



Programme Narrative Progress Report

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

17-19 March 2010



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03/03/2010

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Democratic Republic of Congo
Title:	UN-REDD
Reporting Period	June – December 2009
Date of Submission	January 15 2010
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I. PURPOSE

This programme aims at putting in place the enabling conditions for a REDD strategy in the DR Congo. Its core objectives are: (i) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; (ii) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process; and (iii) to lay the technical foundations for REDD. The programme is accordingly structured in 3 components that respond to each of these objectives.

The Programme corresponds to a phase-1 on UN-REDD, for a duration of one year approximately, during which phase-2 will be formulated and duly submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board. The budget for this phase 1 is estimated at about US\$ 1.8 million. The programme was elaborated through a qualitative dialogue with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, both national and international. Its current structure and contents were developed during two multi-stakeholder and participatory REDD missions in January and May 2009.

The UN-REDD programme supports DRC through a robust readiness process, to allow the country to take part to the international REDD system which is expected to come out from UNFCCC negotiations. It will set the conditions for the country to access international funding to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that contributes to fight poverty and meet MDG. In this way, the programme is closely related to the overall national and UNDAF development goals in DRC. The practical support of the programme to build the national PRSP will become more and more concrete once the roadmap for the whole readiness process (phase 2) will be finalised and endorsed.

The programme is financed from a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for UN-REDD, which funding from the Government of Norway. The MDTF is implemented via a Pass-Through mechanism, which distributes technical and financial roles among the participating agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Within country, the programme is lodged in the REDD National Coordination (NC-REDD). The UN-REDD programme is the main support to the NC-REDD. In September 2009, a \$200.000 support was provided directly by the World Bank as part of the FCPF programme.

In the country, the programme is implemented by the NC-REDD, in a highly participative approach which includes:

- Public Authority (Government, Ministries, Ministry of Environment, Conservation of

Nature and Tourism and its various Directions (DDE, DIAF, DEP, DSE...) and agencies, National Assembly, Decentralised Authorities (Provincial governments and Assembly) and Deconcentrated Authorities (Provincial Coordination...)

- Civil Society, which is organising itself as a national platform, gathering progressively all the national and local associations and networks from every part of the civil society life (environment, human rights, minorities, confessions...)
- International NGOs, Technical and Financial Partners (UN agencies, bilateral missions, GTZ, DFID, AFD, WWF, AWF, CI, WCS, ONFL...)
- Private sector (FEC, FIB, Novacel...)
- Academia (UNIKIN, UNIKIS...)

II. RESOURCES

During this phase 1, the overall UN-REDD resources in DRC were provided by Norway (\$1.8) and were spread on the three programme components as follow:

- Planning and Coordination: \$680.000
- Capacity Building: \$265.000
- Technical Dimensions: \$815.000

- Management costs: \$123.200
- Total: \$1.883.200

For more details, see appendix A.

III. RESULTS

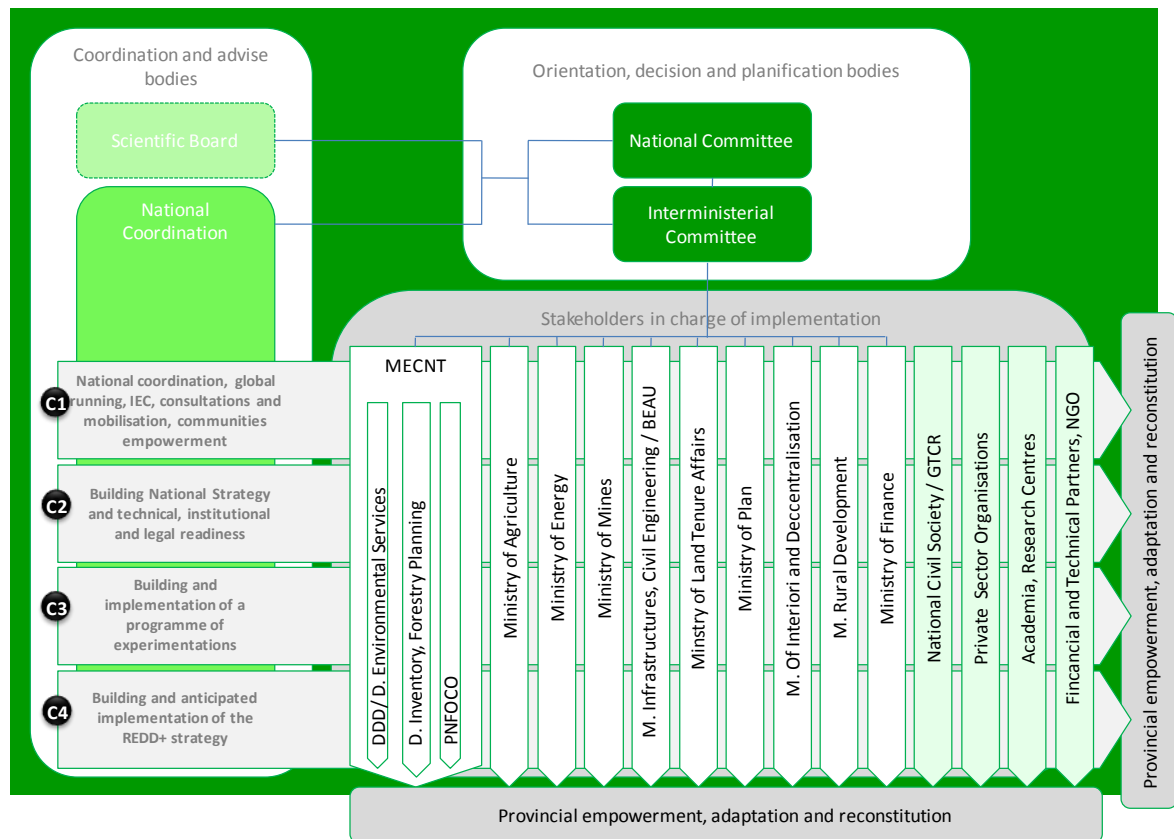
The programme is progressing fast, and partly faster than expected:

- (i) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach:
 - The first draft of the R-PP was delivered on January the 11th 2010. It was built in a highly inclusive and participatory manner acknowledged by stakeholders. It is expected to be completed by the end of February, for approval by the initial funding partners (UN-REDD phase 2 and FCPF) in March 2010.
- (ii) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process
 - A set of activities related to information, education, communication and consultation has been implemented, and a full three-year IEC and consultation plan has been written. Major stakeholders are well aware of REDD issue and implications, even though there will still be much to do to engage everyone, with current frontier laying at the Ministries other than MECNT and at the local level.
- (iii) to lay the technical foundations for REDD.
 - Technical knowledge has been brought to the country and is being disseminated among stakeholders. Technical Directions within the MECNT and other implementation partners have gain skills and understanding of the technical issues of REDD (MRV, reference level...) and are fully involved in the solution building process. Moreover, the REDD Decree endorsed by the Prime Minister on November the 26th lays the basis for institutional framework and support the entry to a full readiness process in DRC.

Main activities undertaken during the period from June to December 2009 have contributed simultaneously to the three objectives above.

- Implementation of an institutional framework to carry out the readiness period, as officialised with the Decree of November the 26th and summarised below:

Organisation of the REDD national process up to 2012



- The early organisation and operationalisation of the National Coordination, with the recruitment of a Coordinator and a Technical Assistant in May 2009 and the recruitment of a Chief Technical Advisor and an expert in IEC in September. Two Administration and Finance Assistants were also hired, along with some personnel and equipment were bought to ensure the daily functioning of the office.
- National Coordination has positioned itself as a central engine for the REDD national process, laying bridges with programmes and directions in the MECNT, building trust and acknowledgment from the civil society, and ensuring daily cooperation with all stakeholders.
- The national REDD coordination initiated the effort of consultation and involvement of REDD stakeholders in the DRC at the end of April 2009 and pursued it throughout 2009. The work began with the meeting of the various REDD stakeholders in the DRC. During these meetings, National Coordination stated its objectives and needs to the various stakeholders. The Coordination also worked actively to disseminate information on the REDD proess. All the players met demonstrated that they were ready to support the Coordination in its efforts. Beyond daily and bilateral meetings, some key events served as landmarks in the mobilisation process:
 - A launch workshop for the REDD process in the DRC bringing together 150 participants (State officials, Private Sector, civil society, funders) from all the country's provinces and from other countries members of COMIFAC was held on August 21 and 22 at the

Hôtel Sultani. CDs containing all the presentations and a report on the Workshop were distributed to the participants.

- National Coordination organized a series of provincial workshops to raise awareness and consult on the REDD process in the DRC. These workshops took place in Kisangani (September 16-18), Bukavu (September 22-24), Matadi (December 14-16) and will be held in Mbandaka and Lubumbashi in January.

The goal of these provincial workshops is (1) to inform civil society authorities and partners about the REDD process, (2) consult stakeholders on the preliminary components of the REDD strategy, and (3) launch the implementation of the work plan relating to the process in the province in question.

On average, the workshops attracted nearly one hundred participants from several backgrounds, among whom Provincial Environment Ministers, Provincial Environment Coordinations, representatives of provincial administrations whose attributions are agriculture, rural development, mines, public works, land affairs, energy, planning, national NGO and civil society, representatives of local and indigenous populations, the Private Sector (FIB, FEC, Organisation of agricultural producers: coffee, eave, corn, etc.), the Academic and Scientific Community, international agencies, funders, NGO and other international organizations.

1) With regard to informing civil society authorities and partners about the REDD process: workshops made it possible to make contact with over a hundred NGO working in the environment sector.

2) With regard to consulting stakeholders on the REDD strategy's preliminary component: the provincial workshops enabled rich discussions where participants were able to impart their expectations, concerns and the contributions they are ready to make to the REDD process.

Participants also asked a number of questions and made several suggestions regarding various subjects, such as the framework for implementing strategies relating to REDD and pilot projects or conflict prevention and management mechanisms that will be implemented for REDD. Some participants demonstrated strong interest in learning more about the techniques used to measure carbon.

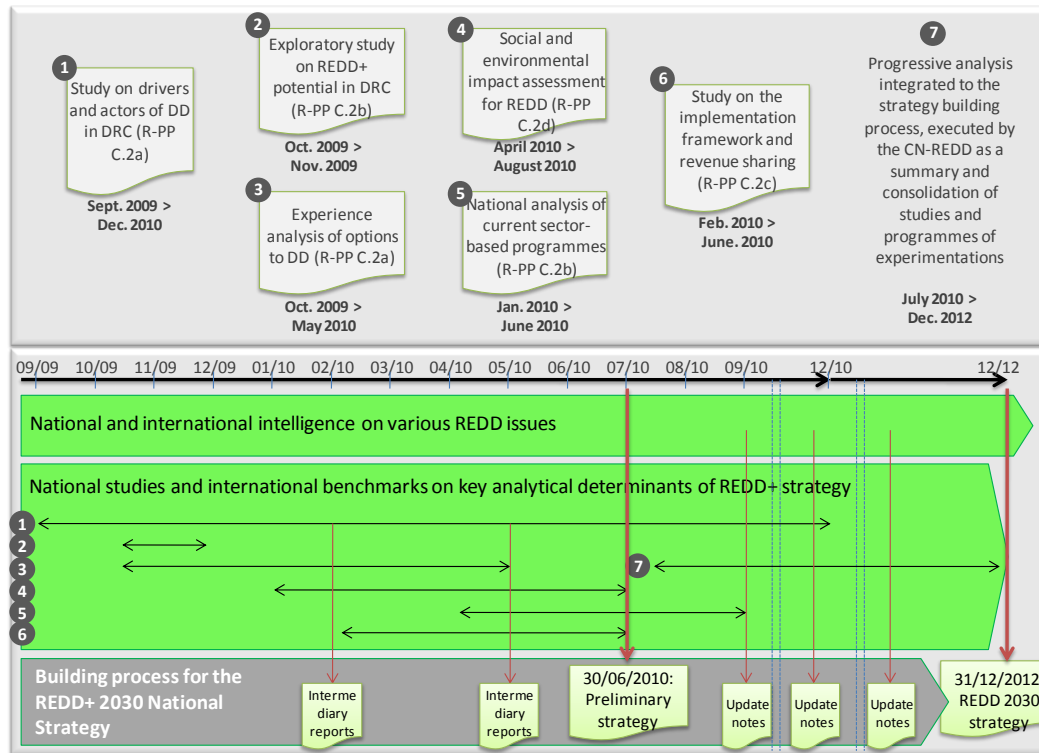
3) With regard to launching the implementation of the work program relating to the REDD process at the provincial level: provincial workshops led to a few concrete decisions, particularly the creation of a REDD work group in the Oriental Province.

- An awareness raising session on carbon finance with the Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the Parliament was held on Tuesday, May 19 during the joint UN-REDD-FCPF mission. In October 5 to 7, 2009, an awareness-raising workshop was held in Kinshasa for the Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the Parliament.
- Numerous consultations with the MRV sector stakeholders and information management relevant to REDD took place in the DRC between July and December 2009. It is appropriate to mention the organization of an MRV workshop on October 12 and 13 in Kinshasa where a number of key decisions regarding the future MRV system in the DRC were made, particularly on the general structure of the system, and on the steps to follow to achieve a national forestry inventory of carbon, a monitoring system of deforestation activities, and to develop a national GHG inventory
- Following launch and consultation workshops on the REDD process, held in Kisangani and Bukavu in September 2009, a survey was conducted to ensure a first consultation of stakeholders. It continued during the workshop in Matadi (December 2009). This survey targeted NGOs and civil society organizations which were consulted with the objectives of:

- Establishing an account of players and their actions
- Identifying the problems they are facing
- Identifying the conditions for REDD success

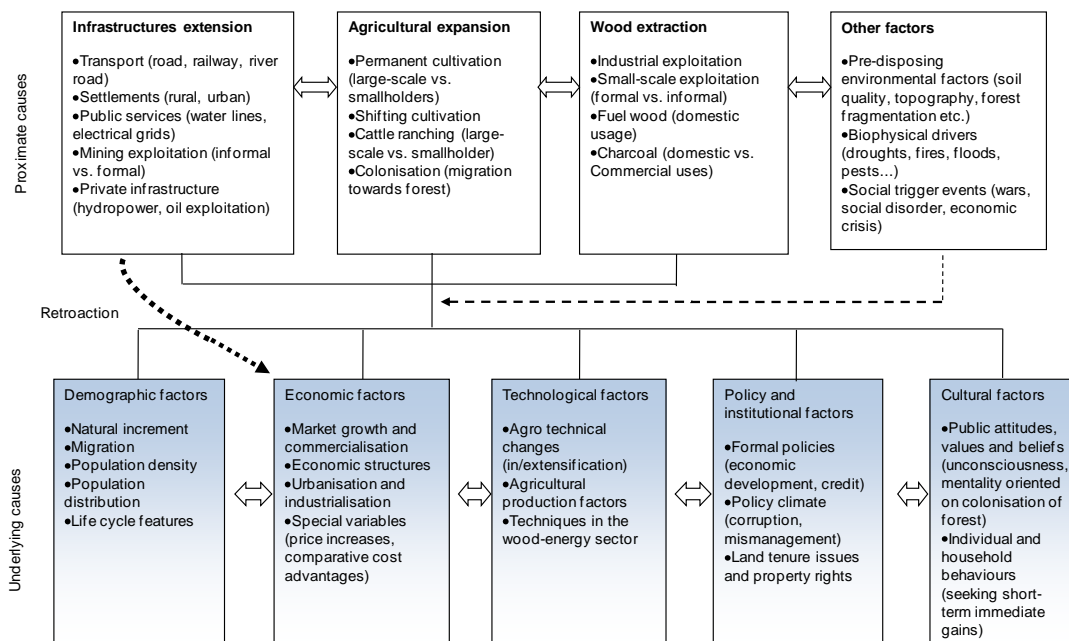
Over 200 NGO and associations have answered the survey to date. It is still in progress.

- All the comments received were considered during the development of the relevant R-PP components. It is important to note that the approach that underlies the REDD process is a participative development approach. Through this approach, R-PP developers and particularly National Coordination members have refined their vision of the REDD planning process in the DRC through consultations and other participative exercises conducted throughout 2009. To that end, the R-PP document was not developed with a “top-down” logic, but rather more with an iterative logic through a constant feedback process.
 - During the last quarter of 2009, NC-REDD collaborated with various stakeholders and in particular the Civil Society GTCR to build an IEC and consultations plan for the next three years of the country’s preparation for REDD, between 2010 and 2012. In line with the DRC’s commitment toward a model, transparent and participative process, the IEC plan’s ambitions are high. Add to this the DRC dimension, its cultural diversity and lack of means of communication throughout the country, the exercise had to be made official and prepared thoroughly.
- From September 2009 on, a set of technical assessments and studies has been launched, and partially completed as summarised in the prospective timetable below. This comprehensive portfolio of studies is fully consistent with the readiness requirements for REDD, and has been designed with respect to overall input and consultations made nationally and internationally.
 - As an example, an exploratory study of REDD potential in the DRC was conducted in November 2009 by the Minister of the Environment with the support of the McKinsey study office and under the management of the National Coordination. The framework for this study made it possible to consult general secretaries and experts from the various ministries, and international NGO, civil society and Congolese private sector experts. One of the results was the identification of priority strategic options for REDD. This preliminary work was presented to all the Ministers concerned about REDD, parliamentarians (Deputies and Senators), and to representatives from civil society, the private sector, funders and international agencies working on the environment.



- Otherwise, the study on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation already started to provide food for thought and is advancing fast. The challenge is both technical and political, with the final goal being to build a large consensus among stakeholders who have, from the start, seemingly irreconcilable points of view. The process is highly inclusive to allow the progressive emerging of consensus supported by constant dialogues and workshops fuelled with technical support as illustrated below.

Causes of Deforestation according to the analytical framework from Geist and Lambin (2001) adapted to DRC



- This first 7 months of operations allowed to identify major challenges related to the readiness and implementation of REDD in DRC:
 - REDD is not only about technical issues, but is first and foremost a human challenge. Technical instruments must be put under control (MRV, reference level...) but it should not divert priorities from finding efficient and sustainable ways to reducing deforestation and degradation of forest on the ground, which requires to building and implementing a sustainable development strategy with high political and organisational implications and constraints.
 - Associating technical and political agendas also suggests the management of various and somehow confronting timing of the programme, with short, medium and long term outlooks and constraints that must be harmonised and through which the programme has to make his way.
 - Confidence between stakeholders is compulsory, and the credibility of DRC's State is maybe the key factor of success of the whole process.
 - A successful REDD programme requires to put together all sectors, all stakeholders in the country in a coherent direction, requiring proximity but also arbitrations.
 - Regarding key arbitrations, the programme must remain realistic to be effective, but is doomed to embrace a global and systemic approach and set high ambitions if it is to sustainably achieve the objectives of the REDD initiative.

All the above elements of constraint and concern have fuelled the building of the R-PP, and responses are integrated in its plan of action.

For further details on activities, achievements and the overall partnership dynamic around the programme, please refer to the draft R-PP.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

Here will be considered the work plan up to May 2010, as included in the phase 1 of the current programme. For information on the work plan for the period up to 2012, the information is available in the R-PP.

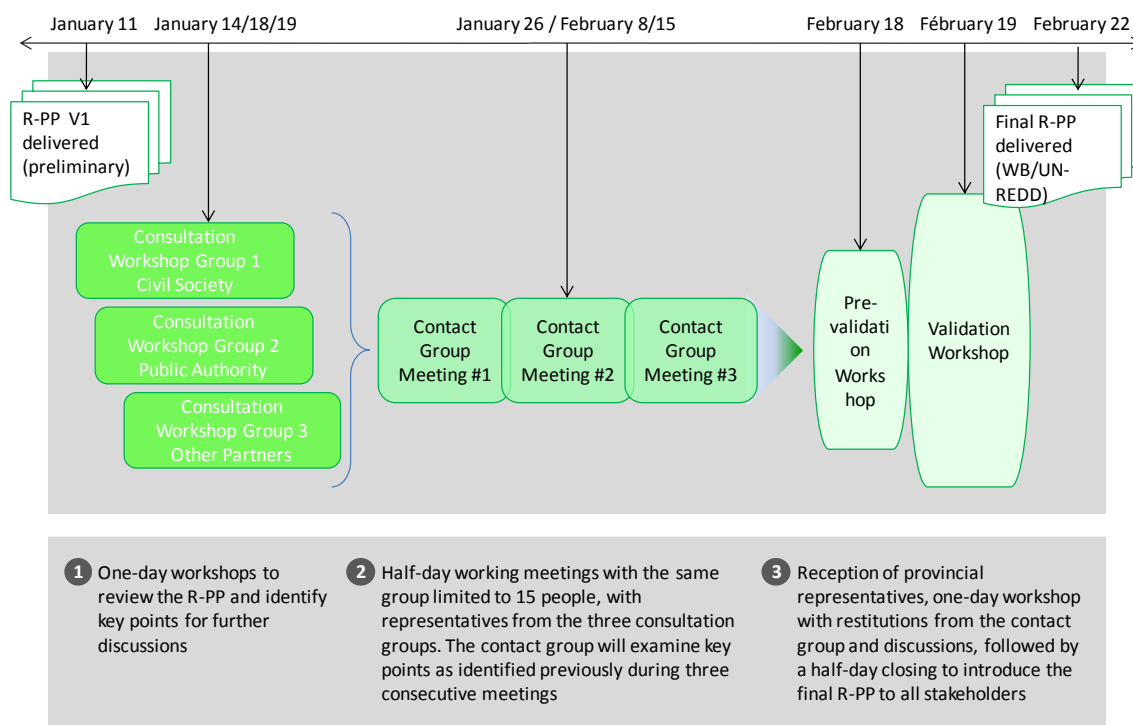
Beyond general management, and daily activities related to information, consultation, dialogue and cooperation, the main workflows remaining up to May 2010 can be summarised as follow:

- Completing the R-PP and securing the first funding for phase 2
- Implementing the IEC+ Plan
- Implementing the plan of study
- Pursuing the development of the MRV system
- Making the newly enacted REDD institutions operational
- Framing the component 3 of the NC-REDD roadmap, related to pilot projects
- Framing the component 4 of the NC-REDD roadmap, related to anticipated programmes

At last, all these activities are expected to pave the way for an exploratory and preliminary REDD national strategy by the end of June 2010.

- Completing the R-PP and securing the first funding for phase 2
 The first draft of the R-PP was disseminated on January the 11th 2010. The RPP validation plan that must be implemented by the end of February is presented in the figure below. Moreover, the R-PP will be the joint document for requesting financial support from the UN-REDD (mid-March) and the WB/FCPF (end of March). It may also be used to post a request to the CBFF for complementary funding, and a final roundtable of donors must be prepared, and is expected to be held in June 2010 to close the budget.

Process for the Participative Completion of the R-PP - 2010



- Implementing the IEC+ Plan**
 Beyond national readiness activities, the IEC expert of the NC-REDD will particularly work on producing a portfolio of IEC supportive material, sketches, song, documentary movie, radio and TV partnerships, CD-Rom, theatre piece, contact letter, website... This production phase is expected to go beyond the current phase timetable and budget.
- Implementing the plan of study (see the table page 6)**
 The major study running concerns the causes of deforestation. An extensive work for ground verification and consultations, both quantitative and qualitative will be help in the first months of 2010.
 Otherwise, a study on the past experiences to fight deforestation and forest degradation in DRC will be lauched and completed within this period of time. Another key study on the institutional and legal framework as a mean for implementation of REDD will be launched in the first months of 2010 and extended further.
- Pursuing the development of the MRV system**
 The activities planned for this period consist in the development and methodology validation for the National Forest Inventory, training on this methodology, and implementation of the pre-inventory on the ground based on sampling sites.
- Making the newly enacted REDD institutions operational**
 A daily support will be carried out by the National Coordination to ensure that the newly enacted National REDD Committee and Interministerial Committee are set up and start working properly and efficiently.
- Framing components 3 and 4 of the NC-REDD roadmap**
 From December 2009 on, the NC-REDD has been running a dialogue with key stakeholders on the pilot projects to be implemented on the ground and coordinated at the national level to

support the strategy building and readiness process. A full set of sector-based pilot projects, led by stakeholders like NGO, private companies, civil society or other technical partners is expected to be coordinated by June 2010. On the other hand, the NC-REDD aims at building, initiating and coordinating integrated approaches for REDD at a pilot project scale. A set of 7 to 8 pilot projects will be detailed and first project documents shall be submitted to donors during the next phase.

Meanwhile, first massive anticipated REDD programmes to be launched at a national scale will be identified and instructed, with the view to write two or three business plan by June 2010 for fund seeking.

- All those activities result from a fully endorsed planning process managed by the National Coordination. This process naturally suggested some adjustments on targets and outputs as planned by the joint programme in a first stage. For example, the component 4 of the roadmap is an answer to the evolution of the international context for REDD, with accelerated emphasis and opportunities for major funding, and the necessary harmonisation between the long term necessity for robust planning and the short and medium term constraints of the national political agenda. Overall, the R-PP ensue from a robust and integrated planning exercise that build from constraints and threat analysis, as well as lessons learnt and partnerships experienced in the first phase. The budget required for the coming five months is relevant to the current provisions available, yet some budget allocation and adjustment has been made in full transparency and agreement between the UN-REDD programme and the CN-REDD to ensure full adequacy with the revised plan of action.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	\$583.150		\$172.933
UNDP	\$925.550		\$447.917
UNEP	\$374.500		\$47.833

- * Commitments are not relevant here, since commitments were made by each agency on an annual basis, for the period from June 2009 to May 2010. Pro rata adjustment is not relevant since the timetable of activities and so the level of engagement by agency is not smooth over the period.
- As a summary and according to the activities already engaged on the January – May 2010 period, the level of disbursement by the end of 2009 must be deemed as coherent with expectations. The delay related to UNEP-funded studies has been agreed and follows the NC-REDD detailed planning made after the launch of the programme.
- ** Disbursements include 2/3 of management fees (7%). A final statement for the 2009 disbursement will be reconsolidated within two weeks.

APPENDIX A

**Work Plan for UN REDD DR Congo Quick Start Programme (Phase I)
Period (tentative): June 2009 – May 2010**

	Outputs	Activities	Implementing partners (*)	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Source	Description	Amount (US\$)
1. Planning and coordination	REDD coordination and management	National REDD office	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Office rental, equipment, travel, logistics, consultants	145,000
		REDD committees	MECNT	UNDP	Meetings, travel	25,000
		UN-REDD Chief Technical Advisor	-	UNDP	Salary	180,000
		UN-REDD Admin-Finance officer	-	UNDP	Salary	35,000
		IEC specialist	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Salary	25,000
		R-Plan advise and drafting	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Consultants	40,000
		Support to negotiations	Government	UNDP	Consultants/advisors, travel, technical assistance	50,000
	Civil society preparedness for REDD decision-making	Civil society's Working Group	CSOs	UNDP	Meetings, publications	20,000
		Participation in DRC delegations	CSOs	UNDP	Travel	30,000
		Consultations (national/provincial levels)	CSOs	UNDP	Workshops, travel	50,000
	Cooperation with COMIFAC on REDD methodologies and lessons-learned	DRC-COMIFAC working group	COMIFAC, MECNT	UNEP	Meetings, travel	15,000
		Joint technical workshops on REDD	COMIFAC, SPIAF	UNEP	Workshops, travel	35,000
Study and UNEP technical inputs' mission		-	UNEP	Technical assistance, consultancy, travel	30,000	
2. Capacity building	Capacity building plan	Needs assessment and plan on REDD capacity-building	MECNT, WHRC, CSOs	UNDP	Consultants	10,000
		IEC materials	CSOs	UNDP	Consultants, publications	35,000
	REDD communication action	Communication events		UNDP	Consultants, media, events	25,000
	Capacity-building (general)	Training, workshops, meetings	MECNT, CSOs, WHRC	UNDP	Events, travel, technical assistance	120,000
	Capacity-building (specialised)	Specialised technical training; Support to REDD data collection partners; Study tours	SPIAF, RRN, WHRC	UNDP	Training, meetings, equipment, travel	75,000
3. Technical dimensions	Policy framework	Policy note on REDD and policy review for REDD	DED/DDD, FCPF (co-financing)	FAO	Study, field visits, consultation	20,000
	Development of measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest Carbon survey	Scoping study and Stratification/definition of different forest types for Carbon content	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Study, technical assistance	40,000
		Sampling design for each forest type	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel	10,000
		Development of C inventory/measurement protocols	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel	20,000
		Staff training for C inventory/measurement	SPIAF, OFAC, ERAIFT, Kisangani University	FAO	Technical assistance, training events, logistics, travel	60,000
		Test C inventory/measurement in one forest type	SPIAF, OFAC, Kisangani University	FAO	Technical assistance, logistics, travel	190,000
		Assessment of successful forest conservation experiences. Analysis and development of REDD project-design models.	MECNT, CSOs, PCEA project (co-financing)	UNEP	Consultancies, fieldwork, workshops, technical assistance, publications	100,000
	Studies and assessment for a better grasp of key issues relevant for building a REDD regime	Environmental and social assessment of REDD		UNEP	Technical assistance, consultancies	120,000
		Studies on "drivers of deforestation" and on "land tenure and forests"	FCPF (co-financing), Government, CSOs	FAO	Studies, field visits, consultations	25,000
		Study on revenue distribution on natural resources (current practice and options for REDD)	MECNT, Min. Finance, WB, CSOs	UNEP	Consultancy	50,000
		Studies and consultations on Reference Scenario options	DDD, OFAC, FCPF (co-financing)	FAO	Technical assistance, travel, expert meeting	60,000
	Development of methods for reporting and verification at sub-national level	Assessments, field visits, studies, consultations and report drafting	DDD, SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel, consultants, logistics	120,000
Indirect costs (**)	FAO – 7% of implemented budget	-	FAO	Implementation support	38,150	
	UNDP – 7% of implemented budget	-	UNDP	Implementation support	60,550	
	UNEP – 7% of implemented budget	-	UNEP	Implementation support	24,500	
TOTAL					1,883,200	

(*) "Implementing partners" are tentative partners: they will be selected and confirmed during implementation on the basis of competences and expertise. Some of the activities will be co-financed and thus co-implemented with the FCPF Grant.

(**) Indirect support costs of 7% are required as per rules of the UN-REDD Multi-donor Trust Fund and they are detailed per agency in accordance with the pass-through modality. They serve for oversight and administration functions.

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Indonesia
Title:	
Reporting Period	2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	

I. PURPOSE

In September 2008, the global *United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries* (UN-REDD Programme) was launched aiming to assist tropical forest countries in establishing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD regime. Indonesia is one of the nine pilot countries for the initial phase. This will be funded by the Government of Norway as part of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative which was announced during the UNFCCC conference at Bali in 2007.

The UN-REDD Indonesia National Joint Programme (NJP) aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to timely develop a REDD architecture that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD implementation, and a sustainable contribution of forestry to a reduction of forestry related greenhouse gas emissions.

The **Objective** of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is “to support the GoI in attaining REDD-Readiness”. In order to secure this Objective, three Outcomes with subsequent outputs and activities will be pursued:

Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level

- Output 1.1 (UNDP): Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development
- Output 1.2 (UNDP): REDD lessons learned
- Output 1.3 (UNEP): Communications Programme

Outcome 2 Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture

- Output 2.1 (FAO): Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation
- Output 2.2 (FAO): Reference Emissions Level (REL)
- Output 2.3 (UNDP): Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level
- Output 2.4 (UNEP): Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation under MDG

Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels

Output 3.1 (UNDP): Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level

Output 3.2 (UNDP): Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD

Output 3.3 (UNDP): Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation

Relation to UNDAF

The UN Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010 for Indonesia focuses on three outcomes:

1. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs
2. Promoting good governance
3. Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities

The UN-REDD programme through its wide range of activities aims at supporting parts of all three outcomes.

Sub-outcome 1.4

By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes

UN-REDD aims to develop a harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism (output 2.3). This mechanism is able to create livelihood opportunities for communities in the pilot area. This is also reflected by the co-benefits under UN-REDD output 2.4.

Sub-outcome 2.1

By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of a rights based approach in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties & protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.

Sub-outcome 3.3

By 2010 policy frameworks in place that recognize the specific relationship between cultural communities and their natural environment, respect the customary rights of cultural communities and create equitable conditions for cultural communities to participate in the country's development process.

UN-REDD in Indonesia is committed to the international treaties such as the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People. This is reflected by the application of FPIC in the area where the activities under UN-REDD will take place. The use of FPIC results in the involvement of indigenous people and generally local communities in the decision making process regarding REDD in their community. This results in Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation (UN-REDD output 3.3).

Main implementing partners

The primary implementing partner in the UN-REDD programme is the Ministry of Forestry.

II. RESOURCES

The UN REDD Indonesia NJP total approved budget is USD 5,644,250, 100% funded by Norway through the MDTF Office. The allocation is as follows:

Outcomes	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Outcome 1		0.900	0.700	1,600
Outcome 2	1,400	0.400	0.375	2,175
Outcome 3		1,500		1,500
Indirect Costs (7%)	0.098	0.196	0.075	0.369
Total	1,498	2,996	1,150	5,644

In addition, the preparatory work for the UNREDD NJP has been financially supported by UNDP Indonesia. The support project titled “UNDP Support to Strengthen REDD Capacity of the Government of Indonesia” started from 1st February 2009 – 31st December 2009, and had a budget of 200,000 USD funded from UNDP Indonesia core budget.

III. RESULTS

In 2009 the NJP proposal was developed, approved by the UNREDD Programme Board and signed by the Government of Indonesia and UN agencies. The funds were not yet received by the UN agencies during this year. The following activities were carried out during 2009:

Submission of the NJP proposal to the UNREDD Policy Board

Starting late 2008, the NJP was prepared and timely submitted and approved during the 1st UNREDD Policy Board meeting on 9-10 March 2009 at Panama. An amount of US\$ 5,644,250 was allocated for the UNREDD Indonesia NJP.

CSO & IP representatives consultations

The approval document included a note from the UNREDD Secretariat that broader consultation with NGOs and CSOs was needed. Therefore, the Ministry of Forestry successfully conducted a CSO consultation meeting on 20 May 2009. This consultation would be the first step of a wider consultation and engagement strategy with local communities and related Civil Society Organizations. The consultation meeting aimed to provide an opportunity for local communities and related Civil Society Organizations to be fully informed and be able to provide feedback about the activities of the Government of Indonesia, and especially the Ministry of Forestry, regarding national REDD schemes. The revised version of the NJP was reported to the 2nd Policy Board meeting on 15 June 2009 in Montreaux, Switzerland.

MoFor internal review and submission

After presenting the NJP at the 2nd Policy Board meeting, the MoFor felt that the NJP required strong ownership within MoFor. It therefore decided to go through a rigorous internal review from July to September 2009 and the NJP was revised based on the FGD’s results and in consultation with the UN in Indonesia. The revised NJP was cleared by the UNREDD regional coordinator. After that, MoFor sent the final draft NJP to the UNRC on 30 September 2009, requesting him to submit it to the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) for endorsement.

Endorsement and signing

On 20 November 2009, BAPPENAS endorsed the NJP, which was followed by a signing ceremony on 23 November where the NJP was signed by the GoI, UNDP and FAO, in the presence of the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Environment, the Norwegian Minister of Environment and International Cooperation, various ambassadors, and 300 participants

from a range of institutions, agencies, CSOs, and press. Shortly afterwards, the NJP was sent to UNEP and signed.

Appointment of host department and National Project Director

The Ministry of Forestry has informed UNRC early December 2009 that the Directorate of Forest Resource Inventory and Mapping (FRIM) is the host department for implementation, and the Director of FRIM is appointed as the National Program Director of the UNREDD JPD.

Initiating the NJP

In December, discussions have started on how to initiate the NJP soonest. Various decisions have been made with regard to office space, recruitment of project staff, procurement of equipment, and details are being worked out. Other issues have been raised that will need to be followed up in January, including the HACT assessment, FPIC, harmonized procedures, etc.

Lessons learned

It has been a time consuming process to arrive at the signed NJP. Recognizing the complexities of REDD and linkages with the mandates of many departments, MoFor went through a rigorous internal review process. Although time consuming, this has been very effective in increasing ownership and understanding. Other factors beyond the control of UNREDD were some delays due to general elections resulting in a new cabinet, and reshuffling of MoFor staff.

Coordination discussions with FCPF and other initiatives has taken place throughout the preparation of the NJP. However, in many cases the institutions that were contacted also did not have detailed information available about the directions of their initiatives. For example, to date there is no detailed document related to FCPF support available. However, in Indonesia all communications with agencies involved in REDD have been positive. It will be important to invite representatives from all major initiatives to the inception workshop to discuss and coordinate concrete plans and activities.

It is important to highlight that the GoI represented by the MoFor is leading implementation of the NJP, and they expect the UN agencies to support them. This is firmly in line with the Jakarta Commitments signed by the GoI and development partners including the UN, and the spirit of development cooperation in Indonesia which highlights the importance of national ownership. Over the last 6 months, the national ownership over the NJP has been firmly established which is an important achievement. Throughout 2009, various UNREDD missions took place. These have provided important contributions to the UNREDD team in Jakarta on developing the NJP and preparing for implementation. The UNREDD team in Jakarta has been strengthened with one JPO in UNDP, and one APO in FAO. This is timely and much appreciated.

Some concerns remain with regard to synchronizing implementation arrangements for the components managed by the UN agencies involved. In Indonesia, UNDP and FAO have a substantially different way of implementing projects. Whereas UNDP normally uses National Execution, FAO normally uses Direct Execution. In Indonesia, UNEP normally works through UNDP since it does not have an office in the country. It is suggested that during the inception workshop the modality for each specific activity will be discussed and agreed upon with MoFor. The results of the HACT microassessment will provide an important input to that discussion.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

Since the signing of the Joint Programme Document on UN-REDD in Indonesia, the implementing partners have been preparing the start-up of the programme. This start-up will be formally launched with the inception workshop, planned for the second week of February 2010. During this workshop, stakeholders will be formally briefed on the UN-REDD programme and its structure and objectives, the Annual Work Plan for 2010 will be prepared into detail in terms of budgeting and activities, and the implementation and management arrangements will be discussed among PMU, MoFor and UN agencies.

Some specific activities surrounding this start-up in 2010 are shown below.

Activity	Lead agency	Time frame
HACT assessment	UNDP	January
Recruitment of staff	UNDP – MoFor	January – February 2010
Pilot province selection - Preliminary study - Discussion meeting - Site visit	MoFor	Decision by 1 st week February
Inception workshop	MoFor	February 2 nd week
MRV mission	FAO	February 2 nd week
First meeting Project Executive Board - Approval AWP, etc	MoFor	February 4 th week
Implementation AWP	MoFor	March – December 2010

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	0		
UNDP	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Panama
Title:	UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES JOINT PROGRAM DOCUMENT (UN REDD Panama Programme)
Reporting Period	October – December 2009
Date of Submission	January 15th, 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Gisele Didier, UNDP Panama Country Office.

I. PURPOSE

The UN-REDD program in Panama will develop capacities to enable the country to be ready to implement activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by end of 2012. The National Coordination Entity of Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP), in consultation with the authorities of indigenous peoples, has played an important role in the formulation of this joint program.

The **Objective** of the UN-REDD Panama Program is to “*Assist the Government of Panama in developing an effective REDD regime*”. This will contribute toward 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*”.

Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD program in Panama. This outcome is expected to contribute to capacity building at the national level in order to develop and implement the necessary measures and steps to establish a national REDD program capable of: i) generating and monitoring measurable and sustainable reductions in the deforestation and forest degradation rates; ii) being able to access the carbon markets, provided these markets are developed; and iii) receiving payment from the market or other funds established for this purpose based on performance and distributing said payments to the provinces and districts in a transparent and equitable manner. This outcome will take into account a series of elements within the UN-REDD program through the following outputs:

- 1.1. The legal framework for formulating a National REDD Strategy validated
- 1.2. Operational framework established for the implementation of the REDD strategy
- 1.3. Sectorial, institutional, municipal, and individual capacities strengthened

1.4. A transparent payment and benefit distribution system validated and operational

Outcome 2: Technical capacity to monitor, measure, report, and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This outcome aims to build the technical capacity to face the challenge of how to estimate and adequately monitor (i) changes in the forest cover, (ii) carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, (iii) incremental changes due to sustainable forest management, (iv) reduction in emissions from deforestation, and (v) reduction in emissions from forest degradation. This outcome will address three key elements: establishing an inventory and monitoring system, developing a national reference scenario, and establishing a system for carbon accounting and for generating information on carbon emissions. This will be ensured through the following outputs:

2.1. National inventory and monitoring system for forests and carbon

2.2. A reference emissions scenario

2.3. System for carbon accounting and generating emissions information

The Programme relates to **UNDAF OUTCOME 8: Environmental Sustainability (biodiversity conservation, forest management, climate change mitigation, disaster risk management) is strengthened with the support of policy frameworks, national strategies and local actions.**

Implementing Partners: ANAM (National Authority of the Environment). UN Agencies: UNEP, FAO, UNDP.

II. RESOURCES

Workplan for Panama UNREDD NJP

Period covered: 2010-2012.

Annual Work plans cover not more than a 12-month period. However, usually at the start-up of the program, these may cover less than one year. In both cases, the corresponding period should be specified. The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both program cost and indirect support cost.

UN Organization –specific annual targets	UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Source of funds	Budget Description	Amount
Of	FAO	ANAM	MDTF		USD2,189,000
Of	UNDP	ANAM	MDTF		USD2,067,350
Of	UNEP	ANAM	MDTF		USD1,043,650
Total Budget					USD5,300,00

A detailed Joint Program Budget will be determined in early February 2010.

III. RESULTS

Following the approval of Panama's national UN-REDD programme by the policy board in October 2009, key staff members at the National Authority of the Environment were removed from their posts. This had a profound impact on progress towards addressing key issues raised by the third policy board and the UN-REDD Secretariat review that include:

- a) More information on how the NJP and R-PP of the FCPF/World Bank will be linked. The two initiatives could be linked as the NJP document is finalized for signature and the World Bank due diligence process for the grant agreement is underway.
- b) The current draft NJP includes a monitoring framework (Table 2), which includes identified risks and assumptions. While these are useful, the Secretariat recommends that the final National Programme document should include a more detailed assessment of risks and the associated risk mitigation measures before it is signed. The risk management approach established by the UN Development Group should be followed, including a risk log for environmental, financial, operational, organizational, political, regulatory, strategic and social risks.
- c) Defining a work plan, including planning/operational details for the project's inception phase.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

To be determined with the new UN-REDD Focal Point of ANAM

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Pending to complete conversations with the ANAM designated focal point.

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO			
UNDP			
UNEP			

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	United Republic of Tanzania
Title:	
Reporting Period	January – December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Gertrude Lyatuu, Team Leader, Energy and Environment, UNDP Tanzania

I. PURPOSE

Deforestation and forest degradation contribute close to twenty per cent of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions globally. Negotiations are underway within the auspices of The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with a view to reducing emissions from these sources (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation or REDD). To facilitate REDD, efforts are urgently needed to adapt forest management systems, and establish financing systems and associated monitoring and verification systems attuned to country needs. These systems need to address concerns relating to the cost-effectiveness of REDD approaches, leakage, additionality, and the rights and responsibilities of local communities, amongst other issues. The UN-REDD Programme was established in 2008 as a partnership between FAO, UNDP and UNEP, financed through a multi-donor trust fund, to assist countries to address these needs. Tanzania comprises one of nine countries receiving support through the UN REDD Programme, with funding provided by Norway.

The Quick-Start Initiative will strengthen Tanzania's readiness for REDD as a component of the Government's evolving REDD Strategy, and is integrated with other REDD activities in the country. Interventions are planned over a period of 12 months, laying the ground work for activities in later years. The Initiative is an integral part of the ONE-UN Programme in Tanzania and the Joint Programme on Environment, which has the objective of 'Increasing Funding for Environment Management from International Environment Funding Mechanisms with a focus on Climate Change and natural resource management'. The programme is expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD (led by UNDP)

Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (led by FAO and UNEP)

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels (led by UNDP)

Outcome 4: Broad based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania (led by UNEP and UNDP)

These outcomes are aligned to the draft National strategy for REDD in Tanzania. The initial year of investment will prepare the ground for the decisions that will be made at the Copenhagen meeting of the UNFCCC. At that point decisions will need to be made on the activities and implementation modalities for ongoing UN REDD support to Tanzania. It is therefore expected that the existing programme of support will also help deliver a longer term package of assistance, linked to the goals of UN REDD and

fully harmonized with the Tanzanian REDD Strategy and framework documents, and the donor assistance being provided by other countries.

Implementing agents: UNDP, UNEP and FAO

II. RESOURCES

Total budget: \$4,000,000

UNEP: \$ 200,000

UNDP: \$2,400,000

FAO: \$1,400,000

No funds were disbursed in 2009.

III. RESULTS

The project was formulated through an extensive consultative process in 2009 and finally signed in December. Implementation is only expected to commence upon disbursement of project funds in January, 2010, and thus no implementation results were achieved in 2009.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

The project document signed by all implementing partners in late 2009, following the official launch that took place in November, 2009. Activities are therefore scheduled to start in 2010.

Table 1: Results Framework						
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
				Y1	Y2	Total
1.1. A policy framework for REDD is in place	UNDP	FBD/VPO	1.1.1 Using examples from forest management in Tanzania, propose ways to implement REDD	30,000	20,000	50,000
			1.1.2. Support FBD to finalise and promote to stakeholders the National REDD Strategy and Framework	25,000	25,000	50,000
			1.1.3. Support National REDD task force to clarify the ownership of carbon and emissions reductions under Tanzanian law	20,000	25,000	45,000
			1.1.4 Define how stakeholders will participate in the REDD process, building on existing policies, laws, and implementation experience.	20,000	25,000	45,000
			1.1.5 Develop materials for marketing REDD, covering different market scenarios (voluntary, retail or fund-based approaches)	20,000	50,000	70,000
			1.1.6. Support FBD to finalise, print and distribute the new Forest Policy incorporating issues relating to the implementation of REDD	30,000	10,000	40,000
						300,000
1.2. Cross sectoral institutional and individual capacities built to deliver the REDD production chain	UNDP	FBD / IRA / VPO / Agriculture, energy and minerals / PMORALG	1.2.1 Develop train the trainers materials to enhance capacity of Forestry Officers at national and district levels (covering REDD business and contract models, sustainable use oversight, enforcement, policing, reporting, survey/ monitoring work, participatory management)	100,000	50,000	150,000
			1.2.2 Deliver a training programme that covers (a) potential REDD methodologies proposed to SBSTA (Carbon Stock Approach; dual markets approach, Stock-Flow Approach, etc.), (b) EIA/ SEA; and (c) social and biodiversity safeguards	100,000	100,000	200,000
						350,000
1.3 FBD has greater capacity to develop and implement the national REDD Strategy in collaboration with other partners	UNDP	FBD	1.3.1. Build the capacity of FBD to undertake REDD functions in Tanzania (planning, monitoring and enforcement).	150,000	150,000	300,000

			1.3.2. Provide technical advisor to assist FBD staff to implement the REDD Production chain (planning, monitoring, enforcement)	100,000	100,000	200,000
			1.3.3. Provide Technical Advisor to assist FBD staff on MARV	100,000	100,000	200,000
			1.3.4 Provide essential equipment to the newly formed REDD Unit within FBD (computers, desks, etc)	50,000	50,000	100,000
						800,000
1.4 Cost curves for REDD in Tanzania established	UNDP	IRA/UNDP/WB	1.4.1. Agree methodologies to be used to calculate the costs of REDD, including opportunity costs.	20,000		20,000
			1.4.2. Calculate costs and benefits of REDD in Tanzania and assess the distribution of these costs and benefits (social, private, budget, etc).	30,000		30,000
			1.4.3. Build capacity of stakeholders to understand the methodology and participate in the costs and benefits analysis	50,000	30,000	80,000
			1.4.4. Develop a REDD cost curve for Tanzania plotting abatement costs against abatement potential for different land uses (protected areas, production forests, village lands, etc), and including deforestation drivers	50,000	20,000	70,000
						200,000
<i>JP Outputs</i>	Participating UN organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
<i>(Give corresponding indicators and baselines)</i>				Y1	Y2	Total
2.1: A system for REDD information synthesis and sharing established at FBD and linked to NAFOBEDA.	FAO	FBD	2.1.1. Develop a FBD clearing house through collection of all REDD related studies consultancy reports/ findings	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.1.2. Identify the needs and feasibility for MARV at the various levels of the REDD supply chain	40,000	30,000	70,000
			2.1.3. Study to collect and analyse the existing methodologies and options for carbon accounting for Tanzania	50,000	30,000	80,000
						200,000
2.2 Training provided to forest staff on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	FAO	FBD / IRA / VPO / Agriculture, energy and minerals	2.2.1 Develop training modules on remote sensing, GIS and data interpretation	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.2.2 Deliver training on remote sensing, GIS and data interpretation	40,000	30,000	70,000

			2.2.3 Deliver training on IPCC good practice guidance	50,000	30,000	80,000
						200,000
2.3 Forest degradation indices provided for forest landscapes and capacity building for establishment of REL	FAO	FBD, SUA		70,000	70,000	140,000
			2.3.1 Assess forest degradation on the ground linked to remote sensing data in a FRA 2010 RSS sample tile			
			2.3.2. Assess impact of degradation on carbon storage across the land cover types of Tanzania	50,000	50,000	100,000
			2.3..3. Assess complete carbon stocks for various land cover types	70,000	60,000	130,000
			2.3.4. Overlays of impacts of degradation on forest carbon added to the forest inventory in pilot districts.	50,000	50,000	100,000
			2.3.5. Purchase training equipment	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.3.6. Training provided on degradation assessment methodology and REL	30,000	50,000	80,000
						600,000
2.4 National maps inform delivery of the REDD Framework	FAO	UNEP-WCMC		50,000	30,000	80,000
			2.4.1 Develop national maps of carbon storage and changes in carbon stocks based on available data			
			2.4.2 Overlay carbon and biodiversity data to produce maps for the entire country	50,000	30,000	80,000
			2.4.3. Predict future carbon distribution under climate change and development scenarios.	100,000	40,000	140,000
			2.4.4. Provide training and capacity building for carbon mapping and overlays with co-benefits	50,000	50,000	100,000
						400,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> <i>(Give corresponding indicators and baselines)</i>	Participating UN organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
				Y1	Y2	Total
3.1 Decentralized REDD Governance Framework developed and tested in pilot districts	UNDP	FBD/Districts		40,000	20,000	60,000
			3.1.1 Assess best practice in existing village governance systems as potential mechanisms for implementing REDD and propose mechanisms to REDD Task Force			
			3.1.2. Assess where REDD management could fit into District and Village Land Use planning and make recommendations to REDD Task Force	40,000	30,000	70,000

			3.1.3. Undertake limited piloting of REDD implementation mechanism in 3 districts and learn lessons	85,000	85,000	170,000
						300,000
3.2 Payment distribution system outlined	UNDP	FBD/ Districts	3.2.1 Test different payment distribution options for REDD and make recommendations to REDD Task Force	30,000	20,000	50,000
			3.2.2. Develop proposed payment mechanisms and prepare outline contracts for REDD payments in Tanzania	30,000	20,000	50,000
						100,000
3.3 REDD payments combined with payments for non-carbon services	UNDP	FBD/ Districts	3.3.1 Propose mechanisms for bundling payments for non-carbon services (water, biodiversity, adaptation) to REDD to deliver a higher premium REDD credits	50,000	20,000	70,000
			3.3.2 Develop, agree and start to test plan for combining REDD finance with other sources of carbon markets (e.g. CDM, adaptation) and non-carbon finance (i.e. water) in two pilot landscapes (Uluguru, East Usambara).	50,000	30,000	80,000
						150,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> <i>(Give corresponding indicators and baselines)</i>	Participating UN organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
				Y1	Y2	Total
4.1. Improved awareness of REDD at national level	UNEP	FBD/TFCG / IRA	4.1.1 Undertake awareness raising campaign at national level on the potential for REDD and how it might reduce carbon emissions	80,000	80,000	160,000
			4.1.2 Exchange information with other 8 UN REDD pilot countries	20,000	20,000	40,000
						200,000
	UNDP	FAO and UNEP	4.2.1 Collect local peoples perspectives on the potential for REDD and the likely benefits, costs and challenges.	50,000	20,000	70,000
4.1. Improved awareness of REDD at national level			4.2.2 Provide targeted messages to communities on the potential for REDD to improve forests and livelihoods	65,000	65,000	130,000
						200,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> <i>(Give corresponding indicators and baselines)</i>	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
				Y1	Y2	Total
	UNEP	FBD/ TFCG / IRA	Management Oversight (administration, oversight and project monitoring)	80,000	80,000	160,000

5.1. Management oversight			Inception period	20,000	20,000	40,000
						200,000
UN organization 1	Programme Cost **					
	Indirect Support Cost**					
UN organization 2	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 3	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
Total	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 1	Programme Cost **					
	Indirect Support Cost**					
UN organization 2	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 3	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
Total	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0

ANNEX III

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Viet Nam
Title:	UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme
Reporting Period	01 Oct - 31 Dec 2009
Date of Submission	19 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	

I. PURPOSE

1.1. Programme's objectives:

The long-term objective of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is to assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emission and climate change.

The specific objective of the Programme is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of relevant MARD's 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 success of UN-REDD Programme in Vietnam will contribute to the following One UN Plan Outcome and outputs:

Outcome 3: Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction under the following specific outputs:

- Output 3.1: Capacities and systems for enhanced oversight by national and local legislative bodies on the implementation of the Strategic Orientation on

Sustainable Development (SD), National Strategy on Environmental Protection and various other national environmental laws and policies

- Output 3.2: Sustainable development and environmental legal frameworks, strategies, policies and long-term plans developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions
- Output 3.3: Improved institutional mechanisms and capacities for action planning and implementation to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated with poverty reduction and economic growth.

1.2. Programme Component

The programme' interventions are designed in three components:

- Component 1: Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam
- Component 2: Improve Capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation
- Component 3: Establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing on REDD implementation in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially among the four countries selected under the FCPF (Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand).

1.3. Implementation arrangements

National Implementing Partner: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is selected as the National Implementing Partner of this Programme, following the Prime Minister's approval of the Programme Document in 20th July 2009. The MARD carries overall accountability for the programme to the GoV and to the UN agencies.

The UN partners: The MARD are partners with three UN Agencies namely: i) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)); ii) the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)) and iii) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

II. RESOURCES

Outcomes	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)	Total
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD	616,000	961,803	89,600	1,667,403

activities				
2. Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	739,100	1,290,800	90,600	2,120,500
3. Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage	225,100	84,900	-	310,000
Sub-total	1,580,200	2,337,503	180,200	4,097,903
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	110,614	163,625	12,614	286,853
Grand total (\$)	1,690,814	2,501,128	192,814	4,384,756

III. RESULTS

The following sections provide information on the Programme result in the reporting period from the 1 October to 31 December 2009.

3.1. Assessment of the Programme during the reporting period

3.1.1. Overall assessment

The programme's progress and achievement is satisfactory. This assessment is based on major achievements which are highlighted as below:

- There has been significant exposure of the Programme to international and national stakeholders. This has been achieved in part through two Inception workshops at the national and provincial levels, involving a wide range of stakeholders, from international donors and organizations, local and international NGOs, and state agencies. In addition, a short documentary on the REDD situation in Vietnam was also shown at the COP15 side event hosted by the Vietnamese Delegation to COP15.
- The Programme also completed the initial draft of a 190-page report on a REDD benefit distribution system. The Executive Summary Report, outlining priority policy recommendations for Vietnam, was circulated at CoP15.
- The programme was also able to make the National REDD network functional. Inputs from the Network members to the Vietnam National Report to COP15 were highly appreciated by the Government of Viet Nam.
- On operational aspects, the programme structure and management capacity were quickly established within a month or so. At present, the Vietnam UN REDD team are at nearly full capacity

The details of assessment are shown in the Annex I. Major reasons for the shortcomings are:

- The targets set (in the Programme Logical Framework) have not been adjusted and so were realistic by the time the programme actually started, in October.
- There was a need to adjust the timeframe for some activities in the 2009 Annual Work Plan (Activity 1.2; Activity, Activity 1.3, and Activity 3.1) based on a judgment that it was more appropriate that the scope of these activities need to take into account the outcomes of the COP15 on REDD so that they would be better off to start in 2010.

3.1.2. Main activities undertaken and achievements

Component 1: Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam

a. The national programme inception workshop:

The programme was officially launched in mid September 2009 with a 3-day national inception workshop in Hanoi involving 90 Participants representing government agencies, the UN agencies, local and international NGOs. Objectives of the workshop were (i) to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the UN-REDD programme, its structure and objectives, and of arrangements for its implementation (ii) to review and, if necessary, revise the annual work plan and budget allocations. The outputs of the workshop were (i) harmonized implementation arrangements with a number of agreed principles including using Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) to allocate funding to PMU, simplified administration by single interlocutor, using common planning and reporting tools and agreed on timeframe and common arrangements for typical implementation activities including recruitment, procurement, travel and workshop (ii) agreed annual work plan for 2009.

During the 1st day of the workshop, representatives of the PMU and three participating UN Agencies discussed and agreed harmonized implementation arrangements for the Programme which have been fully reflected the inception report.

On the 2nd day, the PMU and representatives from Lam Dong province (the pilot province for UN-REDD), and of the three participating UN Agencies discussed in detail the development of a workplan and budget for the first quarter of implementation (2009/Q4), and advance planning for the annual workplan and budget for 2010.

The full session of the National Inception Workshop was held on the 3rd day with a broad range of stakeholders. The National REDD Network and Technical Working Group was also officially launched during the morning session. The overall approach to UN-REDD was discussed in the morning session, followed by a more detailed debate, in the afternoon, on plans for each of the three proposed Outcomes, focusing in particular on opportunities for collaboration with other partners, and appropriate timing of different activities.

b. Support to Operationalization of the National REDD Network and Technical Working Group.

The National REDD Network was established on the 16th September 2009. It is an open-ended and broad-based stakeholder forum chaired by Government, and co-chaired by the donors' representative. Under the REDD Network, a Technical Working Group shares knowledge and information regarding REDD technical aspects.

To date, the Technical Working Group has conducted 2 meetings to consult and provide inputs to the Vietnam Report to COP 15 and establishment of an interim REL.

c. A study to develop the REDD Benefit Distribution System

The UN-REDD programme supported an analysis of:

- Elements of a REDD-compliant benefit distribution system;
- Constraints or barriers that currently prevent such a system being established in Viet Nam;
- Policy options to overcome existing constraints or barriers; and
- A work programme to implement policy options and to undertake additional analyses, where required.

As a result of field work, consultations and literature review over the period September-November, 2009, the key elements of a REDD-compliant benefit distribution system and policy actions required to establish such a system have been identified (see Box 1).

Box 1: Priority Policy Recommendations on REDD readiness

1. Development of a comprehensive legal framework for REDD in Vietnam, which should follow a period of piloting of critical elements in a number of provinces.
2. Creation of a dedicated REDD fund (or a REDD sub-fund of an existing fund) to receive REDD revenues from international sources.
3. Confirmation of sub-national levels at which REDD+ revenues should be managed.
4. Institutions to be involved in monitoring of REDD+ interventions and actions.
5. Principles guiding revenue retention by government.
6. Local payment levels and payment structuring.
7. The types of forestland owners eligible to receive REDD+ benefits.
8. Strengthened law enforcement for a performance-based distribution.
9. The principle of participatory monitoring.
10. Design of a socially acceptable recourse mechanism.

The report further recommends that piloting of various measures required to create a REDD-compliant Benefit Distribution System should be undertaken in a small number of provinces for a period of at least two years. Such piloting would examine, *inter-alia*, cost-effective approaches to participatory monitoring of emission reductions, REDD interventions, and benefit distribution; participatory approaches to payment structuring; and assessment of costs associated with implementing such a system. This would lead to a Decree, which would formally establish a REDD fund with a participatory governance structure; clarify rights and responsibilities of REDD stakeholders; and establish principles and guidance for local payment structuring arrangements.

The 10 main policy recommendations from the study were presented at the side event of Vietnam Government in COP 15, Copenhagen, Denmark.

d. Reference emission level (REL)

Tangible progress on REL establishment was not made during this quarter, due to the decision made by DoF and members of the sub-technical working group on REL establishment that further progress should await deliberations from the COP 15 meeting. Nevertheless, through the recruitment of a programme officer at FAO, the UN-REDD programme actively participated in meetings with the sub-technical working group on RELs to plan out coordination among other projects and studies, and also prepared for commencement of activities under this Output, by preparing for the hiring of an international consultant for review of methodologies for establishing RELs. The consultant's work has commenced, as of January 2010, for six weeks, on a "when-actually-employed" (WAE) basis.

Component 2: Improve Capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation

a. Conduct local Inception workshop in Lam Dong:

A local inception workshop and field visit of UN Head of Agencies (HoA) to the programme site was organized at the programme site in Lam Dong province. The objective of the workshop/site visit were (i) to ensure that local stakeholders are aware of the UN-REDD programme, its structure and objectives, and of arrangements for its implementation (ii) to ensure that local stakeholders are aware of activities to be undertaken in Lam Dong; and understand their role of involvement in the UNREDD programme activities; (iii) to visit field site and exchange views with local people; and (iv) to promote programme visibility by producing a documentary film of about 20 minutes; with a shorter 7 minute clip for COP 15 in Copenhagen December 2009 (side event).

Field visit in Lam Dong province

The HoA delegation consisting of UNDP Country Director, Norwegian Ambassador, FAO Representative, UNEP ROAP Coordinator and many other members paid a visit to field sites in Lam Ha district. The delegation had a working session with Lam Ha DPC; visited the sites; and exchanged information with communities in Phuc Tho and Tan Thanh communes. They were briefed about the status of the forest, forest activities and how local people are reacting on natural resources in the two communes.

The delegation have been met with two typical households and discussed their family activities, forest activities and point of view on respective government policies on forest protection, forest allocation and payment for forest protection; their expectations on payment; as well as recommendations on how to better protect the forest and help local

people to sustain their livelihood so that deforestation is reduced.

The delegation also had chance to experience on site the situation of deforestation and forest protection in these two communes.

Workshop

The inception workshop in Lam Dong took place with about 40 local participants from relevant agencies, local NGOs and mass organizations and mass media. During the plenary discussion, the following points were discussed: (i) criteria for selection of REDD pilot districts (ii) mainstreaming REDD into district land use planning (iii) benefit sharing from REDD income and (iv) discussion on a change of pilot district.

Criteria to be used in selection UN-REDD pilot districts are (i) high proportion of forest land (ii) significant areas of degraded and deforested land (iii) low opportunity costs for alternative land uses; and (iv) significant proportion of ethnic minorities.

Regarding mainstreaming REDD in district land use planning, the available district land use plans need to be reviewed and potential REDD benefits calculated to integrate REDD into planning.

The replacement of one pilot district (previously Lam Ha and Lac Duong districts were selected for pilot districts) has been made and Lam Ha and Di Linh districts are recommended by the representatives of Lam Dong province. The justification for replacing Lac Duong with Di Linh is that it contains a large area of forest and forests have been allocated and contracted to local people and communities.

As for benefits from REDD, communication with local people should also focus on the fact that their living standards need to be improved; but it should also be recognized that REDD payments might be low and not attractive enough for them to commit to action to reduce emissions. Here again opportunity costs should be carefully analyzed.

The central and local governments are absolutely willing to commit the programme implementation, however to get communities' commitment, their financial benefits should be carefully considered and taken into account.

Film on REDD

In cooperation with UN agencies and with special support from the UN communication unit and UNEP ROAP, a short video film on Vietnam REDD has been developed and shown at the side event of Vietnam in COP 15 in Denmark. The film reflected (i) the impact of climate change in Vietnam (ii) the role of forests and efforts of the forest sector to respond to climate change – key achievements and constraints (iii) the UN-REDD programme in Viet Nam; and (iv) the strong commitment of the Government, as well as UN counterparts in UN-REDD programme implementation. A longer version will also be finalized to share with public audiences and this will serve as a good communication tool to promote the visibility of the programme throughout the

implementation process.

b. Free Prior Informed Consent

As UN Agencies are obliged to adhere to the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, all UN-REDD activities on the ground in Lam Dong province need to be based on the principle of Free, Prior, Informed Consent. A proposal for securing FPIC (or otherwise) has been developed.

3.1.3. Implementation constraints, lessons learned

A critical issue that requires immediate attention for effective and timely implementation of the project is the completion of HACT assessments. Currently, the micro-assessment for DoF/MARD has not been completed, complicating money transfers from UN agencies to the PMU (in reality, UNDP has transferred cash using its National Execution scheme). According to the UNDP country office, the micro-assessment results will be made available by mid-January 2010.

3.1.4. Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

The programme is in discussion with various national and international partners such as SNV, GTZ, RECOFTC, JICA and Finland Embassy for collaboration in training/awareness raising activities as well as the development of interim REL.s/RLs.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

4.1. Key activities in 2010

1. Strengthening national coordination mechanism.
2. Endorsement of methodology for interim RELs and establishment of sub-national REL. (Central-highlands)
3. Development of Framework National REDD Strategy.
4. Finalization of benefit distribution system.
5. Support local government in development of district-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential (period 2010-2020).
6. Development of Participatory C-stock monitoring system.
7. Development of awareness raising strategy and action plan and conduct awareness activities at district and local levels.
8. Packaging lessons learned into information materials and development of communication materials.
9. Report of quantification of regional “displacement of emissions” risk and Regional Dialogue on “displacement of emissions” risk.

4.2. Estimated budget required for 2010

Outcomes	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)	Total
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities	458,450	794,000	34.700	1.358.700
2. Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	152,640	472.000	78.000	807.580
3. Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage	192,375	55.000		258.520
Programme Management		242.000		242.000
Total (\$)	803,465	1.563.000	112.700	2,666,800

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION (in USD)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	1,690,814	99,000	26,879
UNDP	2,501,128	516,331	442,866
UNEP	192,814	22,000	9,597

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
Goal:	By the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally				
Objective: To assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of regional displacement of emissions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of REDD-VN as a state-of-the-art national system Preliminary programme to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No system in place No programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the time of COP-15, Viet Nam is able to demonstrate components of an effective and equitable national REDD regime By the end of 2010, Viet Nam has in place a preliminary programme to generate independently measurable and verifiable REDD C-credits 	<p>The project is on track toward its set of objectives.</p> <p>On the substantive dimension of the programme: UN REDD programme has presented initial results at the COP15</p> <p>On the Operational dimension, the implementation structure is established</p> <p>PMU management capacity is nearly full.</p>
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of REDD architecture in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to SFM has established partial elements, but none are REDD-ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010 key components of REDD architecture (coordinating mechanism, reference scenario, payment distribution system) are completed 	
Outputs:					
1.1. National coordination mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the REDD network /technical working group Support Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for "interim working group" exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of April 2009 the interim working group is operational By the end of 2010 all partners have endorsed a roadmap generated by the working group 	<p>Fully achieved.</p> <p>The REDD network was established and functional.</p> <p>The technical working group of REDD network</p>

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
	Delegation to COP15				meet regular and provided technical inputs for the Vietnam report to COP15 presented in Copenhagen in December 2009
1.2. National reference scenario for REDD	Recruit international expert to conduct study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data/analysis on deforestation and degradation using FRA RSS and other robust methodology Historical data on forest resources (volumes, carbon stock, forest classes etc.) for historical emission levels Trained staff for REDD REL development Stakeholder-endorsed interim reference scenario of forest C-stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some data/analysis exist Not covering the whole country, existing NFI data not calculated Some staff trained, but not specifically on REDD No scenario exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2009, preliminary analyses of available data completed By the end of June 2010, NFI data analyzed By the end of August 2010, a REDD REL/reference scenario team is fully trained By the end of 2010 a multi-stakeholder endorsed interim REL/reference scenario has been developed 	<p>Initiated.</p> <p>International expert was recruited and on board in December 2009.</p>
1.3. Framework National REDD Program (Strategy)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline analysis on governance and policy for REDD Structure of national REDD programme Information gap analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No integrated analysis No structure exists Gaps only known in general terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of September 2009, an analysis of governance and policy for REDD is completed By the end of June 2009 a structure for the national REDD programme is endorsed by the coordinating mechanism By the end of 2010 information gaps have been identified and a workplan to fill them prepared 	<p>Unachieved.</p> <p>It was agreed among all partners of the UN REDD programme that, as the REDD future will be clearer after COP15, thus, it is worth to wait until COP15 result. Implication of COP15 results on REDD will be carefully analysed and taken into account for development of the National REDD strategy</p>
1.4. Performance-based, transparent benefit sharing payment system from national to local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Analysis of existing payment system - Organize workshop to secure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target communities of a magnitude that could influence on decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD system, but Programme 661 system provides model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries 	<p>Achieved</p>

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
	stakeholders endorsement				
1.5. Communications materials for sharing lessons internationally	- Develop a video clip for COP15 Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of communications materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2009, at least 2 knowledge products have been disseminated internationally (specifically during COP-15) 	<p>Fully Achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A short documentary was prepared on REDD pilot site in Lam Dong. - A Consolidated summary of the study on REDD benefit Distribution System was presented at COP15
Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational district pilots in at least 2 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pilots underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010 pilots in at least 2 districts in Lam Dong have demonstrated a viable approach to planning for REDD, participatory monitoring, and a system for distribution of benefits 	
Outputs:					
2.1. District-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential	None of activities are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District socio-economic development plan with REDD priorities identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local plans do not include REDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010 a multi-stakeholder endorsed socio-economic development plan has been developed that incorporates status and trends of forest cover and identifies economically-viable at risk areas 	Local official in Lam Dong was sensitized about the need and importance of mainstreaming REDD into local land use plan.
2.2. Participatory C-stock monitoring system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged stakeholders at the district and local levels (including ethnic minorities and forest dependent communities) involved in participatory monitoring • Sample plot system for ground-truthing • Preliminary C-stock estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have little capacity for forest monitoring • No sample plots exist • Existing processes are non- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of September 2010 local institutions are able to conduct participatory monitoring • By the end of June 2009, a sample plot system has been established • By the end of 2010 responsible organizations have produced C-stock 	Not Applicable.

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
			participatory	survey data	
2.3. Equitable and transparent benefit sharing payment systems	Conduct analysis of strength and weakness of the existing payment system (with IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target communities of a magnitude that could influence on decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD payment system, but forest protection system provides a model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries 	<p>Fully Achieved</p> <p>The analysis of the existing payment system was completed. As a result, two policies recommendations was shared with stakeholders and will be developed in full policy document.</p>
2.4. Awareness raising at district and local levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders unaware of REDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, stakeholders in pilot districts are aware of REDD and potential benefits 	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>At least 30 local participants attended the inception workshop in Lam Dong</p>
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap for reducing regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional "R-PIN" drafted but not funded; no roadmap exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, a roadmap to address regional displacement of emissions has been endorsed by the GoV and at least one other regional government 	
Outputs:					
3.1. Quantification of regional "displacement of emissions" risk	None of scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnitude of problem understood only in qualitative terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010 an analysis providing quantitative estimates of regional displacement of emissions risk has been produced 	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>However, the Report on Timber Movement cross Laos – Vietnam border was collected and shared across</p>

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
3.2. Regional dialogue on "displacement of emissions" risk	None of scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging agreements on approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentially no debate has taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010 elements of a workplan to address drivers of regional displacement of emissions cooperatively are documented 	Not Applicable.
3.3 Analysis of opportunities for linkage with non-REDD initiatives to reduce cross-border flow of illegal timber	None of scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No analysis exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010 the potential for collaboration between REDD and FLEG(T) in reducing regional displacement of emissions has been identified 	Not Applicable.

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Global
Title:	UN-REDD Global Programme
Reporting Period	1 July – 31 December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Tiina Vahanen, Senior Officer, Global Programmes

I. PURPOSE

The Joint UN-REDD Global Programme provides support to country actions on REDD+ readiness through international support functions, such as expert consultations, operational and practical guidelines, technical reviews, analyses, development of knowledge and sharing of experience. It also aims to increase international confidence and understanding about the potential REDD+ mechanism under UNFCCC. Specifically, the global activities aim to achieve the following outcomes by mid 2010:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved guidance on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) approaches
- **Outcome 2:** Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda
- **Outcome 3:** Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD decision makers
- **Outcome 4:** Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication

II. RESOURCES

The total approved budget for the joint Global Programme is **US\$9,562,005**. The programme duration (original programme and the first revision combined) is for 18 months, from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010.

Participating UN Organization (US\$)				
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Budget Allocation	2,738,899	2,812,809	4,010,297	9,562,005

III. RESULTS

In the activities described below, the UN-REDD Programme has worked drawing technical expertise from the three agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) and collaborating with a wide number of partners including country experts, other UN agencies, and many non-governmental groups and experts from around the world.

A. Activities by outcome and output

OUTCOME 1: GUIDANCE ON MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) APPROACHES (led by FAO)

Considerable progress on MRV has taken place at different levels. The UN-REDD Programme has been undertaken consultation processes throughout the year. It has provided capacity development through courses and special technical workshops. The programme has helped improve understanding and practical application of methodologies for GHG inventories and provided training for completing national communication to UNFCCC, and the work will continue in 2010. To complement National Programme activities, FAO is providing technical support, tools and data in all nine UN-REDD pilot countries in developing MRV systems. A breakthrough was made in remote sensing data availability within the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) Programme through provision of free of charge and ready-to-use remote sensing data (complete global images for 1990, 2000 and 2005) on website, thus facilitating sound and objective estimates of global forest and land cover change. Progress has also been made in monitoring multiple benefits of forests. For example, UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre has produced spatial analyses of the potential for multiple benefits from REDD to illustrate the extent to which areas that are high in carbon are also high in other benefits such as biodiversity. The UN-REDD programme has also promoted independent forest monitoring through collaboration with Global Witness and other partners dealing with on governance and policy related monitoring. Moreover, UNDP has started work on country-led governance assessments.

Key collaborators for UN-REDD in the MRV activities include the UNFCCC Secretariat, World Bank, GEO, Clinton Initiative and national space agencies such as National Institute for Space Research (INPE) of Brazil, Global Witness, and many member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

Highlights of the UN-REDD Global Programme progress made in 2009 in MRV are presented below by outputs.

Output 1.1. International consultation process has been undertaken to develop, together with experts and stakeholders, for an efficient implementation of a MRV system at country level and continue to provide global guidance on the development of REDD+ monitoring and MRV systems and implementation of IPCC guidelines.

- During the UNFCCC SBSTA meeting in Bonn, June 2009, the UN-REDD programme held a side event that discussed how countries could operationilize MRV systems to help advance both mitigation objectives as well as low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
- Several MRV and forest monitoring experts met in early September at FAO, to discuss “Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Degradation”. The meeting participants explored an analysis of definitions of forest degradation, as well as case studies. While reaching an understanding on the definition of forest degradation, participants also discussed technical aspects of methodologies for monitoring forest degradation and recommended actions to improve measurement, assessment and reporting on forest degradation.

- A MRV meeting held in Rome in September 2009 brought together representatives from the UN-REDD countries, FAO, UNEP, UNDP and a few other institutions. It enabled country representatives to share their experience and learn from other UN-REDD projects, establish priorities for capacity-building on MRV systems, and determine a common approach to gather comparable data needed for REDD monitoring. Furthermore, FAO provided a set of existing data and assessments tools to countries.
- During 2009, FAO provided inputs to the assessment of research needs for implementation of carbon management in AFOLU sector by the Terrestrial Carbon Group project.

Output 1.2. MRV training program was well advanced through several workshops during 2009. UNEP co-sponsored and FAO provided technical support to three global level workshops organized by the Coalition of the Rainforest Nations, in collaboration with GTZ. These workshops helped build capacities in MRV systems and green house gas inventories, Reference Emissions Levels (RELs) and other REDD monitoring related steps necessary for REDD, including assessment of MRV requirements, integration between sub-national and national systems have been organized during 2009.

- One of these global level workshops “National Forest Inventory: The Experiences of Non-Annex I Countries” was held in Dehradun, India. Participants from 32 countries took part in the event. During the workshop examples from around the world on forest inventories were presented. The event highlighted crucial issues of MRV and GHG inventory using different levels of carbon monitoring and methodologies for different forest carbon pools, including the challenging measurement of soil carbon. The workshop furthermore provided information on issues linked to timely and financial planning of forest and GHG inventories.
- UNDP has worked, through their national Communications Support Programme (NCSP) of to examine how National Communications GHG inventory reports can be incorporated into MRV process.

Output 1.3. Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed. Several technical reviews were produced, including assessments of available tools and methods and guidance material was developed on MRV in order to support countries in their MRV activities.

Among the key technical reviews were:

- Framework for Action 2009-2014 on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The paper, presented at the 2nd Policy Board meeting in June 2009, provided options to accelerate essential improvements in measurement and assessment elements of MRV at the national and international levels by the end of 2010 and to help achieve full functional and sustainable national MRV systems in participating countries by 2014.
- Role of Satellite Remote Sensing in REDD. The paper discussed the role of satellite remote sensing, clarified technical opportunities and limitations, addressed ways to

secure adequate and relevant data supply, provide examples to enhance technical and institutional capacities, and stressed flexibility in MRV approaches until REDD requirements are known.

- Review of literature on Monitoring to Support REDD

Among the MRV guidance produced is a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Toolkit that will be further developed during 2010. This includes a review of experience with national GHG inventories and practical guidance for measurement, assessment and reporting.

During the third quarter of 2009 a process to identify terrestrial carbon stock measurement methodologies was initiated by FAO. A group of experts was selected to do the review. The project will introduce the proven systematic review approach to forestry and land management. It will lend scientific credibility to the guidance given to countries who aspire to participate in a future REDD mechanism, and will provide scientific underpinning of the many approaches that already exist. The project will continue during 2010 and is envisaged to be concluded in the third quarter.

Furthermore, UN-REDD Programme has explored a systematic review of the existing evidence on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. Such tool is useful for critical appraisal, summary and dissemination of results from a large volume of research and one which can support decision making by providing an objective, independent, and unbiased assessment of the best available evidence.

Output 1.4. Remote sensing data is an essential source of data in monitoring changes in forest cover. Remote sensing provides also historic information on deforestation; data crucial in developing a national REDD system. During 2009 the UN-REDD Programme provided a number of remote sensing products:

- Globally available worldwide, free and ready-to-use moderate-resolution satellite data is now available on the web for the years 1990, 2000 and 2005.
- FAO works in collaboration with GEO, and has increased cooperation with national space agencies. For example, During the COP-15 in Copenhagen, FAO and the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research Centre (INPE) signed an agreement to join forces to help countries develop MRV systems.
- Capacity building on remote sensing practices has been given to the pilot countries.
- A revised map of carbon storage in biomass and soils has been produced, in collaboration with partners and with additional support from the German government, for use in the UN-REDD Programme and beyond.

Output 1.5. Verification tools and methodologies are being developed and tested to support the MRV component of the National Programmes in the nine pilot countries. In addition, FO has worked in cooperation with Global Witness to develop independent REDD monitoring.

OUTCOME 2: ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' (IP) AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS' (CSO) REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REDD+ ACTIVITIES (led by UNDP)

There is wide recognition that REDD will succeed only with the full participation and ownership of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities. This is especially relevant at the local level, where land and other natural resource management decisions are ultimately made. The UN-REDD Programme has enabled stakeholders a better understanding about REDD through its various support activities both on global and national level. In the drafting of the national REDD strategies UN-REDD has supported governmental institutions and other stakeholder groups to collaborate and consult each other and to determine responsibilities. UN-REDD has provided technical information, guidance and platforms for stakeholder consultations in the pilot countries, to enable increased understanding of the implications of the negotiations.

Output 2.1. IP representative groups informed and engaged

UN-REDD has been instrumental in supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholder in the REDD agenda both globally and at the national level. As a result of these activities, many NGOs have felt more informed and engaged in the REDD agenda at all levels.

Among the key UN-REDD international activities in 2009 were:

- Co-hosted Global Indigenous Peoples Asia/Pacific Consultation on the UN-REDD Programme, Sep 2009.
- Participated in regional and global indigenous peoples meetings on REDD and climate change, presenting and building awareness of UN-REDD.
- Drafted and built consensus for UN-REDD Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities.
- Harmonized UN-REDD approach to stakeholder engagement with FCPF approach.
- Supported National Programmes to adopt Operational Guidance and establish arrangements to fully engage stakeholders.
- Facilitated selection of IP and CSO representatives for UN-REDD Policy Board, supporting their full participation in the Policy Board meeting.
- Clarified issues of recourse, safeguards and FPIC with regard to the UN-REDD Programme.
- Support the participation of IP and CSO representatives in the UN-REDD Programme meetings and in other important global and regional meetings dealing with participation issues.

Output 2.2. Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD

- Commissioned from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) a paper entitled ‘The state of REDD negotiations: Consensus points, options for moving forward and research needs to support the process’, summarized the state of negotiations towards Cop 15. The document specifically outlined areas of consensus, options for resolving areas where consensus had not been reached, and priorities for research to support successful implementation of an international REDD Programme following a decision at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Copenhagen. The paper was distributed to over 3000 people ahead of and in Copenhagen.
- The UN-REDD Programme provided REDD information to UNFCCC regional groups, for example presentations about the implications for REDD in Africa at the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), held in May 2009.

Output 2.3. REDD communicated to stakeholders

- The UN-REDD Programme hosted an event **REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation): The United Nations Secretary-General’s High Level Event**, held on the occasion of the 64th United Nations General Assembly. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon; World Bank President, Robert Zoellick, and 15 heads of state and government and senior ministers expressed their support and commitment to REDD+. The event marked the largest gathering of countries to date on the issue of REDD, with the participation of over 100 countries and over 150 dignitaries and leaders from international and non-governmental organizations, academia, think tanks and the private sector from around the world concerned with climate change and forests.
- The UN-REDD Multimedia Campaign has raised general awareness on REDD with a variety of products. Two 30-minute documentaries, one about Indonesia and one about the DRC, as well as six different one minute statements about REDD have been broadcasted on BBC World reaching 300 million homes in 170 countries.
- A Multimedia Briefing Pack on REDD targeted at media was produced in collaboration with the EC, CIFOR & Panos. 3,500 packs were distributed to reporters and journalist at COP15 and it was also made available online for downloading.

OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED ANALYTICAL AND TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK OF MULTIPLE BENEFITS FOR REDD DECISION-MAKERS (led by UNDP and UNEP)

Forests provide in addition to their carbon storage a number social and ecological service and products such as biodiversity, timber, non-timber forest products including food, fibre, soil protection, climate and water regulation. Decisions made in the design and implementation of REDD+ will influence the supply of multiple benefits from forests. The UN-REDD Programme has during 2009 undertaken a number of activities to support countries in order to maximize the accumulation of socio-economic and ecological co-benefits forests provide through REDD+.

Output 3.1. Review of socio-economic elements of national REDD frameworks undertaken

- Comparative review of national REDD+ legislative frameworks completed and presented at Policy Board 2 in Montreux, Switzerland in June 2009,
- Promotion of “Making REDD Work for the Poor” publication, prepared by the Poverty and Environment Partnership under the direction of UNDP,
- Initiated discussions with partners on the application of Poverty and Social Impacts Analysis for REDD+,
- Initiated discussions with partners on the incorporating gender perspectives,
- Draft proposal for REDD governance country-led assessments prepared and discussed with partners.

Output 3.2. Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed

- Development of a plan for analytical work on equitable REDD+ benefit distribution. Development of concept notes about MRV and the relation with multiple benefits and ecosystem approach,
- Revised global maps of carbon in soils and biomass for analysis against co-benefits,
- A technical paper on ‘Multiple benefits – Issues and options for REDD’, which was released at the UN-REDD second Policy Board meeting in Montreux, Switzerland in June 2009,
- Consultations on national requirements concerning multiple-benefits have been held with Tanzania, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Bolivia. The consultations resulted in a better understanding on needs and priorities of the pilot countries concerning multiple-benefits,
- A colour brochure and poster mapping the relationship between carbon and other benefits of Tanzania’s terrestrial ecosystems were launched at Forest Day in Copenhagen, an event that ran alongside UNFCCC COP 15. These were the products of a two-week spatial analysis workshop on co-benefits that was held at UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge, hosting staff from the Tanzanian Forestry and Beekeeping Division (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism). The workshop boosted the GIS skills of the Tanzanian participants. National scale analyses were undertaken of co-benefits and other factors including population density, honey/beeswax/gum production, mammal and amphibian species richness, key biodiversity areas, protected areas and burnt areas. In addition, the workshop produced a new combined soil and biomass carbon map for Tanzania, and made improvements to existing biodiversity datasets.

OUTCOME 4: INCREASED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION (co-led by the three agencies)

Output 4.1. Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established

The UN-REDD Programme is fast becoming a model of inter-UN agency cooperation, “delivering as One UN” while building on the technical expertise and capacity of its three agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP). The agencies working together offer a near universal in-country presence and benefit from strong support from civil society, a unique participatory governance system, and expertise on MRV, governance, benefits for ecosystems and livelihoods.

The UN-REDD Programme is working in close coordination with Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, hosted by the World Bank, both at the international level, harmonizing normative frameworks and organizing joint events, and at the national level, where joint missions and sharing of information are producing coordinated support interventions. It is also working closely with the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) of the World Bank. The UN-REDD Programme / World Bank collaboration could be considered a ‘best practice’ in ‘UN/Bretton Woods system’ cooperation. The programme also works closely at different levels in boosting REDD readiness with the UNFCCC, GEF, UNFF secretariats as well as ITTO and IUCN, and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, donors, indigenous and civil society organizations and academia.

The Coordination Group of the UN-REDD Programme is composed of senior management and operation staff of the three agencies. It has provided strategic guidance to the UN-REDD Programme and its partner agencies. Specifically to:

- Ensure coordination and communication between agencies implementing the UN-REDD Programme,
- Ensure commitment of respective agency to the UN-REDD Programme and provide for sufficient capacity and appropriate organization to deliver the designated programme components,
- Agree on association with the UN-REDD Programme of resources and contributions provided from the partner agencies.

In addition to establishing coordination among the agencies, the interagency work of the UN-REDD Programme has resulted in the following major achievements:

- UN-REDD has become an established brand which is recognized by key stakeholders with constant presence during big international meetings, events, conferences, increased accuracy in the information disseminated on REDD by the Media and over 120,000 visits to the UN-REDD public website,
- Better understanding of the areas of consensus and disagreement within a REDD+ global instrument by negotiators and REDD decision makers in Africa and Asia,
- Negotiators have recourse to reference material for relevant REDD issues and explore further areas of research which can be applied to country programmes,
- UN-REDD programme organized Secretary general’s High level Event on REDD on 23 September- significant momentum and media attention gathered. 14 Heads of State, 30 ministers and 100 country delegations signal their strong interest in REDD, with a subset

publicly affirming their support to the REDD agenda. Over 300 million BBC World viewers exposed to REDD as a beneficial concept.

Output 4.2 National programmes supported (including regional support)

- UNDP regional Technical Advisors recruited and in place across all 3 regions and providing overall coordination of UN-REDD inputs to national programmes.
- Approval of National Joint Programme for Panama,
- Formulation of National Joint Programmes and roadmaps supported in Bolivia, Paraguay and Zambia,
- Support provided to the pilot countries in formulating their national programmes,
- Communication contacts database developed and populated, outreach maximized,
- Online activity-tracking tool developed and launched,
- Report on engagement of civil society in the DRC circulated with buy-in of DRC stakeholders.

Output 4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared

The UN-REDD Programme executed a dynamic communications strategy in 2009 that was successful in raising the profile and awareness of the Programme. Part of that strategy involved creating a strong visual identity for the Programme, including a new logo, branded brochures, leaflets, posters, banners, and DVDs which were disseminated at events and during in-country missions.

- **Workspace (unredd.net)**
The UN-REDD Programme Workspace has become an important REDD readiness knowledge sharing platform. Over 300 users, including 70 partners, 200 UN personnel and 80 national counterparts, now use the space to access comprehensive information and updates on activities of the global and national programmes.
- **UN-REDD.org**
The Programme's most important communications tool is its public website- www.un-redd.org- and during 2009, the site was significantly enhanced and re-launched. It now features more dynamic and up-to-date news and information about the Programme's national and global activities, as well as broader REDD+ issues. Since the re-launch, website activity increased exponentially, from 28,000 hits in the month of May to more than 820,000 in December.
- **E-Newsletter**
Another key communications tool developed for the Programme in 2009 was the UN-REDD e-Newsletter. Since the inaugural issue in August, the monthly

newsletter has grown to feature news articles, country updates, guest columnists and analysis reports, all with an aim to inform and update the Programme's key target audiences. Current distribution of the newsletter reaches an estimated 13,000 policy makers, in-country and international technical staff, NGOs, CSOs and staff in international organizations.

- **Multimedia Campaign**

The Programme also executed a tremendously successful multimedia campaign throughout 2009. Several short videos on REDD were produced and screened at high-profile events, including the Secretary General High level Event on REDD with more than 85 governments, including 14 heads of state and senior ministers in attendance.

- The Programme also sponsored two **Earth Report documentaries** on REDD that were researched and filmed in remote locations, and broadcast on BBC World News, reaching 302 million homes in 170 countries in the run up to COP-15.

- **Media and Education Outreach**

The Programme also worked with CIFOR, EU and Panos London to develop a multimedia "Reporting on REDD" training kit, including a media guide a Video News Release (produced by the UN-REDD Programme), a short Film on REDD and a publication on the status of negotiations.

- Save The Rainforest Inc., a non-profit organization in the US that involves **youth in campaigns** to save rainforests, developed a curriculum on REDD using the brief and the videos included in the "Reporting REDD" multimedia pack as a primer for North American students to understand the fundamentals of REDD.

Output 4.4. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat established and functioning

UN-REDD Programme Secretariat was established in Geneva in mid 2010. At the time of writing this report most posts have been filled. The majority of the staff joined the Secretariat in end 2009.

The **Secretariat has organized and** served 3 Policy Board meetings. It has worked in collaboration with the agencies to ensure policies and strategies decided by the Policy Board are implemented and adhered to. It is developing a proper monitoring system to follow up the Global Programme activities and continues to ensure support and exchange of experience related to country programmes.

One of the major tasks of the secretariat is to liaise with other partners. Collaboration has been increased significantly with the World Bank, both the FCPF Management Team and the FIP initiative. UNFCCC Secretariat is another major partner for the secretariat as have also been GEF and UNFF secretariats.

The secretariat, together with agencies, also deals with donors and potential new donors in raising fund for the programme. Two new countries joined as donors in 2009, Denmark and Spain.

In 2009, the secretariat, together with the agencies, organized a number of side events in the UNFCCC climate talks and negotiations and the World Forestry Congress.

B. Major challenges

- REDD+ external environment is changing rapidly (many of the programme activities depended on the outcomes of the outcomes of the UNFCCC process).
- Underestimated initial budget for major technical work, especially MRV and IP/CSO engagement, given the increasing demand from countries and from international community.
- Staff shortages in the agencies and secretariat due to difficulty in recruiting qualified technical staff in short notice and in short contracts.
- In a future a more integrated work programme, yet with clearly defined functions by the agencies would help the achievement of the objectives of the overall programme. Progress in determining the new work areas of the programme will help to this end.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

It is envisaged that the Global Programme activities need to be extended beyond the current programme cycle that ends in June 2010. To complete the current Global Programme activities, the following main activities are foreseen:

Outcome 1:

- Support to organize in-country technical MRV workshops to ensure that capacity building plans to respond to MRV requirement for REDD+
- Provide further technical support to design and development of national monitoring systems and reference emissions levels (RELs) necessary for REDD+ readiness.
- Increase capacity of national focal points to better understand and implement IPCC guidelines including by training of national experts to help them join the UNFCCC roster of experts
- Develop MRV Guidelines, specifically a concrete action guide for an efficient implementation of a MRV system at country level and identify the lessons from country experiences of developing MRV systems for the development of global guidance.
- Upcoming discussion paper on MRV for co-benefits

Outcome 2:

- Finalize the UN-REDD Guidelines on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and support their application in countries
- Support the participation of IP and CSO representatives in key meetings
- Support the UN-REDD programme countries to implement a recourse mechanism
- Facilitate IP & CSO engagement in the formulation and implementation of National Programmes

Outcome 3:

- Guidance on identifying the co-benefits of REDD, including from AF/RF and forest restoration
- Metadatabase on available co-benefits datasets in Bolivia (subject to approval of national team).
- All UN-REDD countries to be invited to training workshop on co-benefits and available tools, in April 2010.
- In proposal stage; “REDD+ strategies as catalysts for forest sector transformation”: Towards sustainable alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation.
- Resulting work planned for 2010 includes generic guidance on the definition and promotion of REDD co-benefits, specific guidance on multiple benefits from afforestation, forest restoration and reforestation in the context of REDD+, and a meta-database on carbon, biodiversity and other co-benefits for Bolivia. Further consultation and collaboration with UN-REDD pilot countries is anticipated in 2010.
- Looking ahead to 2010, UNEP-WCMC will host an international workshop on co-benefits from REDD, in order to share experiences between pilot countries, demonstrate the tools and guidance produced to date, gain expertise on the social economic aspects of co-benefits and receive feedback on their utility. The workshop is expected to be held in April 2010. We are also exploring opportunities to work on multiple benefits issues with some of the new UN-REDD observer countries, using alternative sources of finance.
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Outcome 4:

- Strengthen cooperation with the World Bank in providing support to REDD readiness
- Strengthen backstopping to finalise and boost implementation of the National Programme activities in the nine pilot countries
- Support south-south cooperation, e.g. through the proposed Brazil-DRC-Indonesia workshop
- Planning and delivering two Policy Board meetings foreseen in 2010.
- Review of UN-REDD website and strengthen its maintenance to provide up-to-date information on REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme activities.
- Implementation of the UN-REDD communications strategy.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (EXCLUDING SECRETARIAT)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)	Cumulative Expenditures			Delivery rates			Fund Balance
				Total Expenditures				
		ACTUALS						
		Commitments	Disbursements		Commitment Rate	Disbursement Rate	Total Delivery Rate	Balance
FAO	1,927,926	492,190.00	1,435,266.00	1,927,456	26%	74%	100%	470.00
UNDP	1,890,851	311,266.67	1,124,395.18	1,435,662	16%	59%	76%	455,189.15
UNEP	2,854,814	826,633.00	1,404,235.00	2,230,868	29%	49%	78%	623,946.00
Total Budget/ Expenditure	6,673,591	1,630,090	3,963,896	5,593,986			84%	
Total Fund Balance								1,079,605.15

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (SECRETARIAT ONLY)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)	Cumulative Expenditures			Delivery rates			Fund Balance
				Total Expenditures				
		Commitments	Disbursements		Commitment Rate	Disbursement Rate	Total Delivery Rate	Fund Balance
FAO	810,973	370,584.00	296,185.00	666,769	46%	37%	82%	144,204.00
UNDP	921,959	489,000.00	50,878.59	539,879	53%	6%	59%	382,080.41
UNEP	1,155,483	-	667,000.00	667,000	0%	58%	58%	488,483.00
Total Budget/ Expenditure	2,888,415	859,584	1,014,064	1,873,648			65%	
Total Fund Balance								1,014,767.41