Programme developed capacity, and an investment line, for IPs and ACs organisations on the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI), REDD+ implementation framework, and Climate Finance. Lessons from national REDD+ participatory process were shared with subnational governments and stakeholders during the GCFTF meeting, and through IP leaders’ participation in the Global Landscape Forum.</p> <p>UN-REDD supported MinAmbiente and DNP in the formulation of the CONPES Control of Deforestation policy document, due December 2019. MinAmbiente was supported to develop the Colombian government-funded Community Forestry (CF) Program, with a proposal to expand to further three sites, the development of a database of existing CF experiences and further recognition of forestry enterprises.</p>


			<p>Colombia advanced its third summary of safeguards information, with an agreed work plan with focal points in MADS for conducting safeguards activities and operationalization of the safeguards system, plus training for new officers on safeguards processes.</p> <p>Credit and investment directors of FINAGRO were trained on advanced environmental and social risk analysis. Four webinars were held amongst FINAGRO and national development banks from other countries on the design of financial products and incentives for the forest sector.</p>
Côte d'Ivoire	TA		<p>Côte d'Ivoire has launched its strategic assessment and design of a national financing mechanism for REDD+, which will connect, coordinate and monitor the different financing sources and options for reducing deforestation and enhancing forest ecosystems, in which government, business and international finance will join forces.</p> <p>The economic models on sustainable cocoa production developed by the UN (UN Environment, UN-REDD and UNEP FI) have received wide approval among stakeholders (agribusiness, government and NGOs) who are willing to contribute data to improve the models in advance of larger consultations in October 2019.</p> <p>The country finalized, validated and submitted to the UNFCCC its first Summary of Safeguards Information (SoI). Côte d'Ivoire also initiated the process to develop the online platform of its SIS.</p> <p>A partnership "1for20" has been created to mobilize private investment to implement the models, finance small holders and improve forest cover.</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire also resubmitted its REDD+ investment programme to the GCF. A GCF mission to the country is expected in August 2019, to host a regional workshop on GCF & REDD+ in Africa, as well as to advance bilateral discussions on the national GCF/REDD+ proposal.</p> <p>The country has validated its definition of forest degradation, through a national workshop, and has developed a methodology for its assessment. An initial test application has been undertaken to improve the methodology.</p> <p>An analysis of the characteristics of fire and its contribution to the GHG emission has also been undertaken. The country has a clear overview of the methodology and needs for the estimates of GHG from fire and its inclusion within the national GHG inventory.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> Côte d'Ivoire has a growing number of initiatives, partners, policy efforts and opportunities in the forest-farm-commodities-climate interface, including government, jurisdictions, companies, private-public partnerships, and multilateral and bilateral agencies. This creates enormous potential and dynamism but also poses a co-ordination and investment challenge in the country, notably for government. In the second semester of 2019, UN-REDD will increase efforts to assist government to better co-ordinate the rich diversity of forest-related initiatives. In</p>


			<p>the same vein of helping the country to better structure and sequence investments, UN-REDD will advance a partnership with ICRAF, BNP and MARS.</p> <p>The validation and approval process of the country's first Summary of Safeguards Information took longer than planned. UN-REDD provided continuous support to ensure the successful completion of the process, which was achieved in this reporting semester.</p> <p>Some agribusiness companies are still hesitant to contribute with data – this requires a strong leadership and buy-in from the Cocoa Coffee Council (CCC) to achieve this goal.</p> <p>High cost of gas analysis from fire: the country should find additional funds for this purpose.</p>
Honduras	NP		<p>Honduras completed its National REDD+ Strategy (EN-REDD+) which includes the financial REDD+ strategy, and its SESA and ESMF. Update of the following technical studies was also completed: 'analysis of the drivers of deforestation'; 'analysis of land tenure'.</p> <p>MiAmbiente + launched gender instruments in coordination with the National Women's Institute (INAM), resulting in a collaboration agreement between these two institutions.</p> <p>Two workshops were held to collect inputs for the GRM and the SIS design: 1) under the National Committee of Environmental and Social Safeguards (CONASASH); 2) with representatives of indigenous and afro Honduran people (CONPAH). Capacity building was provided to stakeholders on the GRM.</p> <p>Honduras finalized a spatial analysis study on the potential non-carbon benefits that could be derived from REDD+ implementation. The final report is expected to be publicly released before the end of 2019.</p> <p>Honduras advanced on financial sector engagement activities towards PAMs implementation. Environmental and social risk assessment (ESRA) trainings were organized, with an emphasis in deforestation risk. Local actors trained (180 participants) were from: BANHPROVI (public development bank), the National Commission of Banks and Insurance, 23 local banks and financial cooperatives.</p> <p>The National Institute for Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) endorsed the Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring (SIGMOF) in January 2019. In close collaboration with ICF, a Community-based Forest Monitoring Protocol was developed to involve local communities in forest governance.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> Changes in the UN-REDD Honduras National Programme staff members during 2018-2019 affected implementation. A webinar will be scheduled to ensure that the results of the non-carbon benefits studies will be taken up by the new team.</p>


			<p>Due to the delays in formulating the strategy in 2018, and the lack of precise intervention actions, activities led by UNEP were rescheduled and focused on the financial sector engagement activities for PAMs implementation, and Business Models related with PAMs.</p> <p>As the Honduras National Programme accompanies and complements the actions and results of the project Support for REDD+ Preparation in Honduras – which was extended with additional funds until December 2019; this project is implemented by UNDP in conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment and will be supported by FAO as implementer of the additional funds – the Honduran government requested a no-cost extension of the UNEP component until December 31, 2019 and scheduled remaining funds for communication activities.</p> <p>Quarterly disbursements from UNDP CO to PMU had some delays due to administrative bottlenecks. The following adaptive measures have been agreed and implemented: (i) disbursement requests will be done jointly between PMU and UNDP to avoid going back and forth with forms’ errors; (ii) explore the possibility of having a signature delegation by the Minister.</p>
Indonesia	TA		<p>UN-REDD continues supporting the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs to soft-launch the “Cluster system” adopting Integrated Fire Management to mitigate and reduce wildfires, with total coverage of about 15 million ha or 70% of the fire-prone districts. It will lead to an improved landscape policy, especially on peatland management, and bring better concerted efforts.</p> <p>Technical assistance continues for advisory services to MOEF on NFMS and monitoring GHG emissions from peatlands and peatland fires and on designing roadmap to NDC implementation beyond 2020, and potential review of effectiveness of SIS.</p> <p>The International Tropical Peat Centre Interim Secretariat has sharpened its strategic and biannual workplan. The first international workshop hosted by ITPC and Newcastle University has been conducted facilitated by UNREDD team and the Global Peatlands Initiative. UNREDD team, CIFOR and MOEF jointly developed a proposal to support ITPC to be presented to donors in Sept 2019.</p> <p>UN-REDD supports the local governments and key stakeholders in 3 peatland hydrological units of Riau and Kalimantan for a low emission development scenario. TA provided to BRG on vulnerability assessment and program development on integrated peat restoration in Riau (Rangsang Island).</p> <p>Technical Assistance continues to support the Ministry of Finance in the establishment of the national environment fund by sharing lessons from CAFI and Brazil’s Amazon Fund that will help the development of standard operating procedures and build an international reputation for fiduciary management.</p>




Mexico	TA	●	<p>The UN-REDD interagency team carried out a mission to Mexico in March 2019 to present the results of the TA 2018 and discuss activities for 2019 and 2020 with the new authorities in CONAFOR.</p> <p>Finance: Upon their request the document mapping finance for REDD+ in Mexico was reviewed to incorporate comments from the new CONAFOR personnel, and has been published in the UN-REDD's website. The process, inputs and roadmap to support the completion of the financial strategy for forests in Mexico was agreed upon. Information on the implementation and status of jurisdictional investment plans supported by the GCFTF through UNDP was shared and coordinated with CONAFOR. Options to mobilize additional finance for implementation of subnational actions to reduce deforestation were assessed. Technical assistance identified barriers hampering access to finance for the forest and agroforestry sectors from the perspective of financiers through a surveying of credit officers of development banks, non-bank financial institutions, and private banks.</p> <p>NFMS/MRV/SSC: CONAFOR is implementing the recommendations provided under the TA 2018 to updating the FREL/REL and improving the NFMS. Under the SCC 2018-2019 a videoconference was developed in collaboration with GIZ-CAAD on business intelligence for NFMS. Mesoamerican countries have been supported to mobilize other resources for SSC activities with Mexico, such the Work Packages (WB) for Guatemala. Also, NFI knowledge transfer was promoted and developed among Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Cuba.</p> <p>Safeguards: Mexico has begun to link state-level safeguards plans to the national-level SIS and to prepare communications materials on different thematic topics related to safeguards to support safeguards application at the local level, and the collection of multi-scale information for the SIS. Mexico's SIS continues to be operational and is able to generate automatic reports with information updated regularly on addressing and respecting safeguards.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> The austerity policy of the new government has caused delays in the TA programmed activities.</p> <p>The Virtual Centre of Excellence in Forest Monitoring is in stand-by, due to the general reduction of budget to CONAFOR. With external funds from UNDP a sustainability analysis of the Centre is ongoing, later a restructuring plan of the Centre will be developed if CONAFOR and AMEXCID react positively to the sustainability analysis.</p> <p>CONAFOR is working on the revision of the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development with the support of the National Forestry Council through an open consultation with citizens. The new proposal will affect the REDD+ benefit sharing plan (BSP). Upon completion, it will be shared with UN-REDD for technical review and support for the update of the BSP.</p>
Mongolia	NP	●	<p>Activities under Outcomes 3 and 4 of the Mongolia UN-REDD National Programme, pertaining to the National Forest Monitoring System and Forest Reference Level, were completed in 2018.</p>

			<p>A no-cost extension was approved to cover the completion of activities under Outcome 2, up to July 2019. During this period, Mongolia's REDD+ National Programme (the National REDD+ Strategy is referred to as the REDD+ National Programme in Mongolia) has been completed in line with government guidance and template.</p> <p>A narrative Action Plan and the corresponding Results Framework have also been completed, with the latter in a template required by the Government of Mongolia. These documents have been submitted to the government through the National REDD+ focal point for further endorsement and institutionalization.</p> <p>Mongolia finalized key safeguards/Safeguards Information System products in 2018; in January-June 2019, Mongolia has shared information and lessons through release of Information briefs on <u>Boreal Forests in a Changing Climate (Mongolia: A Case Study)</u> and in <u>blog post on REDD+ safeguards work</u>.</p>
Myanmar	TA	●	<p>Workplan developed and multi-stakeholder Drafting Group established to guide preparation of first Safeguards Summary of Information. A first draft has been prepared and shared with Drafting Group, and a national consultation workshop is planned for Q3 2019.</p> <p>Options for management of REDD+ finance, both investment finance and results-based payments were developed and presented to the Technical Working Group/Drivers and Strategy for a decision which was subsequently endorsed by the Taskforce.</p>
	NP	●	<p>Meetings of the REDD+ Taskforce have been conducted quarterly as planned, and have led to significant decisions being made related to REDD+ architecture: the SIS and Finance Mechanisms.</p> <p>Capacity building has been conducted for sub-national government officials from the three most relevant ministries and for CSOs members to enhance their capacities to support the implementation of the Myanmar REDD+ Strategy. Awareness raising has been carried out with different ethnic groups, and basic information materials translated into 10 ethnic languages (with co-financing).</p> <p>For safeguards, the review of policies, laws and regulations was finalised; the national safeguards clarification has been published; and a draft national safeguards approach document is being reviewed. For SIS, information needs were identified, relevant information systems and sources have been assessed, and information structure (including draft indicators) developed. An SIS operationalisation plan is under development.</p> <p>A modified FRL was uploaded to the UNFCCC website in January 2019. The FRL proposal includes C-emissions from deforestation and C-removals from enhancement (afforestation) that can now be used as formal baselines for measuring progress on respective targets of the REDD+ strategy implementation and potentially for the AFOLU components of the NDC.</p>


			<p>Capacity building to field-test the NFI methodology and analyse the results continues.</p> <p>An early draft annotated outline for an assessment manual that integrates the area change assessment approach into the overall forest monitoring system has been developed.</p> <p>Consultations with stakeholders, including engagements with 7 different ethnic nationalities/ethnic armed organizations (EAOs), on the content of the draft NRS have been conducted. These covered specific policy and measures (PaMs) which were identified during the 2018 public comment period to be the most contentious or which required more development. The draft Strategy is now under revision.</p>
Peru	TA		<p>Output 3.21: Norway's comments to the results framework of the PRODOC that will execute a second disbursement of Peru's JDI Phase II were addressed.</p> <p>Potential synergies assessed towards addressing JDI's Phase II deliverable b), considering initiatives that implement related activities, i.e. GCF-TF. Further discussions are necessary.</p> <p>Technical inputs provided on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Peru's Forest and Climate Change governance structure. Technical subcommittees were set up by MINAM, to discuss with stakeholder REDD+ implementation aspects. ii. The definition of REDD+ measures/scope. iii. A government discussion paper for the definition of Peru's ambition to reduce deforestation, towards political dialogues on JDI. iv. A nesting approach for early REDD+ initiatives (towards harmonized REDD+ implementation). <p>Output 3.22: Technical recommendations provided to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. MINAM, towards a decision on the treatment of secondary vegetation and associated carbon fluxes for estimating emissions/removals, to be reflected in Peru's new GHG inventory (support complemented by assistance through NP's component-2). ii. SERFOR, on three instruments of the SNIFFS: governance plan; conceptual design; and guidelines for each module. <p>Output 3.23: 65 participants registered in a webinar (June 6th) focused on the use of spatial information to inform REDD+ planning. There is great interest in the information presented. Meetings with PNCBMCC followed to discuss how this information could be updated and used to support their work.</p>

			<p>Output 3.24: Technical assistance provided towards financial sector engagement on PAMs implementation. A sustainable commodity production financing agenda was set with the Private Banks Association and financial cooperatives federation. The agenda includes: i) evaluation of the state of sustainable commodity production financing; and ii) capacity building activities directed to banks/cooperatives towards sustainable commodity production financing. Follow-up activities defined.</p> <p>Output 3.25: Safeguards support focused on elements related to the development of the national safeguards approach, in line with the national safeguards' roadmap – including refining the national safeguards interpretation and developing a draft of Peru's SOI.</p>
	NP		<p>Output 1.1.1: 7 participatory spaces identified to develop Peru's ENBCC and Climate Change law implementation plans. A technical subcommittee set-up to discuss M&E of Peru's ENBCC. On-going coordination with EII (GCF-TF) to align sub-national participatory spaces.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Initial outreach conducted in potential areas to establish Community Based Forestry Technical Units (CBFTU) - 3 (of 5). Guidelines definitions in progress.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: IPs' capacity/technology needs assessed. Capacity building workplans per IP organization developed (13). First draft of the Capacity Building Programme (CBP) on forests, Climate Change, ENBCC and collective rights designed. Indigenous focal points hired (one per organization and 2 national).</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: First outreach and follow-up interactions conducted in spaces identified in output 1.1.1. to discuss ENBCC implementation. Methodology to reach regional stakeholders implemented in one space.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: Consultant recruitment to develop investments for priority PAMs initiated. Priority PAMs are identified through NP interventions or other on-going initiatives, like JDI. Discussions started to facilitate access to public finance.</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: National safeguards interpretation refined; process to define REDD+ actions consolidated; and draft SOI developed. SIS design in progress. A website on REDD+ safeguards launched. Technical subcommittee on safeguards formed.</p>




			<p>Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2: Workshop on SEPAL and other land-use monitor tools held in February. The aim was to increase technical capacities of MINAM, SERFOR, and regional governments. A methodology to estimate the AD of secondary forests is in progress (see TA Output 3.22. i). The methodology will be discussed with relevant technical groups.</p> <p>Output 3.1.1: 12 (of 13) LoAs with IPs organizations signed. Vice-Minister delivered the LoA with IPs organizations in Ucayali. Some IPs organizations started reporting their CB activities. All indigenous technicians received a positive feedback in their evaluations. Linkages of community-based forest monitoring efforts with the early warning system and forest monitoring modules are in progress (being discussed in the degradation subcommittee)..</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> Competing priorities of PMU staff and priorities decided at the political level have determined delays on: i) agreements with stakeholders to formalize all participatory spaces; ii) defining guidelines from GoP to implement CBFTU; iii) development of content and materials for the CBP; and iv) defining the approach to implement the ENBCC at sub-national levels. Quarterly monitoring reports (financial and substantive) are being assessed by the agencies, as the basis to follow up with the GoP. Also, an extra-ordinary NP Steering Committee meeting will take place in August. Status of the NP’s implementation will be discussed.</p> <p>Challenges were encountered for identifying the right set of consultants able to deliver the work under output 1.2.2. An international consultant process has been now undertaken to address this issue.</p> <p>At times, planning for UN-REDD supported deliverables, including those related to UNFCCC safeguards requirements, has been delayed as attention has been focused on meeting immediate needs/requirements from other REDD+ donors/funders (e.g. World Bank). Sustained communications and planning efforts have been made to ensure continued progress and delivery of key outputs.</p> <p>For outcomes 2 and 3 delays were observed on purchasing equipment. This issue has been solved towards the end of this reporting period. Discussions between MINAM and FAO are on-going to formalize the delivery of this equipment.</p>
<p>Republic of the Congo</p>	<p>TA</p>		<p>The results of the Terra Amazon work for the 2014-2016 period have been approved by the REDD+ coordination. They were validated on 25 July 2019 by the government and should serve as the basis for the negotiation of the cap to be inserted in the letter of Intention to be signed with CAFI.</p> <p>A technical session was held in July 2019, after the 2014-2016 results release, to update the results for 2016-2018 activity data using the SEPAL platform. This working session also provided some elements for the degradation work</p>



			<p>and prepare for the degradation workshop, planned for early Q4.</p> <p>The exchange session with DRC will happen in August in collaboration with USFS in Kinshasa.</p> <p>Discussions have been held with the World Bank, FAO and JRC regarding the monitoring of activities inside the forestry concessions, work is on-going using the IMPACT Toolbox.</p> <p>The GCF full proposal should be finalized on the technical side in August 2019. The FAO office is working on a regular basis with CNIAF to inform decisions regarding priority areas to be included in the proposal. The country is still looking at a submission within the 2019 deadline.</p>
Viet Nam	TA		<p>Vietnam is currently calculating its MRV results. These results will influence several decisions on processes and methodologies related to REDD+ FREL/FRL and MRV:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. the submission or not of an updated FREL/FRL to take into account a series of improvements; II. the development of a proposal for the GCF pilot programme on RBP; III. a revision of the FRL and MRV methodology would result in the future. <p>Monitoring reports of REDD+ implementation are being prepared for two of the pilot provinces. The objectives are to assess the effectiveness of the Gov't forest resources monitoring system as well as evaluate the provinces' overall performance.</p> <p>Support for integrated land-use planning in Central Highlands was included in the design of a proposal submitted to the European Union's 2019 Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme, which has a specific focus on integrated sustainable landscape management. While the official decision will only be known during a meeting of the European Commission at the end of 2019, unofficially, the proposal has been well received.</p> <p>A pilot monitoring and evaluation framework for REDD+ implementation is finalized.</p>
	NP		<p>In January 2019, Vietnam submitted its first Summary of Information on REDD+ safeguards to the UNFCCC, after finalising its SIS and releasing its first phase online. This is an important achievement for UN-REDD and the REDD+ community at large, making Vietnam the first country in the Asia-Pacific region to complete all the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+.</p> <p>The National Programme was formally concluded in December 2018.</p>
Zambia	TA		<p>Work in early 2019 covers issues related to the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy, to capacity development for measurement, reporting and verification, and the safeguards information system.</p> <p>There is an ongoing discussion surrounding funds acquisition for implementing the national REDD+ strategy that the</p>

			<p>UN-REDD programme staff supports in several ways.</p> <p>To advance forest monitoring, UN-REDD programme has taken the role of a facilitator that bundles the capacity development efforts of several engaged agencies, notably the Forestry Department and the Department of Agriculture, as well as the relevant support agencies, notably the FAO, USFS, the World Bank and others.</p> <p>Zambia finalized and submitted its <u>first summary of safeguards information</u> to the UNFCCC, which was the first report on REDD+ safeguards made by an African country. The country initiated the development of the platform of the Safeguards Information System (SIS), based on SIS design document. Institutional arrangements for hosting the SIS have been defined.</p>
Landscape approach and planning	TA	●	<p>With UN-REDD support, FAO and CIFOR’s partnership continues to disseminate knowledge on possible triggers for achieving transformational change at the landscape level. Preliminary conclusions from work conducted through this work area were presented at the GCF Technical Expert Meeting on Forests, Agriculture and Food Security on June 23, 2019.</p> <p>The role and contributions of agroforestry to achieving goals of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation were identified through a review of existing NDC and REDD+ strategies. The preliminary results of such work were presented at the 4th World Congress on Agroforestry gathering interest on the topic (book of abstracts), stimulating discussions for potential future collaborations. The overall congress concluded by calling for a “transformative change” needed in governance, education and finance to speed up the adoption of agroforestry to help tackle food and climate crisis.</p>
Financing and private sector	TA	●	<p>Two business case studies are underway in Viet Nam and Costa Rica and are scheduled to be finalized by December 2019. In Viet Nam, a preliminary study has been finalized demonstrating the economic benefits of farm-level diversification, which is to be completed in Q4 2019. This uses examples of, coffee-avocado, coffee-durian and coffee-cassia intercropping models. Further analysis in 2019 focuses on (1), the market dynamics of different alternative cultivation models (2), the impact of market volatility and price fluctuations on the price of coffee, in relation to investment in cultivation and supply chain improvements, and (3), an analysis of market sentiment with regard to the market view of ‘sustainability’ in Vietnamese coffee production page.</p> <p>MOUs / partnerships have been put in place with the following stakeholders aimed at generating REDD+ results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabobank, FMO, IDH & Mirova Natural Capital focused on unlocking USD 1 billion towards deforestation-free, sustainable commodity production. This is aimed to benefit partner countries to achieve REDD+ results • &Green Fund: both MOU and a USD 2 million ‘non-grant’ GEF project approved and funding transferred. The

			<p>fund is aiming to stimulate protection and restoration of forests as well as reducing emissions. This will benefit UNREDD partner countries to achieve REDD+ results. Green made a catalytic investment of USD 24 million in TLFF 1 focused on natural rubber in Indonesia.</p>
Forest tenure and IPs rights	TA		<p>UN-REDD supported the inception of the new UNFCCC IPs Platform, including sharing knowledge in the inception events & meetings, coordinating with the UNFCCC Secretariat, and supporting the participation of indigenous representatives.</p> <p>During the Global Landscapes Forum (Bonn, June 2019), which was devoted to rights, UN-REDD organised, financed and supported various events to give space and voice to indigenous and community stakeholders, as well as to share knowledge on best practices for inclusive policy processes in the climate-land-forest interface. UN-REDD organized and facilitated the “Making climate action inclusive” side event at the Global Landscape Forum (Bonn, June 2019) (blog) with 11 high level and technical speakers between right-holders and development practitioners. Approximately 100 persons attended the event, others followed the live webstream, overall generating high interest also in the social media.</p> <p>UN-REDD also collaborated with the International Indigenous Women Forum, providing training and scoping avenues for mainstreaming gender in forest processes. A new phase for community-based REDD+ (CBR+) was discussed with key stakeholders and presented at the UN-REDD Executive Board, with positive feedback. Knowledge and experience of community-based forestry was also collected and published in the “Scaling up community participation in forest management through REDD+ in Zambia”. There are now several viable investment options for Zambia for upscaling existing or developing new initiatives in participatory forest management (UN-REDD blog article).</p> <p>The “REDD+ and forest governance” knowledge hub/discussion group continues to increase in number of users (reaching 741 from 90 countries) and was active with discussions on good practices in involving women in forest governance, the role of law to achieve CC goals in the agriculture sector) and a webinar. On May 29th, UN-REDD hosted a webinar on Collective Tenure Rights for REDD+ through the Dgroup platform. Some 73 participants joined to hear and interact on feature presentations from experts in the field (an additional 100 views from the recorded session) who learnt from concrete experiences on the importance and contributions of collective tenure rights to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. 12 speakers¹ (6 women and 6 men) shared key facts, considerations and lessons learned. The “Collective Tenure Rights: Realizing the Potential for REDD+ and Sustainable Development” technical brief was finalized with expected publication by September 2019.</p> <p>Communications pieces:</p>

¹ Peru, Nepal and Tanzania, CIFOR, McGill University, Rights and Resources Initiative, Tenure Facility, World Resources Institute, and FAO

			<p><u>REDD+ Resource Article – Marking Progress on Gender</u></p> <p><u>REDD+ Resource Perspectives - Reflecting on the linkages between REDD+, Forest Tenure and Indigenous Peoples' Rights</u></p> <p><u>REDD+ Resources Article – Community-based REDD+ in Iko Esai, Nigeria</u></p> <p><u>REDD+ Resource Article - Supporting Cambodian Women in the Sustainable Management of Forests</u></p> <p>UN-REDD Webinar on the UN-REDD Gender Marker Rating System (February 2019)</p> <p>Report on Collaboration opportunities offered by the UN-REDD Programme to advance the work of the Facilitative Working Group - Response to SBSTA-50: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform: Partnership-building dialogue on LCIPP-relevant work outside of the Convention (21 June 2019).</p> <p>Other knowledge products and events related to indigenous peoples' rights and social inclusion are referenced in the section on KM/Comms below.</p>
<p>Forest monitoring systems and MRV</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p>Collect Earth Online added as a new tool for Open Foris (OF) suite. Open Foris training event has been organized in Argentina (10 participants). OF was also presented on a booth at FAO Digital Services Portfolio Atrium Side Event for the Digital Agriculture Transformation Conference in June 2019. Online technical support has been provided to several countries via email, skype and OF Community site.</p> <p>Development of single platform (Open Foris Online) continues and it will be launched in June 2020. During 2019, the user-interface, database management system, and data entry has been integrated into Open Foris Online from current Open Foris Collect.</p>
<p>Linking REDD+, Paris Agreement, NDCs and SDGs</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p></p>	<p>Under this component, UN-REDD has advanced on the following:</p> <p>Led/delivered a breakout session on Nature-Based Solutions for NDCs, in partnership with TNC, at the Global NDC Conference (June 2019).</p> <p>Contributed technical expertise and partnership/engagement on HFLD process, including support to the International HFLD Conference and submission to the Nature-based solutions stream of the Climate Summit.</p> <p>Provided substantive review/inputs to a series of UNDP corporate NDC-related strategic/knowledge products, led by Climate Change and Nature for Development teams.</p> <p>Contributed to planning processes for role of forests/land use in the LAC Climate Week event, including preparation of</p>

			<p>submission on proposed sessions.</p> <p>Provided substantive inputs to strategic direction and workplan of the NDC Partnership Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses through participation.</p> <p>Prepared successful submission to the NDC Hub event on REDD+ and NDCs</p> <p>Communications: UN-REDD article on the HFLD conference</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> Though there is great potential for UN-REDD TA to contribute to support on updating NDCs and development of countries' NDC implementation and/or partnership plans, there are not yet clear, specific modes for providing this support. UN-REDD will seek entry points in partnership with other teams and programmes to bolster countries' efforts to update or enhance NDCs in 2020.</p> <p>There have been staffing changes with the potential to jeopardize consistent delivery on this workstream, and therefore there are plans in place to establish an NDC leadership team/working group to maintain effective delivery of this TA.</p>
REDD+ funding mechanisms	TA		<p>Under this component, UN-REDD has advanced on the following:</p> <p>Provided support to access REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs) from GCF to Brazil and Ecuador who became the first two countries to receive REDD+ RBPs from the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>Provided support to access REDD+ RBPs from market-sources to Paraguay, Costa Rica and Mexico, which have developed strategies to access REDD+ results-based payments from a variety of market and non-market sources.</p> <p>Provided support to collaboration between the Dutch Development Bank (FMO) and 14 Paraguayan private banks (members of the national sustainable finance roundtable) to design a deforestation-free credit line for the soy and cattle sector to be implemented in 2020.</p> <p>Provided technical support to national entities for accreditation to the GCF in Honduras and Ecuador.</p> <p>Hosted a webinar for CSOs and Observers for the Brazil GCF RBP proposal on February 15th.</p> <p>Presented lessons learned from the Brazil RBP proposal at the GCF REDD+ talks in Songdo in February 2019.</p>
Cross-cutting & Communications	TA		<p>Knowledge and country-based lessons on REDD+ were shared through the REDD+ Resource Newsletter with 9,000 subscribers. 90% of UN-REDD partner countries were covered at least once in the newsletter. 3 Roundup newsletters were disseminated with additional REDD+ knowledge and 3 Info-briefs were produced covering Regional Exchanges.</p>

		<p>Some additional KM Products delivered as part of the thematic work are: the <u>UN-REDD Methodological Brief- now available in French</u>; <u>Information note on Gender Marker</u>; and the <u>Checklist on Gender Responsive Workshops (Eng/Fr/Sp)</u>.</p> <p>The number of citations of UN-REDD in top-tier media surpassed the objective of a 150% increase (2017 baseline). By June 2019, there were 52 <u>media mentions to date</u>.</p> <p>6 webinars were conducted in Latin America on “experience and the development and management of financial instruments for the forestry sector in Development Banks in Latin America”, as well as an online exchange between Perú and Chile.</p> <p>UN-REDD knowledge was widely communicated to target audiences. Social media growth target was exceeded with 41,817 followers on the Programme’s channels.</p> <p>The target of 9 multimedia stories was reached with the production of videos in Peru (on IPs rights), Costa Rica, Colombia, Nigeria (on CBR+), Cote d’Ivoire and Uganda. Two additional stories completed in PNG and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Two events at the Global Landscapes Forum Bonn on IP rights and social inclusion were organized: an <u>Interactive Dialogue</u>; and a <u>Landscape Talk</u>. UN-REDD also featured highly during the GLF Kyoto, with a spot in the main <u>Plenary Session focusing on REDD+ advances in the Asia-Pacific region</u> this included sharing innovations of the UN-REDD Programme that can be scaled up (i.e. using technology to improve forest monitoring; assuring environmental safeguards; incorporating IP rights). With the aim to increase visibility further and sharing of lessons of the UNREDD Programme, two sessions at the Nature’s Climate Hub (N4C) are being prepared for the UN SG Climate Action Summit.</p>
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