



# Fourth Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund

**(Report of the Administrative  
Agent of the UN-REDD  
Programme Fund for the period  
1 January – 31 December 2012)**

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**UN-REDD PROGRAMME TENTH POLICY  
BOARD MEETING**

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25-28 June 2013

Lombok, Indonesia

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

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



## **Fourth Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund\***

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund  
for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2013

*\*This report is pending approval at the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the  
UN-REDD Policy Board in Lombok, Indonesia, on 26–27 June 2013.*

# UN-REDD Programme Fund

## Participating Organizations



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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## Contributing Donors



Denmark



European Union



Japan



Norway



Spain

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACP	Autoridad del Canal de Panamá (Panama Canal Authority)
ANAM	<i>Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá</i> (National Environmental Authority, Panama)
BeRT	Benefits and Risks Tool
CD REDD	Capacity Development for REDD+
CNA	Country Needs Assessment
COONAPIP	<i>Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá</i> (Panama National Organization of Indigenous Peoples)
CoP	Community of practice
CSO	Civil society organization
DRC	the Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPI	<i>Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas</i> (Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous People, Paraguay)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMB	Forest Management Bureau (the Philippines)
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FUNCATE	<i>Fundação de Ciências, Aplicações e Tecnologias Espaciais</i> (Foundation for Space Science, Technology and Applications, Brazil)
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIZ	German Academy for International Cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ILUA	Integrated Land-Use Assessment
INFONA	<i>Instituto Forestal Nacional</i> (National Forestry Institute, Paraguay)
INPE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais</i> (National Institute for Space Research, Brazil)
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISF	International Support Functions
LECB	Low Emissions Capacity Building

MECNT	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (the Democratic Republic of the Congo)
MICCA	Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (FAO)
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism (the United Republic of Tanzania)
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFCI	National Forest and Carbon Inventory
NFMS	National Forest-Monitoring System
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
NPD	National Programme Document
PEB	Project Executive Board
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PMRC	Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
PMU	Programme Management Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REL	Reference Emission Level
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SEAM	<i>Secretaría del Ambiente</i> (Environment Secretariat, Paraguay)
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguards information system
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015
STWG	Sub-technical working group
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the relevant Steering Committee for a project or programme.

### **Country specific support**

One of the three categories of support of the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA), which includes targeted support.

### **Date of signature**

Last signature on the National Programme Document.

### **Delivery rate**

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Donor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a donor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund.

### **Donor Pledge**

An amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a Donor to a Fund, which is not yet confirmed by a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP MPTF Office, in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

### **Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations) by the Participating UN Organizations.

### **Indirect support costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) agreed MPTF cost recovery.

### **International Support Function**

One of the three categories of support under the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA). Activities undertaken by both regional and headquarters UN-REDD Programme personnel, with a view to enhance knowledge on REDD+ related areas, enable countries to contribute to the development of technical guidelines, promote increased expertise on REDD+ and promote exchange of experiences, including South-South cooperation.

### **Net funded amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back by a Participating Organization.

**Participating UN Organizations**

Organizations of the United Nations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MPTF Office.

**Project/Programme Document**

An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc., which is approved by the Policy Board for fund allocation purposes.

**Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

**Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

**Targeted support**

Demand-driven, specific support provided under one or more of the six UN-REDD Programme work areas or outcomes of the SNA. Targeted support also includes backstopping. It belongs to the SNA support category of country-specific support.

**Transfer**

Funds transferred from the MPTF Office to a Participating UN Organization(s) based on an allocation approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board.

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## Executive Summary

The 2012 annual report of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) Fund has been prepared by the inter-agency UN-REDD Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2012 and provides narrative<sup>1</sup> and financial information on results achieved and progress made in the Programme's implementation towards established targets and monitoring frameworks. The Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of the Participating UN Organizations—the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Throughout 2012, the Programme continued to make progress, and achieved the key outcomes of its implementation through its support to the national REDD+ readiness processes. This support is delivered chiefly through direct support to the design and implementation of National Programmes complemented by additional support to national REDD+ action at national, regional and global level under the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA). REDD+ refers to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

Contributions to the UN-REDD Programme Fund increased by US\$36 million as a result of additional contributions of US\$35 million and US\$621,000 by the Governments of Norway and Spain in 2012.<sup>2</sup> As of 31 December 2012, total deposits were US\$154 million. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved the funding allocation of US\$24 million for National Programmes and the SNA Global Programme Framework. The Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka National Programmes received an allocation of US\$4 million each in March at the eighth Policy Board meeting. With regard to the SNA, the Policy Board, at its ninth meeting (PB9), approved the work plan and associated budget of US\$47 million for the biennium 2013-2014 as well as an allocation of US\$16 million from the UN-REDD Programme Fund for activities in 2013. A total of US\$103 million has been transferred/allocated to date, and total expenditures for the Programme were US\$65 million by December 2012.

The main results during 2012 are summarised below:

- By the end of December 2012, 16 countries had their National Programmes approved by the Policy Board. Of these, two countries, Viet Nam and Indonesia, completed the implementation of their activities and operationally closed their National Programmes. These countries achieved significant results, including the development of a Benefit Distribution System in Viet Nam, piloting of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), completion of their Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, and strengthening of the institutional and policy framework for REDD+. One further country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has completed most of its activities and is aiming to

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<sup>1</sup> The report is consolidated based on information contained in the individual programme narrative reports and financial information provided by the Participating UN Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme Fund nor an assessment of performance of the Participating UN Organizations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to contributions to the UN-REDD Programme Fund, Spain provided US\$3 million directly to FAO and UNEP, which was allocated to the SNA.

complete the readiness phase to the highest quality standards by August 2013. Ecuador, Panama, the Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia achieved significant results in this reporting period, including the establishment of national REDD+ platforms in Ecuador and Panama, and completion of a number of technical studies in all those countries. Several countries included gender considerations in their work and approach to safeguards, with Indonesia as one example. However, internal and external challenges remain under some National Programmes, notably in Papua New Guinea and Bolivia (Plurinational State of). In the case of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Policy Board agreed on a way forward to revise the National Programme by adjusting it to the new national priorities. In Papua New Guinea, after the conclusion of the national electoral process and establishment of a new cabinet, arrangements are being made to normalize the implementation of the National Programme.

- Progress and results were noted under all eight SNA outcomes, with some remarkable highlights during the year:
  - Targeted support requests were approved for 21 countries, as a complement to National Programmes and to other national REDD+ efforts. Countries requested support in all six work areas, providing for tailor-made support that strengthens the virtuous knowledge exchange and learning process within the SNA.
  - The joint UN-REDD and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Country Needs Assessment (CNA) was concluded, revealing the actual needs of countries to complete their readiness phase. Governance, especially legal preparedness, tenure and carbon rights, stakeholders engagement, payment for results and the business case for REDD+ were identified by countries as main priorities. The UN-REDD and the FCPF built on their comparative advantages, ongoing work and lessons learned to propose actions to address the main findings. Those actions were incorporated into the planning and programming of both initiatives. Regarding the UN-REDD, the findings informed the SNA budget review for its years 2 and 3.
  - A conceptual framework was developed for the UN-REDD Programme’s support to countries on developing country-level approaches to safeguards, including safeguards information systems (SIS). The framework enables UN-REDD countries to identify tools and guiding documents, as well as relevant elements and steps to consider for their national approaches to safeguards. The UN-REDD Programme’s framework for supporting countries to develop their national approaches to safeguards includes substantive inputs from the enhanced collaboration with REDD+ social and environmental standards and the FCPF Facility Management Team. The development of the UN-REDD approach to safeguards was reflected on the SNA budget review for years 2 and 3, resulting in a fully revised Outcome 5.
  - The document ‘National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and MRV in the Context of REDD+ Activities’ document was concluded and launched at PB9 in Brazzaville.
  - Progress was made in implementation of transparent, credible and inclusive national governance systems as four countries (Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam) took concrete steps in conducting the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs), REDD+ corruption risks assessments were initiated, gender considerations increasingly mainstreamed, and a community of practice (CoP) on PGA established during a South-South exchange.
- Overall coordination of the UN-REDD Programme improved as a result of managerial and operational decisions made to improve delivery and strengthen the country orientation of the Programme’s activities. In this regard, an internal review was concluded and a management response contemplating actions for improved delivery and enhanced coordination was released in the second half of 2012.

Among such actions, it is worth mentioning the revision of the Terms of Reference of the UN-REDD Secretariat and Management Group as well as the clarification of the role of the Strategy Group, which now has its main attributions defined in its own Terms of Reference.

- The UN-REDD Programme also focused on broadening support to countries through other funding modalities and partnerships. In 2012, the Terms of Reference for Tier 2 were approved by the Policy Board. This modality associates activities funded outside the existing UN-REDD Programme Fund with the UN-REDD Programme. It is intended to enable countries to benefit from the expertise of the UN-REDD Programme team to ensure quality standards in activities funded from sources outside the UN-REDD Programme Fund and to provide greater flexibility of funding arrangements. Two countries have already benefited from the Tier 2 modality. For Viet Nam, Norway signed a US\$30 million financing agreement to support Phase 2 of the UN-REDD Programme, endorsed as a UN-REDD Programme Tier 2 by the Policy Board. The DRC benefited from a UN-REDD Programme Tier 2 focused on further readiness efforts.

Building on lessons learned during four years of support to national REDD+ efforts and responding to country demands, the UN-REDD Programme in 2012 has focused on making its delivery increasingly country driven and coordinated with other REDD+ and sustainable development initiatives. A revised monitoring framework for the SNA and for the UN-REDD Programme is underway and will provide a clear view of the UN-REDD Programme contribution to readiness on REDD+. Concrete country results have already been achieved, as demonstrated in this report, and further work to be undertaken in 2013 will allow the UN-REDD Programme to move towards a true results-based framework and enhance its support countries in their pathway towards results-based REDD+.

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All 2012 annual reports are available on the UN-REDD website<sup>3</sup> or via the MPTF Office GATEWAY,<sup>4</sup> which provides real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to the Participating UN Organizations.

This report is presented in five sections. Section 1 provides a brief overview of the UN-REDD Programme Fund purpose, structure and approval process. Section 2 presents information on the overall financial status of the Fund. Section 3 highlights programme implementation for National Programmes and the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA). Section 4 provides detailed information on financial performance, and Section 5 offers an analysis of the overall achievements and challenges of the UN-REDD Programme in 2012.

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<sup>3</sup> The UN-REDD Programme website can be found at: [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org).

<sup>4</sup> The MPTF Office GATEWAY can be found at: <http://mptf.undp.org>.

# 1 Introduction

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. REDD+ refers to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.<sup>5</sup> The Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of its three Participating UN Organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Government of Norway is the founding donor of the Programme and contributed significant start-up funds. The Government of Denmark became the second donor in 2009, followed by the Governments of Spain in 2010 and Japan in 2011. The European Union (EU) became a donor to the programme in late 2012. In addition, the Government of Luxembourg made a pledge to the fund in 2012.

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

The 2012 annual report covers the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012. The report is consolidated based on information contained in the individual programme narrative reports and financial information provided by the Participating UN Organizations.

## 1.1 Programme Strategy and Countries

In 2012 the UN-REDD Programme was guided by the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011–2015, endorsed by the Policy Board in November 2010. In its support to national REDD+ readiness processes, the Programme has two delivery modalities: 1) direct support to implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes; and 2) support to national REDD+ action at national, regional and global level through the Global Programme.

By 31 December 2012, the Programme had 46 partner countries (Table 1–1). Sixteen of these have National Programmes. Of these, all except Sri Lanka had entered the inception and implementation phase by December 2012, and two countries, Viet Nam and Indonesia, have operationally closed their National Programmes.

See Section 3 and Annexes 1–13 for National Programme results.

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<sup>5</sup> UNFCCC Decisions 1/CP.13; 2/CP.13 and 4/CP.15

**Table 1-1 List of the 46 UN-REDD Programme partner countries<sup>6</sup> as of 31 December 2012**

Africa (17)	Asia-Pacific (15)	Latin America and the Caribbean (14)
Benin	Bangladesh	Argentina
Cameroon	Bhutan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*
Central African Republic (the)	Cambodia*	Chile
Congo (the)*	Indonesia*	Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic (the)	Costa Rica
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)*	Malaysia	Ecuador*
Ethiopia	Mongolia	Guatemala
Gabon	Myanmar	Guyana
Ghana	Nepal	Honduras
Kenya	Pakistan	Mexico
Morocco	Papua New Guinea*	Panama*
Nigeria*	Philippines (the)*	Paraguay*
South Sudan	Solomon Islands*	Peru
Sudan (the)	Sri Lanka*	Suriname
Uganda	Viet Nam*	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)*		
Zambia*		

\*Countries receiving support for National Programmes.

In 2012, the Global Programme Framework was delivered through the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015' (SNA), approved by the Policy Board in October 2011. Within the SNA, the UN-REDD Programme provides support to countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices. The SNA also provides country-specific support through backstopping to National Programmes and Targeted Support requests. Additionally, the SNA provides the infrastructure for UN-REDD Programme knowledge management and exchange of experiences as well as promotion of South-South cooperation. The SNA stems from the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011–2015 and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Global Programme 2009–2011.

## 1.2 Programme Structure

The UN-REDD **Policy Board** provides policy direction and approves financial allocations. It is composed of representatives from member countries (three from each regional constituency: Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean); the three largest donors to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF); representatives of civil society organizations (CSO) and indigenous peoples; the three Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and the MPTF Office as an *ex-officio member*. Countries from each regional constituency that are not currently members may participate as observers. The secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as the World Bank (representing the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility [FCPF]), are permanent observers.

The **Participating UN Organizations** assume full programmatic and financial accountability for implementation of the Programme in accordance with their expertise and comparative advantages: FAO on technical issues related to forestry, natural resources and, specifically, support to the development of REDD+ monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems; UNDP on national coordination, due to its near-universal country presence and its focus on governance, the socio-economic implications of REDD+ and the engagement of indigenous peoples and civil society; and UNEP in convening expertise and involving decision-makers in the REDD+ agenda, increasing knowledge of the multiple benefits of REDD+, capacity building and

<sup>6</sup> The United Nations official short names of countries are used throughout the report.

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

As recognized by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the main function of the **Management Group** (formerly the Coordination Group) is to ensure active, participatory and well-coordinated engagement by the Participating UN Organizations to implement the goals and objectives of the Programme. It also provides oversight of the Secretariat consistent with the strategic directions and decisions of the Policy Board. In addition, the Strategy Group (formerly the Strategic Directions Group) ensures the commitment of the Participating UN Organizations to the UN-REDD Programme Partnership by providing strategic guidance and communicating the contribution of the Programme to delivering as one United Nations.

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

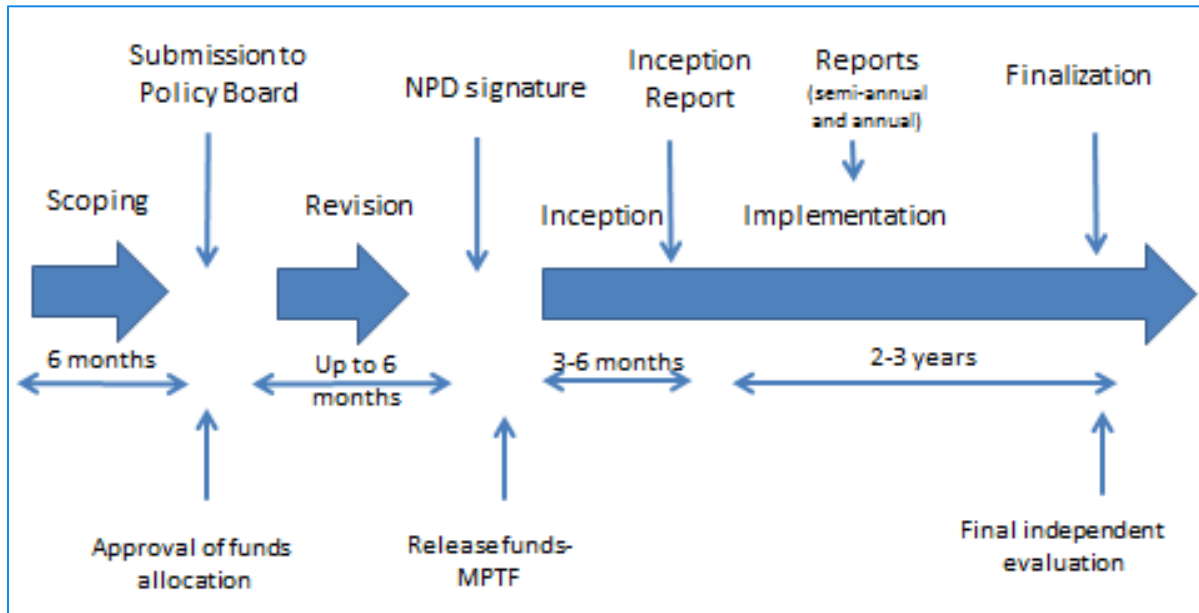
The **MPTF Office** serves as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Its responsibilities include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UN-REDD Programme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

### **1.3 National Programme Cycle**

Once a country has been invited to submit a National Programme based on the selection criteria approved by the Policy Board, the National Programme cycle starts. It consists of four chronological stages: i) scoping and formulating the National Programme Document (NPD), which consists of preparing the UN-REDD–FCPF harmonized Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) document; ii) revising and finalizing the National Programme based on the comments made by independent reviewers, the Secretariat and the Policy Board; iii) the inception process, which starts after the NPD has been signed after all the comments have been taken into consideration and the MPTF Office has released funds (3–5 business days after receipt of the signed NPD and funds transfer form, signed by the UN-REDD Secretariat); and iv) full-scale implementation of the Programme, which starts after the National Programme Inception Meeting. The National Programme cycle is shown in Figure 1-1.



**Figure 1-1 National Programme cycle**



## 1.4 Accountability and Transparency

The MPTF Office continues to provide information via its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>), a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All documents related to the UN-REDD Programme Fund are posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, which provides easy access to about 10,000 relevant reports and documents connected to funds administered by the MPTF Office, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners. The MPTF Office GATEWAY will be upgraded in 2013 to enable better results reporting.

Financial information, reports and documents are readily available via the MPTF Office GATEWAY. Up-to-date information on Programme operations can be found on the Programme's website (<http://www.un-redd.org/>), maintained by the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

## 2 Overall Funding Status

### 2.1 Contributions

In 2012, deposits to the UN-REDD Programme Fund increased by some US\$36 million, with US\$35 million and US\$621,000 from the Governments of Norway and Spain respectively. In addition, a contribution agreement for EUR 10 million was signed with the European Union, and a pledge of EUR 2 million was made by the Government of Luxembourg. Total contributions at the end of 2012, inclusive of commitments and pledges, reached US\$167 million. In addition to contributions to the UN-REDD Programme Fund, Spain provided US\$3 million directly to FAO and UNEP for the SNA.

### 2.2 Approved Programmes

The Policy Board met twice in 2012. At the eighth meeting of the Policy Board in Asunción, Paraguay, it approved an allocation of US\$4 million to the Republic of the Congo (the Congo) National Programme and an allocation of US\$4 million to the Sri Lanka National Programme. At the ninth meeting of the Policy Board in Brazzaville, the Congo, the Policy Board approved a two-year work plan for the SNA and associated budget of US\$47 million for the 2013-2014 biennium, as well as the funding allocation request for year 2 (1 January–31 December 2013) of US\$16 million.

As of 31 December 2012, the total allocation to both the Global Programme/Support to National REDD+ Action and National Programmes was US\$157 million<sup>7</sup> and, of this amount, US\$103 million was transferred to Programmes for which all documentation was finalized.

The Congo received its funds at the end of the reporting period, and activities did not start until 2013. Sri Lanka had its National Programme funding allocation request approved by the Policy Board in March 2012, but did not receive its funds until 2013 due to delays in starting up activities and a request from Sri Lanka to extend the deadline to sign the project document. Descriptions of the Congo and Sri Lanka National Programmes are provided below.

#### 2.2.1 The Republic of the Congo National Programme

The goal of the National Programme in the Congo is to build national capacity for organization, exchange, strategies, analysis and technical assistance contributing to the REDD+ mechanism. The National Programme is built around four operational components—the national REDD strategy, structural reforms in the land-use sector, the reference level/reference emissions level and the monitoring and MRV system, and an investment strategy (as provided by the FCPF/UN-REDD Common Approach, as well as the country's R-PP)—and aims to achieve three outcomes:

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

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<sup>7</sup> In addition to funds allocated from the UN-REDD Programme Fund, an additional US\$3 million was provided by the Government of Spain directly to UNEP and FAO for the SNA.

### **2.2.2 Sri Lanka National Programme**

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

- National consensus reached on the Sri Lanka REDD + programme;
- Management arrangements contributing to the national REDD+ process in place;
- Improved stakeholder awareness and effective engagement;
- National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework;
- Monitoring and MRV results for REDD+ activities provided.

### **2.3 Programmes that Concluded Operations**

In 2012, the Global Programme (2009–2011) and operations under the UN-REDD Viet Nam and Indonesia National Programmes were operationally closed. A final independent evaluation was commissioned for Viet Nam’s National Programme, and one is planned for Indonesia in 2013.

## 3 Implementation Status

### 3.1 National Programmes

As of 31 December 2012, fifteen countries have received funds and entered into the inception and implementation phase with their National Programmes. These are Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Detailed information on progress and results achieved is available in the full National Programme annual reports<sup>8</sup> for the period 1 January – 31 December 2012, annexed to this report: Bolivia (Plurinational State of, Annex 1), Cambodia (Annex 2), DRC (Annex 3), Ecuador (Annex 4), Indonesia (Annex 5), Nigeria (Annex 6), Panama (Annex 7), Papua New Guinea (Annex 8), Paraguay (Annex 9), the Philippines (Annex 10), Solomon Islands (Annex 11), the United Republic of Tanzania (Annex 12), and Zambia (Annex 13). Operations under Viet Nam's National Programme closed on 30 June 2012 and its final report was submitted in October 2012. Three countries that planned to close operations under their National Programmes in the first half of 2012 were granted no-cost extensions: Indonesia until October 2012, the United Republic of Tanzania until June 2013, and the DRC until August 2013.

#### 3.1.1 Overall Results

This section contains a summary of key accomplishments achieved by the National Programmes in the reporting period. Further information on National Programme achievements is available in Annexes 1–13. In the reporting period 1 January–31 December 2012, substantial progress was reported by the National Programmes, with one country (Viet Nam) preparing for the final closure of its National Programme (the external evaluation was commissioned but the final report was only available in 2013), and two countries (Indonesia and the DRC) entering the final stages of implementation. In relation to National Programme delivery (see Figure 3-1, which reflects expenditures in relation to Programme duration), several countries that experienced delays in the disbursement of funds within the time-frame of their National Programmes achieved improved delivery rates or requested no-cost extensions to adjust the work plans to a realistic time-frame. Still there are some countries which have not progressed in implementation and are approaching their planned end date, in particular Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. For Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Policy Board agreed at its ninth meeting that the country should present a revised work plan and budget reflecting the activities that contribute to Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), and submit them for inter-sessional consideration by the Policy Board. Solomon Islands submitted a no-cost extension request until March 2014. In Papua New Guinea, after the conclusion of the national electoral process and establishment of a new cabinet, arrangements are being made to normalize the implementation of the National Programme. Table 3-1 shows the milestones and key data for each National Programme, and Table 3-2 highlights the key achievements in each country, while the complete monitoring frameworks are available in Annexes 1–13.

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<sup>8</sup> The expenditures reported in the annexed reports are based on preliminary data obtained before the books of accounts were closed for 2012. As a result, there are differences between final expenditures reported in the consolidated report and the annexes which are mainly due to timing.

**Table 3-1 Implementation status of National Programmes**

National Programme	Approval date by the Policy Board	Transfer of funds date (from MPTF to Agencies)	Programme end date	Member of FCPF	Lead Agency	Financial implementation (US\$) 31 December 2012				
						UN Organization	Approved budget	Funds transferred	Cumulative expenditures <sup>9</sup>	Delivery of funds transferred (%)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	18.03.2010	03.12.2010	02.12.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	1,819,000	515,205	42,094	8
						UNDP	2,889,000	700,850	59,500	8
						<b>Total<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>4,708,000</b>	<b>1,216,055</b>	<b>101,595</b>	<b>8</b>
Cambodia	05.11.2010	11.08.2011	31.12.2014	X	UNDP	FAO	1,300,050	1,300,050	111,636	8
						UNDP	1,551,500	1,551,500	373,944	24
						UNEP	149,800	149,800	19,628	13
						<b>Total</b>	<b>3,001,350</b>	<b>3,001,350</b>	<b>505,207</b>	<b>16</b>
Congo (the)	25.10.2012	23.11.2012	30.10.2015	X		FAO	1,368,262	1,368,262	0	0
						UNDP	1,813,188	1,813,188	0	0
						UNEP	818,550	818,550	0	0
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Initial: 10.03.2009 Full: 18.03.2010	23.06.2009	31.12.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	2,926,450	2,926,450	1,650,279	56
						UNDP	3,110,690	3,110,690	3,101,125	99
						UNEP	1,346,060	1,346,060	1,178,921	95
						<b>Total</b>	<b>7,383,200</b>	<b>7,383,200</b>	<b>5,930,325</b>	<b>80</b>
Ecuador	22.03.2011	04.11.2011	31.12.2013	X	FAO	FAO	1,694,575	1,694,575	293,468	17
						UNDP	1,457,021	1,457,021	146,424	10
						UNEP	848,404	848,404	341,034	40
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>780,926</b>	<b>19</b>

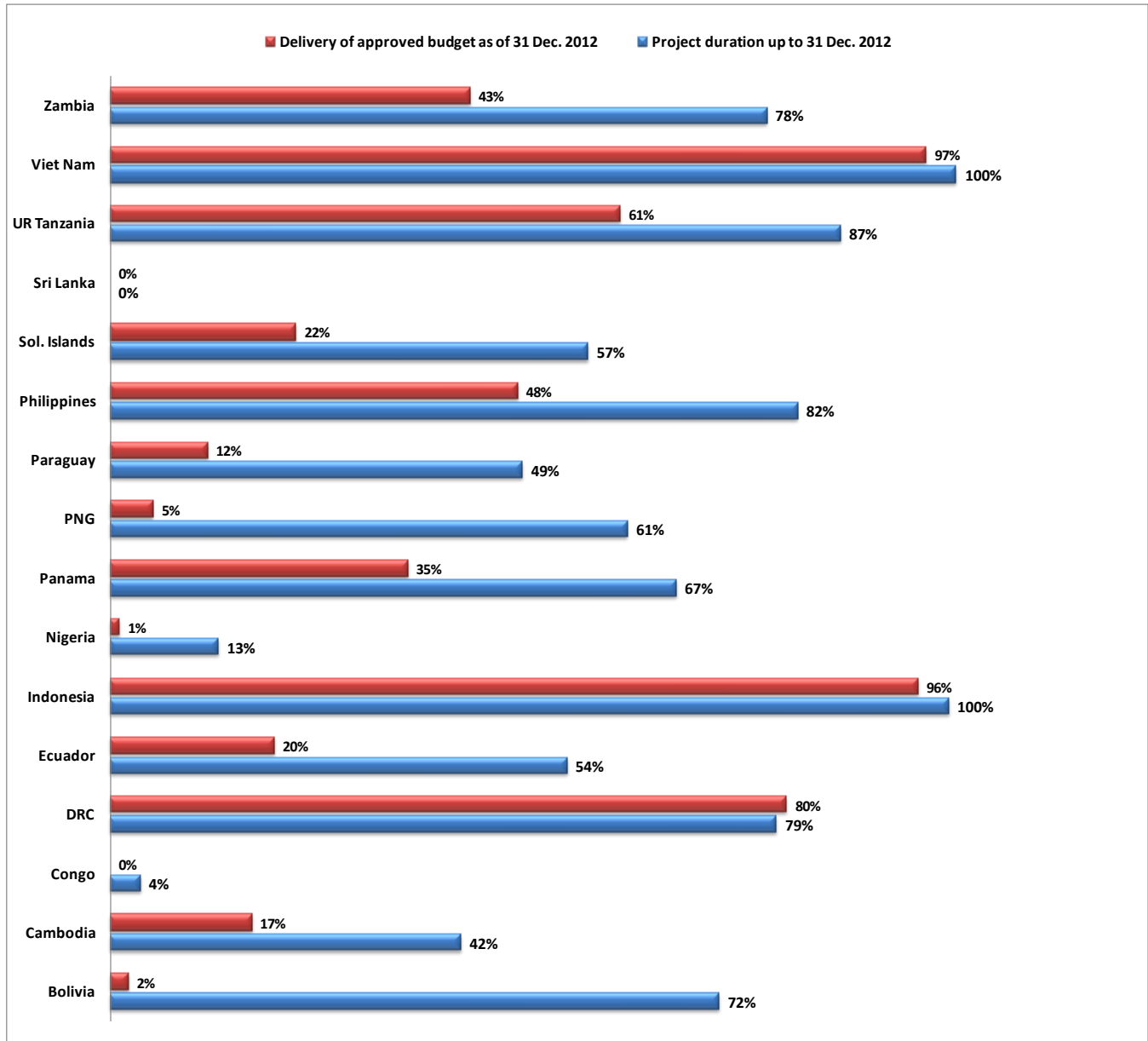
<sup>9</sup>The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

<sup>10</sup>Totals may not sum due to rounding

National Programme	Approval date by the Policy Board	Transfer of funds date (from MPTF to Agencies)	Programme end date	Member of FCPF	Lead Agency	Financial implementation (US\$) 31 December 2012				
						UN Organization	Approved budget	Funds transferred	Cumulative expenditures <sup>9</sup>	Delivery of funds transferred (%)
Indonesia	10.03.2009	22.01.2010	31.10.2012	X	UNDP	FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	1,407,878	93
						UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	2,931,787	97
						UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	1,072,285	93
						<b>Total</b>	<b>5,644,250</b>	<b>5,644,250</b>	<b>5,411,951</b>	<b>95</b>
Nigeria	14.10.2013	05.09.2012	28.02.2015	X	UNDP	FAO	1,130,990	1,130,990	0	0
						UNDP	2,400,350	2,400,350	45,369	1
						UNEP	468,660	468,660	0	0
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>45,369</b>	<b>1</b>
Panama	30.10.2009	19.11.2010	31.01.2014	X	UNEP	FAO	2,189,000	1,679,900	645,631	38
						UNDP	2,067,350	906,290	442,082	48
						UNEP	1,043,650	833,530	785,555	94
						<b>Total</b>	<b>5,300,000</b>	<b>3,419,720</b>	<b>1,873,268</b>	<b>54</b>
Papua New Guinea	Initial: 10.03.2009 Full 05.11.2010	24.06.2011	31.12.2013	X	FAO	FAO	4,520,750	1,666,889	131,312	7
						UNDP	1,707,634	817,501	195,511	23
						UNEP	160,500	107,000	0	0
						<b>Total</b>	<b>6,388,884</b>	<b>2,591,390</b>	<b>326,882</b>	<b>12</b>
Paraguay	05.11.2010	10.08.2011	31.07.2014	X	UNDP	FAO	2,190,000	2,190,000	140,150	6
						UNDP	1,490,001	1,490,001	132,756	8
						UNEP	1,040,000	1,040,000	275,012	26
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,720,001</b>	<b>4,720,001</b>	<b>547,918</b>	<b>11</b>
Philippines (the)	05.11.2010	08.08.2011	30.04.2013		FAO	FAO	315,650	315,650	139,872	44
						UNDP	162,950	162,950	102,071	62
						UNEP	21,400	21,400	-	0
						<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>241,943</b>	<b>48</b>
Solomon Islands	05.11.2010	06.06.2011	31.03.2014		UNDP	UNDP	550,000	550,000	121,502	22

National Programme	Approval date by the Policy Board	Transfer of funds date (from MPTF to Agencies)	Programme end date	Member of FCPF	Lead Agency	Financial implementation (US\$) 31 December 2012				
						UN Organization	Approved budget	Funds transferred	Cumulative expenditures <sup>9</sup>	Delivery of funds transferred (%)
						<b>Total</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>121,502</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	25.10.2012	Funds transferred in 2013	30.01.2016	X	FAO					
<b>United Republic of Tanzania (the)</b>	10.03.2009	27.01.2010	30.06.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	493,422	32
						UNDP	2,568,000	2,568,000	1,905,126	74
						UNEP	214,000	214,000	193,841	90
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,280,000</b>	<b>4,280,000</b>	<b>2,592,388</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Viet Nam</b>	10.03.2009	06.10.2009	30.06.2012	X	UNDP	FAO	1,690,814	1,690,814	1,622,552	95
						UNDP	2,501,128	2,501,128	2,435,952	97
						UNEP	192,814	192,814	189,183	98
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,384,756</b>	<b>4,384,756</b>	<b>4,247,686</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	18.03.2010	28.10.2010	31.08.2013	X	UNDP	FAO	2,180,000	1,988,247	1,211,485	60
						UNDP	1,995,000	1,353,269	668,689	49
						UNEP	315,000	120,005	39,055	32
						<b>Total</b>	<b>4,490,000</b>	<b>3,461,521</b>	<b>1,919,229</b>	<b>55</b>

**Figure 3-1 National Programme's delivery in relation to duration**





**Table 3-2 Summary of key achievements in 2012 per National Programme**

Key achievements in 2012
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A way forward for revising the National Programme was agreed upon at the ninth Policy Board meeting.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Cambodia</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Forest Administration officially requested the Minister to establish a REDD+ task force by November 2012.</li> <li>• The Project Executive Board (PEB) developed and approved the annual work plan in June 2012.</li> <li>• Mechanisms for the participation of civil society and indigenous people in the PEB were developed and representatives were elected between February and October 2012.</li> <li>• The Cambodia UN-REDD website was developed.</li> <li>• A database of inventory of the existing allometric equations was established to estimate biomass and carbon stocks from tree measurements.</li> </ul>
<b>Congo (the)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UN-REDD National Programme document was signed in October 2012.</li> <li>• The country successfully hosted the international meetings of the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF in October 2012.</li> <li>• Activities planned to begin in 2013 and therefore nothing to report for this reporting period.</li> </ul>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A REDD+ Registry officially established, along with a set of procedures for the ratification of REDD+ projects and activities across the country, by a ministerial decree, in April 2012.</li> <li>• An assessment of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation finalized and adopted by the key parties in August 2012.</li> <li>• A mid-term review of the national REDD+ process conducted, based on an independent assessment coupled with a joint UN-REDD and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) mission; the transition towards a REDD+ investment phase was proposed and agreed upon in August 2012.</li> <li>• The National REDD+ Framework Strategy was finalized and adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Government, in November 2012.</li> <li>• The National REDD+ Fund (under the <i>aegis</i> of the UNDP MPTF Office) was established and signed in November 2012.</li> <li>• A high-level delegation of the DRC (Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finances and Ministry of Environment) participated at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) summit in Doha (December 2012) and presented the state of REDD+ and the country's ambition to move towards the REDD+ investment phase.</li> <li>• The national forest-monitoring system became operational, with full-time technicians dedicated to</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> The Policy Board agreed at its ninth meeting that Bolivia (Plurinational State of) should submit a revised National Programme work plan and budget selecting activities that contribute to its Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism to be approved inter-sessionally.

## Key achievements in 2012

- managing the database and the web-based portal.
- Capacity-building activities for the National Forest Inventory (NFI), remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) were conducted with technicians from the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT).
- The methodology for satellite-based forest monitoring with TerraAmazon software, in collaboration with FUNCATE/INPE, was developed and validated in MECNT.
- The National Forest-Monitoring System (NFMS) demonstration video was launched in English.

## Ecuador

- In the National Forest Inventory, 60 percent of the plots in 9 forest types were sampled, with preliminary data for 4 forest types available by December 2012.
- Capacity was enhanced for the Ministries' technical team on deforestation and degradation analysis in accordance with country and UNFCCC standards.
- Cooperation agreements were established with other initiatives (Capacity Development for REDD, Low Emissions Capacity Building [LECB] and Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture [MICCA]) to develop the National Greenhouse Gases Inventories for the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector.
- A mechanism for the registration and systematization of participatory processes around REDD+ was developed.
- The legal framework was revised and a draft inter-ministerial agreement for the implementation of REDD+ in Ecuador was produced in December 2012.
- General guidelines and proposals for a REDD+ Registration system were completed according to international standards by December 2012.
- An agreement was reached for UN-REDD to lead the harmonization of REDD+ social and environmental safeguards including REDD+ safeguards information system (SIS), Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA), multiple benefits, gender and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

## Indonesia

- The National Programme operationally closed in October 2012.
- The final report is presented in the annexes. Main achievements include:
  - Five strategic policies were produced: i) draft of REDD+ national strategy and province REDD+ implementation strategy; ii) FPIC principles in REDD+ national strategy and policy, Central Sulawesi Governor decrees on FPIC requirements on any REDD+ projects, gender principles in national REDD+; iii) multi-stakeholder bodies established in Central Sulawesi; iv) roadmap development on Forestry Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), Forestry Industry-based and Benefit Distribution System; v) recommendation on information, monitoring and MRV for REDD; and vi) policy recommendation on revision of National Forest Inventory.
  - Lessons learned from the implementation of UN-REDD activities compiled and disseminated.
  - Coordination of high-level decision-makers in the Ministry of Forestry and members of the Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry on the Cancun Conference results.
  - Communication strategy developed and website created and maintained.
  - Study on gender and REDD+ was completed, and its results have been used by the REDD+ Task Force to develop the gender elements of its social safeguards.
  - Capacity enhanced for MRV and monitoring at a national and provincial levels (for the National

Key achievements in 2012
<p>Forest Inventory as well as for data management system).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reference Emission Level (REL) established at provincial level.</li> <li>– Benefit Distribution System documents at a national and provincial level completed.</li> <li>– Enhanced knowledge on REDD+ multiple benefits.</li> <li>– Multi-stakeholder–endorsed district plans for REDD implementation.</li> </ul>
Nigeria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Programme Document was signed in August 2012.</li> <li>• The inception workshop was held in October 2012 with approximately 30 participants from various government institutions (federal and state levels) and civil society representatives.</li> <li>• The Cross River State’s Forestry Commission was trained on methodologies and approaches for the implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme.</li> <li>• The UN-REDD guidelines for stakeholder engagement in Cross River State were disseminated.</li> <li>• The core team for the Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA/REDD+) adopted the methodological approach and conducted field surveys.</li> </ul>
Panama <sup>12</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National REDD+ Platform was launched in the second half of 2012 to develop the National REDD Strategy, including regional and thematic meetings.</li> <li>• Communication and information plans were completed, including provincial-level workshops.</li> <li>• The first mosaic of satellite images for the whole country and a forest cover map for the Panama Canal Basin area were completed.</li> <li>• The design of the sampling pilot for the National Forest and Carbon Inventory (NFCI) was completed.</li> <li>• Capacity-building was provided to national institutions and stakeholders for mapping forest cover and land-use and data collection for the NFCI.</li> <li>• The data collection for calibrating deforestation models and opportunity costs of REDD+ were completed, and a business-as-usual scenario was developed.</li> <li>• A cooperation agreement to design a REDD+ pilot project in the Panama Canal area was signed between the National Environmental Authority (ANAM), the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) and the German Academy for International Cooperation (GIZ).</li> </ul>
Papua New Guinea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The technical working ‘Network’ (REDD+/MRV/Adaptation) was established.</li> <li>• The first and second Project Executive Board meetings were conducted.</li> <li>• Testing of National FPIC guidelines began in two demonstration sites.</li> <li>• A National Forest Inventory gap analysis was completed and approved by FAO.</li> <li>• Capacity-building activities on REDD+ were implemented.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> In June 2012, the National Coordinating Body for Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP) sent a letter raising a series of complaints to the UN Resident Coordinator in Panama and the Head of ANAM referencing a series of events within the framework of the design and implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme. Information on this is available in the country page in the UN-REDD website.

## Key achievements in 2012

### Paraguay

- The country successfully hosted the international meetings of the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF in March 2012.
- A document on the establishment of a National REDD+ Committee completed and approved in November 2012.
- The capacity of more than 20 National Forestry Institute (INFONA) and other national stakeholders was improved for GIS and deforestation monitoring through several training and technical workshops.
- Led by the Environment Secretariat (SEAM), capacity-building activities for local stakeholders (local governments, municipalities, others) were carried out in December 2012, providing information on climate change, REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme.
- Capacity-building activities for managing satellite images were implemented from June to December 2012.
- Led by the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous People (FAPI), several capacity-building activities were implemented including information sessions in six indigenous communities with about 300 participants held between August and December 2012.
- SEAM's resolutions 503/12 and 511/12, on the requirement to conserve at least 25 percent of forest area and the appropriate procedure for setting aside areas for the provision of environmental services, were developed.

### Philippines (the)

- Consultations on the role and structure of National and Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Committees (NMRC/PMRCs) were completed.
- A competency assessment and national capacity-development programme were completed.
- Five REDD+ Roadshow events were completed, an approach replicated by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) using matching funds.
- A safeguards framework and guidelines were prepared, ready for field testing and subsequent endorsement by the NMRC.
- Two national symposiums were held, on forest stratification and National Forest Inventory methodology.
- Field-based awareness raising and training in monitoring techniques for forest carbon and biodiversity were provided to members of multi-stakeholder MRV technical working group.

### Solomon Islands

- A national REDD+ task force was established through a cabinet decision in November 2012 following multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultations.
- A sectoral analysis of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by sector was completed.
- Stakeholder mapping was completed and two provincial consultation workshops were held in November.
- Monitoring and MRV training was provided to 30 stakeholders and capacity assessment was conducted.

Key achievements in 2012
<b>United Republic of Tanzania (the)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity enhanced and consultations held on social and environmental standards for REDD+.</li> <li>• A capacity needs assessment study for REDD+ was conducted.</li> <li>• A study on ‘Estimating Cost Elements for REDD+ in Tanzania’ was completed and published in a scientific journal.</li> <li>• A mid-term evaluation was conducted, and its recommendations are being implemented.</li> <li>• Training in MRV and allometric equations was conducted for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism (MNRT).</li> <li>• Study to identify forest changes for establishing forest degradation completed.</li> <li>• A wide range of awareness-raising materials produced, including radio spots, feature articles and policy.</li> <li>• The REDD+ communication strategy for the MNRT was completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Viet Nam</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Programme operations closed in June 2012, after contributing significantly to the domestic forestry sector, in terms of policy and practice, and laying the grounds for REDD+ in Viet Nam. The main achievements included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The National REDD+ Action Programme was approved.</li> <li>– An initial framework for a national system of measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhanced removals from REDD+ was developed.</li> <li>– The Benefit Distribution System (BDS) study was completed.</li> <li>– A pilot study for establishing R-coefficients (tool to promote capture of multiple benefits) was completed.</li> <li>– The principles of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) were piloted in the context of REDD+ at provincial level and the lessons analysed.</li> <li>– Multi-stakeholder bodies were established including the REDD+ Network and six sub-technical working groups (STWGs) that contribute to research, development and decision-making processes in REDD+ Readiness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Final report on Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme, phase 1, was presented at the ninth Policy Board meeting.</li> <li>• A document on lessons learned in the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme, phase 1, was published.</li> <li>• The final independent evaluation started in October 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee and Technical Committee comprised of various line ministries including Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Energy have been constituted.</li> <li>• A joint steering committee to enhance the collaborative approach between the Integrated Land-Use Assessment (ILUA-II) project and UN-REDD was established.</li> <li>• A multi-sectoral climate change coordination unit was established by the Government.</li> <li>• Capacity-building activities on REDD+ implemented at national and provincial levels.</li> </ul>

### **3.2 Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011–2015**

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to REDD+ readiness at national, regional and global level. The UN-REDD Programme ‘Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011–2015’ (SNA) focuses on supporting countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools and data, and sharing of best practices. The SNA also provides the infrastructure for UN-REDD Programme knowledge management and exchange of experiences as well as promotion of South-South cooperation. The SNA stems from the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Global Programme 2009–2011.

The decisions by the UN-REDD Policy Board supporting the SNA implementation are described in Annex 14. The main decisions as of December 2012 were i) the endorsement of the programme document ‘Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015’ and the approval of the general funding allocation for two years (31 July 2011–30 June 2013) in August 2011; ii) endorsement of the budget of the first year (31 July 2011–30 July 2012) in October 2011; iii) agreement to align the budget cycle with the reporting cycle and the calendar year; and iv) approval of a two-month no-cost extension of the Year 1 budget to 31 December 2012; and v) approval of the work plan and budget for years 2 and 3 (2013–2014) and the funding allocation request for Year 2, in October 2012.

The eight outcomes of the ‘Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011–2015’ document are:

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

The outcome level is broken down into 34 outputs as shown in the monitoring framework<sup>13</sup> in Table 1 of Annex 14. The SNA achievements in 2012 are reported against these outputs.

The SNA can be broadly classified into three categories of support: i) International Support Functions (ISF); ii) Country Specific Support (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat. In Section 3 of Annex 14, the support to countries under these main categories is further described.

### 3.2.1 Overall Results

In the first year of implementation of the SNA, many results and milestones were achieved. (See Table 3-3, with further descriptions in Annex 14.) Greater emphasis was placed on country-specific delivery through targeted support, including backstopping. The procedures to request targeted support were clarified during the eighth Policy Board meeting in March, in Asunción, Paraguay, increasing this stream of delivery. Some countries were enabled to take concrete steps towards the more advanced phases of readiness—clearly a result of the integrated approach of the SNA to National Programmes. Viet Nam, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Indonesia concluded their National Programmes and have been supported through the SNA in further REDD+ efforts and in setting up new agreements and partnerships. In this regard, the support to Indonesia to implement its Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) and the approval of the Tier 2 Terms of Reference by the Policy Board at its ninth meeting, in October in Brazzaville, the Congo, can be highlighted. The Tier 2 modality allows for countries to continue to abide to UN-REDD Programme quality assurance within new agreements and partnerships. Viet Nam and DRC had their Tier 2 proposals endorsed in 2012.

The year of 2012 also represented an enhanced collaboration with countries and other initiatives as well as consolidation of UN-REDD approaches. The UN-REDD framework for MRV and Monitoring was consolidated, and concrete guidance is now available for countries. The work on governance advanced and has allowed for collaborative work with countries and other initiatives and institutions, such as the World Bank and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) support programme. Lessons learned through implementation of the many outputs related to safeguards provided for the development of the UN-REDD approach to safeguards, increasingly focused on work at country level and inter-agency cooperation, as well as taking into consideration synergies and lessons learned by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The outputs related to private-sector engagement, legal preparedness and investment plans for REDD+ also benefited from a closer engagement with countries and other partnerships.

Another important milestone for the SNA in 2012 was the robust planning process and budget review undertaken for its years 2 and 3 of implementation (2013 and 2014). The joint UN-REDD–FCPF Country Needs Assessment (CNA) was finalized and its main findings were fed into the programme planning. The CNA represented an important contribution to the understanding of the status of readiness on REDD+, revealing country priorities that point to an evolving REDD+ landscape. A joint UN-REDD–FCPF response to the CNA was issued in October 2012 and, as requested by the Policy Board in its seventh meeting, a budget review of the SNA budget was undertaken taking into consideration the CNA and the joint response. The review of the SNA work plan and budget for its years 2 and 3 reoriented the SNA towards greater country support and increased inter-agency implementation, thus responding to countries' needs and to the general evolving context, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations, the shifting expectations regarding large-scale REDD+ financing, and the challenges of implementation of REDD+ readiness. The revised

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<sup>13</sup> Annex 2 of the 'Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015'. The monitoring framework for 2013-2014 is being further developed.

work plan and budget for years 2 and 3 were approved by the Policy Board at its ninth meeting, in October in Brazzaville, the Congo.

The SNA reported expenditures<sup>14</sup> of US\$18.7 million as of 31 December 2012. This figure represents a delivery rate of 73 percent against the amount transferred of US\$25.6 million. See Figure 3-2 for outcome expenditure out of total SNA expenditure in 2012 and Figure 3-2 for the delivery rate of each outcome against the outcome budget. Further financial information on SNA is seen in Section 4 in this report and in Table 3 in Annex 14, which provides financial information at output and outcome levels for the SNA.

**Table 3-3 Summary of key achievements in 2012 per outcome of the SNA**

Key achievements in 2012
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b>  <b>REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring systems</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance for National Forest-Monitoring System (NFMS), Monitoring and MRV was made available to all UN-REDD partner countries through the ‘National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and MRV in the Context of REDD+ Activities’ document, launched at the Ninth Policy Board Meeting in Brazzaville, The Republic of the Congo..</li> <li>• UN-REDD countries benefited from strengthened strategic partnerships with external government and nongovernmental actors involved in greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory capacity-building and other relevant GHG inventory work such as collaboration with Capacity Development for REDD+ (CD REDD) and periodic information exchanges with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</li> <li>• Capacity in remote sensing was strengthened in seven countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, DRC, Papua New Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia) through training courses on TerraAmazon conducted in collaboration with the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE) through courses held in Belen (Brazil) and Rome.</li> <li>• Experts from UN-REDD countries in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia [Plurinational State of], Chile, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) were trained in national forest inventories in regional workshops.</li> <li>• Twenty UN-REDD Programme member countries benefited from backstopping missions that helped to advance the MRV and monitoring component of their respective National Programmes and national REDD+ efforts. In addition to the countries with National Programmes, Cote d'Ivoire and Malaysia received initial support, the latter having developed a plan to be implemented starting in 2013.</li> <li>• Eleven UN-REDD Programme member countries started to receive targeted support on issues related to NFMS and MRV.</li> <li>• Regional databases on tree allometric equations for south and central America and south and southeast Asia (in collaboration with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center, Kerala Forest Research Institute and Forest Research Institute Malaysia) were made available. The databases include a tutorial for data insertion, a literature review of allometric equations and manuals in three languages (this material has been used in many countries for training, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Mexico, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia).</li> <li>• Six countries had the quality of their country-specific National Programme Documents, REDD+ strategies and action plans improved through support received to strengthen the MRV and Reference Emission Level (REL) components of their National Programmes or national REDD efforts.</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> The sum of commitments and disbursement.



## Key achievements in 2012

- A process to align the 'REDD+ Preparedness Phase project' of the One UN Joint Programme on Environment (JPE) as initiated in Pakistan to develop a REDD+ Roadmap. A proposal for UN-REDD Programme's targeted support was prepared to supplement and extend the resources available under the One UN JPE.
- An agreement was made between the UN-REDD Programme and the UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) Programme with an aim to enhance synergies and cohesiveness of support offered across respective Programmes in their coming activities.

## Outcome 2:

### Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation

- Concrete steps taken in Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam to improve the transparency and availability of governance data and current governance systems/structures as they received targeted support for collecting governance data and analyzing the governance situation through Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) for REDD+.
- The critical role of civil society and participatory processes was recognized by Indonesia by committing to include a PGA in the national process.
- In Ecuador, links between the PGA and the country's work with REDD+ Social and Environmental Standard (SES) have been explored, providing for the development of a national safeguard system that coordinates the tools and approaches of the UN-REDD Programme and SES.
- A community of practice (CoP) was established during a South-South exchange on PGAs, in Bogor, Indonesia, which included 55 participants from nine UN-REDD countries (civil society and government actors, as well as UN-REDD staff). As an immediate result, a direct exchange between Indonesia and Viet Nam was initiated, with a mission of Indonesian experts to Hanoi in late 2012.
- Implementation of REDD+ legal frameworks, policies and measures in UN-REDD countries was strengthened through a better understanding of the major legal considerations related to REDD+, including through identification of key lessons learned and legal challenges for REDD+ at country level, for example, through a paper on REDD+ legal preparedness: Lessons learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia; and a comparative analysis on climate change laws that highlighted the linkages with forest provisions and REDD+, including examples from Asia-Pacific, Latin-America and Africa.
- Engagement of parliamentarians in REDD+ was facilitated by the inclusion of information about REDD+ and UN-REDD in the Agora Parliamentarian Network ([Agora website](#)), a platform for parliamentary development. Readiness roadmaps for parliamentarian engagement were developed in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia and Myanmar as a result of backstopping missions and provision of targeted support.
- Increased delivery of the National Programmes and improved coordination arrangements were supported through strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ in DRC, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- REDD+ legal constraints and gaps were identified in Argentina, DRC, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.
- A conceptual framework for the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries on developing country-level approaches to safeguards, including safeguard information systems (SIS), was developed. The framework enables UN-REDD countries to identify tools and guiding documents, as well as relevant elements and steps to consider for their national approaches to safeguards. The UN-REDD Programme's

## Key achievements in 2012

framework in supporting countries to develop their national approaches to safeguards includes substantive inputs from the enhanced collaboration with REDD+ SES and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Facility Management Team (FMT).

- The Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure, developed with contributions by the UN-REDD Programme and officially endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in May 2012, have offered a basis for the UN-REDD Programme's guidance to REDD+ countries on how to address tenure issues.

### Outcome 3:

#### **National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened**

- DRC and Viet Nam developed their national fiduciary systems for Phase 2 funding and established National REDD+ Fund structures with the support of policy and technical advice by the UN-REDD Programme. With regard to Viet Nam, [Norway signed a US\\$30 million financing agreement](#) with the United Nations to support a second phase of the UN-REDD Programme.
- The [Guidance Note on Conducting REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessments](#) was finalized and translated. The Guidance not only offers some practical steps to consider when undertaking an assessment, but also goes into the substance by specifying how different corruption risks may occur in different phases and across different components of REDD+.
- Increase in awareness of the pragmatic (effectiveness, equity, efficiency) and reputational risks of corruption in REDD+ processes was demonstrated in a regional workshop for 80 stakeholders from six African countries, and through corruption risk assessments in REDD+ were initiated through targeted support requests in seven countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, DRC, Kenya, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines). Notable achievements are 80 percent completion of the REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment in the Philippines, which will be integrated into the Philippines national REDD+ strategy and communications efforts in early 2013.
- Publications: '[The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+](#)', demonstrated that mainstreaming gender in REDD+ activities will help improve the efficiency, efficacy and long-term sustainability of REDD+. [Implementing Gender-Sensitive, Effective and Sustainable REDD+ Strategies](#) outlined several ways to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles into UN-REDD's work and REDD+ strategies.
- An internal 'gender screening' of the UN-REDD Programme identified gaps and suggested entry points where gender perspective can be strengthened.
- Through targeted support in DRC, a work plan to integrate gender in REDD+ in the country was developed and gender considerations included in [the REDD+ national framework strategy](#) was developed.

### Outcome 4:

#### **Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision-making, strategy development and implementation**

- The UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) were taken to their final development stage after several consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, and a working final version is due to be shared in 2013. Remarkably, a two-month global consultation resulted in more than

## Key achievements in 2012

50 sets of comments and inputs from indigenous peoples, CSOs, governments, UN, academic and other organizations. This was followed by an [Expert Workshop on the Guidelines on FPIC](#), convened in Geneva, Switzerland, on 10-11 February 2012. Further consultations were carried out with technical experts to refine and incorporate these inputs and revise the Guidelines accordingly.

- Over 60 representatives of indigenous peoples, CSOs and government received information on the progress of and early lessons from the UN-REDD Programme on the application of FPIC at the country and global levels during the side event on [FPIC for REDD+: Emerging Lessons from the UN-REDD Programme](#), held on the margins of the Eleventh Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2012. This side event was developed collaboratively with and included presentations from the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- The UN-REDD Programme collaboration with the FCPF on stakeholder engagement was strengthened through the UN-REDD Programme's contributions to the [Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment \(SESA\) Workshop](#), held in Kenya on 13–16 December 2012.
- As a result of raised awareness on stakeholder engagement and indigenous peoples and CSO participation in REDD+ national processes, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Peru and South Sudan included stakeholder engagement activities in their targeted support requests. In Honduras, relations between the government and indigenous groups were strengthened through support to ongoing negotiations and the Initiation Plan and Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) were strengthened with regard to stakeholder engagement as a result of provision of technical support.
- Policymakers, donors and civil society representatives were informed about options for REDD+ financing and engaging the private sector through a series of events. These included: i) a workshop on REDD+ finance at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) inter-sessional in Bangkok in September 2012 where private-sector actors discussed a range of policy signals that could potentially lead to scaled-up REDD+ with UNFCCC negotiators; ii) information session at the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in Brazzaville where examples were presented (e.g. by DRC and Panama) of how private-sector REDD+ activities have been integrated into a national REDD+ programme; iii) a session on REDD+ finance at the Kenya Water Towers event where the challenges and opportunities for the Kenyan private sector were discussed; and iv) a discussion forum at Forest Day in Doha in December 2012 where various views were offered from a range of public- and private-sector players on how the REDD+ finance gap might be closed.

## Outcome 5:

### **Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions**

- UN-REDD countries are benefiting from support to national approaches to safeguards, which promote multiple benefits from forests. This support is delivered by an inter-agency team working in accordance with the UN-REDD Programme's framework on safeguards, which was drafted in 2012. The development of national approaches to safeguards was supported in Bhutan, [DRC](#), Ecuador, Nigeria and Viet Nam, as follows:
- As part of targeted support to [Bhutan](#), existing policies, laws and regulations that might support the development of a national approach to safeguards were identified in an interactive workshop, using questions from the draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT).

## Key achievements in 2012

- The DRC [national REDD+ standards](#) for ecosystem services and livelihood benefits were reviewed using the SEPC as a guiding framework. The standards are undergoing further review and will be updated in 2013.
- In Nigeria's REDD+ strategies and actions, the results of a 2011 technical consultation workshop were used to ensure that the finalized National Programme document addresses the UNFCCC safeguards. The SEPC was used as a guiding framework.
- Argentina and Costa Rica proposed activities using SEPC as reference in their targeted support requests.
- The capacity of regional and national UN-REDD Programme teams was strengthened by the draft guidance for regional technical advisors on implementation of the common approach, which includes the relationship between UNDP social and environmental policies, SEPC and BeRT.
- Ecuador initiated efforts on development of an integrated national REDD+ monitoring system incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem services, using SEPC as a guiding framework. An outline of the elements of a monitoring system was developed for consultation. It is anticipated that this will be integrated into a final SIS that will jointly meet the requirements and draw on the expertise of the UNFCCC, FCPF, REDD+ SES and UN-REDD Programme.
- Bangladesh, Costa Rica and Peru advanced their efforts towards information systems on safeguards and requested targeted support for their national work plans. (See Section 3.2.1 in Annex 14)
- DRC's REDD+ Framework Strategy was strengthened by the results from the application of [spatial mapping tools](#) to illustrate the potential for multiple benefits and risks from REDD+. Several of the activities proposed recognize the importance of addressing multiple benefits in spatial planning, and the strategy refers to the usefulness of this kind of analysis for the prioritization of a national system for Payments for Ecosystem Services and for the forest macro-zoning process (which should lead to the definition of a Permanent Forest Domain). Also, specific guidance on using the land use planning software Marxan for REDD+ planning was drafted and substantial initial work undertaken on a demonstration analysis for use in capacity building so that DRC nationals can apply the software. A review of studies and methods applied in Panama to assess the value of forest ecosystem services started to identify the value of multiple benefits of forests, in particular those from the Panama Canal. This is helping to ensure that the multiple benefits of forest are captured in the Green Economy scenarios (Outcom 6).

## Outcome 6:

### REDD+ strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to green economies

- Advice to policymakers and project developers on how to attract private and/or public investments for their forests and REDD+ initiatives was provided in the publication '[Economics of forests and forest carbon projects—Translating lessons learned into national REDD+ implementation](#)', funded by the UN-REDD Programme.
- Four contrasting scenarios of DRC's path towards 2035 depending on the implementation of policy reforms required for REDD+ and related investments and other variables (e.g. governance reforms in particular) were developed by a large group of stakeholders engaged in REDD+ in a process facilitated by the UN-REDD Programme in coordination with DRC's Ministry of Planning. An ideal 'REDD+ to a green economy' scenario was prepared, providing an illustration of what such transformation based on REDD+ investments could mean for DRC.
- Also in DRC, the UN-REDD–CIRAD partnership produced a comprehensive report of the land tenure

## Key achievements in 2012

situation, bottlenecks and politically feasible reforms in the REDD+ context.

- Actions related to the promotion of a transition to a green economy are incorporated in the Congo National Programme, the Viet Nam Tier 2 proposal and the National Programme's activities in Ecuador and Panama, as a result of backstopping provided to these countries.

## Outcome 7:

### **UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels**

- Active facilitation of the online Workspace resulted in significant increase in the number of members of the UN-REDD, number of visits and volume of information shared.
- Government representatives, partner agencies, countries, and donors gained a deeper understanding of the topics and the support that the UN-REDD Programme provides as well as shared experiences and examples of good practices through the development of a series of fast facts on Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned, including [National Forest Inventories](#); [Multiple Benefits](#); [Benefit Distribution Systems](#); [Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#); [Strategy Setting](#); [Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#); and [Anti-corruption](#).
- The second UN-REDD Programme [lessons learned booklet, focusing on Africa](#), was launched at Policy Board 9 in the Congo and also distributed at the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP) 18. The English version has been downloaded almost 1,000 times.
- The publication '[Tenure of indigenous peoples territories and REDD+ as a forestry management incentive: the case of Mesoamerican countries](#)' (in Spanish) was released during COP 18 and downloaded 520+ times, filling an important gap in tenure issues.
- The results of the UN-REDD Programme have been widely communicated to the full range of the Programme's target audiences at various events in 2012:
  - The 2011 Year in Review report was launched at Policy Board 8 in Paraguay and downloaded 6,077 times in three languages;
  - Ten UN-REDD Programme newsletters were published, with 65,000 unique visits to the newsletter throughout the year;
  - The UN-REDD Success Stories series was launched with three initial stories disseminated ([Zambia—National Forest Monitoring System](#), 988 hits in all three languages; [Social and Environmental Standards in DRC](#), 955 hits in all three languages; [Indonesia Joining Forces for Tackling Difficult Governance Challenges](#), 1,031 hits in all three languages).
  - The [UN-REDD Fast Facts Flyer](#) was launched, showcasing statistics on the UN-REDD Programme.

## Outcome 8:

### **Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, the Policy Board and the UN Agencies**

- Overall coordination for a Tier 2 collaboration between Viet Nam and Norway resulted in the signature of an agreement between the two countries in December 2012 in Doha.
- Lessons learned were assessed during a Secretariat retreat, one staff retreat and one joint retreat for the Strategy Group and Management Group in order to provide a basis for mid-stream adjustments and further strengthen the Programme and to respond to the needs of rapid evolution. The retreats also provided clarity of functions, responsibilities and reporting procedures, and adoption of a set of

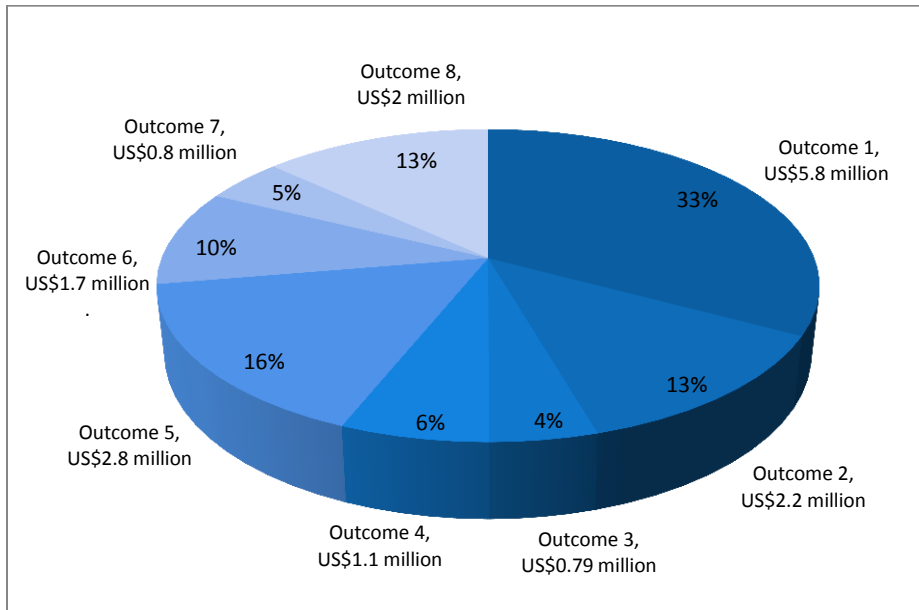
## Key achievements in 2012

principles to be applied for National Programmes.

- Two National Programme documents (the Congo and Sri Lanka) were submitted to and approved by the Policy Board in 2012, under the coordination of the Secretariat, including organization of three independent reviews according to the improved standards for review.
- The National Programme cycle and associated steps and required action were clarified by the [Handbook for National Programmes and Other National-Level Activities](#), version September 2012. The handbook compiles and explains all guiding materials for National Programmes from scoping to closure.
- UN-REDD partner countries benefited from clarification of procedures to request targeted support at eighth Policy Board meeting in March 2012 in Asunción, Paraguay, and responses to targeted support requests benefited from streamlined internal process for decision-making coordinated by the Secretariat.
- The strategic planning of the UN-REDD Programme benefited from the findings of the joint UN-REDD and FCPF CNA which provided country views on their main needs to complete their readiness phase. The response to the findings focused on each initiative's strengths and synergies.
- The SNA work plan and budget for 2013 and 2014 were tuned with recommendations of the Policy Board Working Group on a roadmap to review the Global Programme budget and of the Policy Board Working Group on the CNA, both facilitated by the UN-REDD Secretariat, and the work plan and budget were approved by the Policy Board at its ninth meeting in October 2012.
- Monitoring of National Programmes improved through implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework and [results-based reporting templates](#) for National Programme semi-annual, annual and final reports. A partial achievement of a results-based monitoring and reporting system for SNA is in place, with a draft SNA monitoring framework that focuses on the revised outputs of the work plan for 2013 and 2014. Also, the semi-annual report included information on delivery per support category and was more focused on results.
- Mobilization for financial resources for the UN-REDD Programme was considerably increased by the end of 2012, with a new funding pledge of EUR 2 million from Luxembourg (new donor), the signature of a grant agreement between the UN-REDD Programme and the EU for EUR 10 million, and an additional US\$35 million from the Government of Norway.
- Viet Nam and DRC benefited from the coordination and facilitation roles of the Secretariat and its engagement in discussions with donors and countries on support thorough the Tier 2 modality.

**Figure 3-2 Outcome expenditure in relation to total SNA\* expenditure<sup>15</sup>**

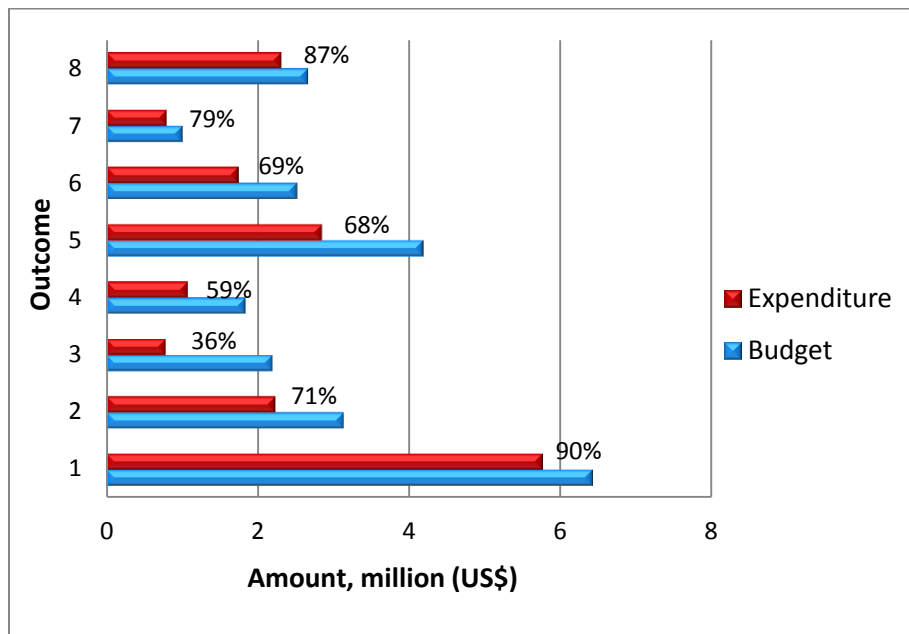
(See Table 3-3 for title and description of outcomes.)



\*SNA = Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011–2015.

**Figure 3-3 Outcome delivery in relation to outcome budget allocation**

(See Table 3-3 for title and description of outcomes.)



<sup>15</sup> Amounts exclude indirect support costs.

### 3.2.2 Categories of Support

The SNA encompasses activities classified into three categories of support: i) International Support Functions; ii) Country Specific Support (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat. Comparing expenditures in these categories against total SNA expenditures (November 2011–December 2012),<sup>16</sup> the largest component corresponds to country specific support (54 percent, US\$10 million), followed by international support functions (31 percent, US\$6 million). The expenditures related to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat accounted for 15 percent (US\$3 million). Examples of results from each category of support are given in Section 3 in Annex 14.

During 2012, targeted support<sup>17</sup> was approved for 21 countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Viet Nam. The total targeted support approved for these countries amounts to US\$2,747,962.<sup>18,19</sup> Figure 1 in Section 3.2, Annex 14, shows the amount approved for each country and Section 3.2.1 describes the main results in each country related to the SNA outcomes. Within the reporting period, backstopping represented a large proportion of the country-specific support included in targeted support. Some examples are given in Section 3.2, Annex 14.

### 3.2.3 SNA Financial Status (US dollars) November 2011–December 2012

In terms of financial status of the SNA, all amounts approved for the programme (US\$25.6 million) were transferred and the total expenditure of the programme was US\$18.7 million, or 73 percent.<sup>20</sup> Table 3-4 provides details on the amounts approved, transferred and expended on the SNA.

**Table 3-4 Support to National REDD+ Action Global Programme Framework 2011–2015 (SNA) budget approved for 1 November 2011–31 December 2012, and transfers and expenditures as of 31 December 2012 (US dollars)**

Participating UN Organizations	Approved budget 1 November 2011–31 December 2012	Total transferred up to 31 December 2012	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2012	Expenditure rate
FAO	9,282,293	9,282,293	8,000,401	86
UNDP	8,899,555	8,899,555	5,152,441	58
UNEP	7,444,698	7,444,698	5,615,324	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,626,546</b>	<b>25,626,546</b>	<b>18,768,166</b>	<b>73</b>

<sup>16</sup> Date of first funds transfer to the end of the reporting period.

<sup>17</sup> Requests registered by the UN-REDD Secretariat and forwarded to the agencies for decision.

<sup>18</sup> In addition, the work plan for targeted support to Zambia is under discussion. The amount has not yet been decided. (Outcome 2).

<sup>19</sup> Excluding 7 percent in indirect support costs.

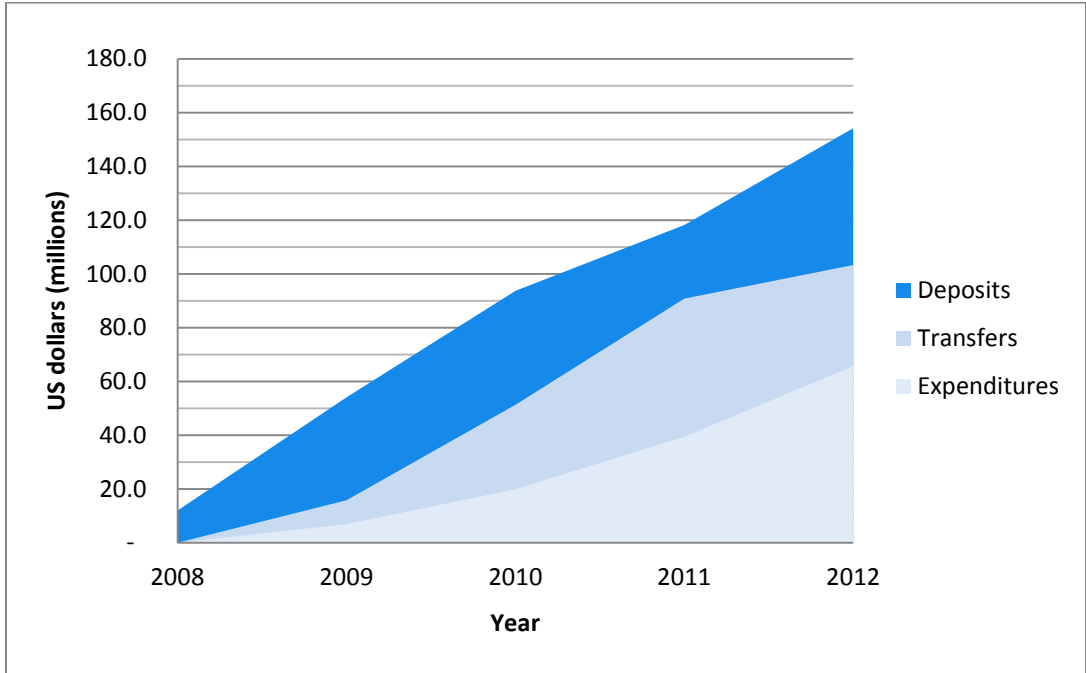
<sup>20</sup> Additional information provided by the Participating UN Organizations on 2012 budget and expenditures can be found in Addendum 1.



## 4 Financial Performance

The UN-REDD Programme Fund was established in 2008 to assist countries with REDD readiness. Since the establishment of the Fund, it has grown steadily, as can be seen in Figure 4-1, with deposits, transfers and expenditures all increasing at a consistent pace. From an initial deposit of US\$12.0 million in 2008, deposits increased to US\$154.2 million by December 2012. In addition, transfers and expenditures also increased proportionately but with a time lag, since amounts can only be transferred and spent after deposits have been made. Transfers increased from US\$15.8 million in 2009 to US\$103.4 million in 2012, and expenditures increased from US\$6.9 million to US\$65.7 million in the same period.

**Figure 4-1 UN-REDD Programme Fund deposits, transfers and expenditures (2008-2012)**



By the end of 2012, contribution agreements were signed with five donors: Denmark, the European Union, Japan, Norway and Spain. Total deposits to the fund was US\$154.2 million. Additionally, US\$2.3 million in interest was deposited, bringing the cumulative amount of programmable resources to US\$156.5 million. Overall, out of US\$156.5 million received in contributions and interest, US\$103.4 million, or 66 percent, has been transferred to Participating UN Organizations and US\$65.7 million (or 64 percent of the amount transferred) expended.

In 2012 alone, the total source of funds was US\$36.4 million, transfers to Participating UN Organizations amounted to US\$12.5 million and expenditures were US\$26.2 million. Amounts refunded refers either to refunds made as a result of programme closure, as in the case of the Global Programme (2009–2011) where FAO refunded US\$14,583, or from a re-allocation of budgets, as in Ecuador where US\$118,517 was refunded from UNDP and the same amount transferred to FAO. The cash balance with the Administrative Agent as of 31 December 2012 was US\$51.6 million. Table 4-1 shows the change in fund cash balances as of 31 December 2012.

**Table 4-1 Change in fund cash balances with Administrative Agent for the period ending 31 December 2012<sup>21</sup> (US dollars)**

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	24,457,504	36,023,044	154,279,125
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	335,099	152,051	1,838,760
Interest Income Received from Participating Organizations	168,673	200,313	431,206
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund Balance Transferred to Another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>24,961,276</b>	<b>36,375,408</b>	<b>156,549,091</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	39,548,722	12,585,170	103,480,933
Refunds Received from Participating Organizations	-	-133,101	-133,101
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	39,548,722	12,452,069	103,347,832
Administrative Agent Fees	244,575	360,230	1,542,791
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	2,279	900	3,179
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>39,795,576</b>	<b>12,813,200</b>	<b>104,893,802</b>
<b>Change in Fund Cash Balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>-14,834,300</b>	<b>23,562,208</b>	<b>51,655,288</b>
Opening Fund Balance (1 January)	42,927,380	28,093,080	-
<b>Closing Fund Balance (31 December)</b>	<b>28,093,080</b>	<b>51,655,288</b>	<b>51,655,288</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	39,548,722	12,452,069	103,347,832
Expenditures of Participating Organizations	19,576,835	26,228,953	65,719,977
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>37,627,855</b>

#### 4.1 Donor Contributions

Contributions to the UN-REDD Programme Fund increased to US\$154.2 million in 2012, with new commitments (signed contribution agreements) of US\$48.3 million, of which US\$36.0 million were deposited. Norway was the largest contributor with a US\$35.3 million commitment, and two donors—Spain and the European Union (EU)—made commitments of US\$648,000 and US\$13.0 million respectively. The Spanish contribution was deposited in 2012 and the contribution from the EU was deposited in early 2013. In addition, the Government of Luxembourg made a pledge of EUR 2 million. The contribution agreement was signed in early 2013. Furthermore, Spain made additional contributions of US\$3 million directly to FAO and UNEP for the SNA. Table 4-2 shows all amounts deposited to the Fund as of 31 December 2012.

<sup>21</sup> In response to requests from various stakeholders, the MPTF Office has standardized this table to include more information on the change in cash balances from year to year, thus it differs slightly from the presentation in previous years.

**Table 4-2 Total donor deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2012 (US dollars)**

Contributors	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current year Jan –Dec 2012	Total
Denmark, Government of	8,076,988	-	8,076,988
Japan, Government of	3,046,138	-	3,046,138
Norway, Government of	105,818,255	35,374,394	141,192,649
Spain, Government of	1,314,700	648,650	1,963,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,256,081</b>	<b>36,023,044</b>	<b>154,279,125</b>

Of the total amount deposited, US\$26.9 million was deposited for earmarked contributions by Japan and Norway for the Global Programme/Support to National Activities as can be seen in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3 Earmarked deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2012 (US dollars)**

Contributors	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current year Jan–Dec 2012	Total
Japan, Government of	3,046,138	-	3,046,138
Norway, Government of	16,678,809	7,182,618	23,861,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,724,947</b>	<b>7,182,618</b>	<b>26,907,565</b>

## 4.2 Interest

Total interest received up to 31 December 2012 was US\$2.2 million. This is made up of US\$1.8 million of interest received at the Fund level and US\$0.4 million received from Participating Organizations. Table 4-4 provides details on interest received by the Fund.

**Table 4-4 Interest received by the Fund as of 31 December 2012 (US dollars)**

Administrative Agent	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current year Jan–Dec 2012	Total
Fund-earned interest	1,686,709	152,051	1,838,760
Subtotal of Fund-earned interest	1,686,709	152,051	1,838,760
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
FAO		9,324	9,324
UNDP	230,893	190,990	421,882
<b>Subtotal of interest income received from Participating Organizations</b>	<b>230,893</b>	<b>200,313</b>	<b>431,206</b>
<b>TOTAL interest earned</b>	<b>1,917,602</b>	<b>352,364</b>	<b>2,269,966</b>

### 4.3 Funds Transfer and Expenditure

As of 31 December 2012, based on receipt of all supporting documentation of UN-REDD Programmes approved by the Policy Board, the total net amount transferred was US\$103.3 million. Funds are transferred by the MPTF Office once the signed programme document and request for funds transfer has been received. In cases where the duration of a National Programme exceeds three years, annual instalments are transferred. Of the approved amount of US\$157.9 million, a net amount of US\$103.3 million (65 percent) has been transferred. In 2012 alone, US\$12.5 million were transferred to four National Programmes (the Congo, Nigeria, Panama and Zambia) as well as to the Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011–2015 (SNA).

Of the total amount transferred, US\$65.7 million (63 percent of the amount transferred) was reported as expenditure. Table 3-1 earlier in this report provides detailed information on the allocation, transfer and expenditure under each programme. Table 4-5 shows the overall allocation, transfer and expenditure of the Participating UN Organizations.

**Table 4-5 Allocations, transfers and expenditures of the Participating UN Organizations (in US dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved amount	Net funded amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate percentage
FAO	58,273,647	38,710,427	23,855,285	61
UNDP	60,805,565	40,488,227	22,555,049	55
UNEP	38,832,835	24,149,179	19,309,643	79
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>157,912,047</b>	<b>103,347,832</b>	<b>65,719,977</b>	<b>63</b>

### 4.4 Expenditures by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported in accordance with the agreed categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006, the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Taking effect on 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories (see Table 4-7). The old and new categories are noted in Table 4-8.

**Table 4-6 Previous (2006) and current (2012) expenditure categories**

2006 UNDG Expense Categories	2012 CEB Expense Categories
1. Supplies	1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Personnel	2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Training	3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contracts	4. Contractual services
5. Other direct costs	5. Travel
	6. Transfers and grants
	7. General operating expenses
6. Indirect costs	8. Indirect costs

**Table 4-7 Expenditures as categorized in the UNDG (old) and UN Chief Executive Board (new) expenditure format as of 31 December 2012**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of total programme cost
	Prior year as of 31 Dec 2011	Current year Jan – Dec 2012	Total	
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport (old)	1,256,408	-	1,256,408	2
Personnel (old)	23,105,695	-	23,105,695	37
Training of counterparts (old)	3,596,995	-	3,596,995	5
Contracts (old)	6,914,797	-	6,914,797	11
Other direct costs (old)	2,110,598	-	2,110,598	3
Staff and personnel cost (new)	-	11,334,842	11,334,842	18
Supplies, commodities, materials (new)	-	2,666,779	2,666,779	4
Equipment, vehicles, furniture, depreciation (new)	-	735,606	735,606	1
Contractual services (new)	-	1,707,643	1,707,643	2
Travel (new)	-	1,420,948	1,420,948	2
Transfer and grants (new)	-	4,103,523	4,103,523	6
General operating (new)	-	2,334,897	2,334,897	3
<b>Programme costs total</b>	<b>36,984,494</b>	<b>24,304,238</b>	<b>61,288,732</b>	<b>100</b>
Indirect support costs total	2,506,530	1,924,715	4,431,245	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,491,024</b>	<b>26,228,953</b>	<b>65,719,977</b>	

In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was on staff and personnel costs at 56 percent (combination of old and new categories). The second highest expenditure was on contracts at 13 percent (combined). The other expenditure categories were below 10 percent.

#### 4.5 Projects that Completed Operations

In 2012 the UN-REDD National Programme for Viet Nam and the Global Programme (2009–2011) were operationally closed. Final certified financial reports on these programmes will be available in line with the Participating UN Organizations' policies on financial closure.

## 5 Overall Programme Achievements and Challenges

Throughout 2012, the UN-REDD Programme achieved numerous successes and made progress against expected targets. In March, the Policy Board approved funding allocations of US\$4 million each for the National Programmes of the Congo and Sri Lanka. In October, it approved the work plan for the biennium 2013–2014 and the associated budget of US\$47 million and an allocation of US\$16 million from the UN-REDD Programme Fund for activities in 2013. Total expenditures for the Programme were US\$65 million up to December 2012.

By the end of the reporting period, 15 of the 16 countries with National Programmes approved by the Policy Board had finalized and signed their National Programme Documents and were in the implementation phase. With respect to the Programme's support to countries through National Programmes, substantial efforts were devoted to supporting institutional strengthening and capacity building necessary for REDD+ readiness. The significance of this support is evident in the progress on REDD+ readiness made by the DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam: the DRC aims to complete the readiness phase to the highest quality standards by August 2013, and Viet Nam and Indonesia have closed the operations of their National Programmes.

While some countries reported improvements in coordination between the Participating UN Organizations, and between the Participating UN Organizations and the Government, some common challenges remain. Internal coordination between government ministries and departments, as well as changes in internal structure, such as changes of personnel and restructuring of programme management units, are reported to be a challenge to the implementation of National Programmes. The Programme has responded by clarifying roles and responsibilities and by creating and strengthening national coordinating bodies.

Different levels of understanding on REDD+ issues across the government ministries and departments involved also represent a challenge to implementation, as reported by the Indonesia National Programme (Annex 5). The uncertainty of the REDD+ negotiations at international level also contributed towards the expectations and views on REDD+. To reconcile the differences, the Indonesia National Programme worked to ensure the involvement of various key stakeholders at national and sub-national level in developing policy recommendations related to REDD+ in the country, as well as collaborating with key institutions responsible for REDD+ implementation.

Limited country-level coordination and lack of harmonized administrative procedures between the Participating UN Organizations are reported by several National Programmes, including Panama (Annex 7) and the Philippines (Annex 10). In June 2012, the National Coordinating Body for Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP) sent a letter to the UN Resident Coordinator in Panama and the head of ANAM (Panama's National Environmental Authority) referring to a series of events within the framework of the design and implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme and outlining a series of complaints. The Programme responded by establishing a technical and a high-level commission composed of ANAM, COONAPIP and UN-REDD. Also, to enhance coordination in National Programmes, a Handbook for National Programmes and Other National-Level Activities was concluded and disseminated to UN-REDD Programme teams.

Changes in the programmes' external environments, such as political unrest and changes of ministers or governments, are reported to have led to a slow-down of activities by some National Programmes, including those of Papua New Guinea, Paraguay and Solomon Islands (Annexes 8, 9 and 11). In Paraguay, coordination started with the new Government to avoid significant delays, but the fact that new elections were expected in 2013 limited progress. In Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, the recruitment of project personnel is

expected to facilitate implementation of activities. In the second half of 2012, Solomon Islands established the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and a National REDD+ Task Force, which facilitated the progress made up to December.

Low absorption capacity, as well as limited administrative, supervisory and coordinating capacities for the implemented activities, which can lead to slow delivery and a risk that anticipated results may not be achieved, is a consistent challenge in the implementation of National Programmes. The Philippines National Programme (Annex 10), for example, is reporting this as a challenge in terms of the implementing partner's extensive responsibilities in addition to the Programme, and its capacity to lead implementation. However, measures are underway to ensure sufficient capacity, including recruiting additional staff members as well as promoting harmonization with related initiatives to reduce unnecessary competition for human resources.

One National Programme, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), was inhibited during this reporting period as the UN-REDD Secretariat recommended stopping activities and expenditures until the Policy Board took a decision in response to Bolivia's request to revise its National Programme. The country aimed to reframe the approved support by the UN-REDD Programme in consistency with the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism. Responding to the eighth Policy Board meeting's decision 13, a high-level mission went to Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in June and met with government and nongovernment stakeholders as well as with the Participating UN Organizations. The final report was presented at the ninth Policy Board meeting and a decision was taken asking Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to prioritize the activities within the approved National Programme Document to contribute to the country's Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests, and implement those with the first tranche of funds already disbursed, in accordance with the rules, procedures and guidelines of the Programme. The revised work plan and budget was requested to be circulated inter-sessionally for consideration by the Policy Board.

Progress and results were noted under all eight SNA outcomes in 2012, with some noticeable highlights, which are described in detail in Annex 14. This was the first implementation year of the SNA and therefore is a milestone for the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015. Stemming directly from the Programme Strategy and proposing robust outputs to support countries in their progress towards the results-based phases of REDD+, the SNA reached several important milestones, such as the strengthening of targeted support as a delivery modality, the development of a UN-REDD approach to support national safeguards systems and the support to countries in more advanced stages of readiness to leverage new support from other sources and consolidate their readiness strategies. In this regard, the development of the Tier 2 Terms of Reference, its approval by the Policy Board and the Tier 2 agreements signed for Viet Nam and DRC should be highlighted.

Despite these achievements, challenges in implementation remain. These were mostly related to the needed adjustments to respond to the increased ambition in support to countries, building on lessons learned from the Global Programme 2009–2011. In 2012, the challenges in delivering results under the SNA have been mainly related to capacity, knowledge, coordination and programming. Furthermore, the presentation of the procedures to request targeted support at the 8th Policy Board meeting, in March 2012 in Asunción, Paraguay, brought up new challenges related to the need to adequately respond to the targeted support requests.

The need to adjust operational programming to the increased ambition of the SNA and to the decision-making process within the UN-REDD Programme was a constraint for timely implementation of the SNA in 2012. Initially planned to have its implementation from July 2011, the SNA had its first year budget approved only in October of that year, which led to delays in hiring personnel and establishing partnerships. The significantly increased level of ambition in comparison with the Global Programme 2009-2011 also created implementation challenges,

including the time that was required for the organizations to scale up (hiring additional personnel, operationalizing target support mechanism, etc.). The challenges in planning were more pronounced for outputs strongly reliant on personnel or on other longer-term contracts, as administrative actions to secure staff and other resources could only be undertaken after the 7th Policy Board meeting, in October 2011 in Berlin, Germany. The budget review for years 2 and 3 (2013 and 2014) and the adjustment of the SNA budget cycle to the calendar year approved at the 9th Policy Board meeting in Brazzaville, the Congo, allowed for the savings incurred in 2012 to be carried on to the revised 2013 budget which incorporate the lessons learned in the first year of the SNA implementation.

As progress is made in REDD+ implementation and as many countries consolidate their REDD+ strategies and move towards the results-based phase, the UN-REDD Programme has been adjusting its delivery to be increasingly responsive to the evolving REDD+ landscape. Closer engagement with the Programme's stakeholders, especially partner countries and Policy Board members, and the establishment of new partnerships are enabling the Programme to make the needed adjustments to support countries in a more comprehensive and effective manner.



## **Addendum 1 – Additional Information on SNA 2012 Budget and Expenditures**

The expenditure rates in Table 3-4 reflect the carry-over of funds from 2012 and some financial obligations from 2012 that could not be captured as expenditures due to: i) having been committed very late in the year and therefore not captured in the financial systems in 2012; ii) have not yet become commitment or disbursement but have been set aside to fund activities from approved targeted support requests; and iii) refer to contracts and individual payments associated to 2012 activities but to be paid in 2013.

A budget review of the SNA was carried out in 2012. Although focused on the budget for years 2 and 3 (2013 and 2014), the budget review took into consideration lessons learned from implementation in 2012 and expected for a carry-over of an estimated amount of US\$4,190,000 (US\$1,900,000 for FAO, US\$1,690,000 for UNDP and US\$600,000 for UNEP) from 2012 to 2013. The Policy Board approved the budget review at its ninth meeting, and this amount was subsequently deducted from the funding allocation request for 2013.<sup>22</sup> The actual savings incurred by the end of 2012 were US\$4,554,614 (US\$1,281,891 for FAO, US\$2,081,949 for UNDP, and US\$1,190,773 for UNEP). Hence, an overall amount of US\$364,614 exceeds the carry-over estimated by October 2012 and informed in the submission form of the budget review 2013–2014 and is available for further programming.

Apart from the carry-over of funds from 2012 to 2013, some funds were not captured as expenditures by the 2012 figures although they are associated to 2012 activities and are not available for programming in 2013.

UNDP had US\$1,665,165 of funds set aside in 2012 for obligations that extended beyond 2012. These obligations relate to: i) amount of US\$430,667 for payments of individual consultancy contracts that would take place only in 2013; ii) amount of US\$319,363 representing targeted support funds transferred to UNDP Country Offices but not yet fully disbursed; and iii) US\$915,135 of approved targeted support requests that were not yet fully disbursed. Although those funds will be reported as expenditures in 2013, they are associated to activities programmed to take place in 2012. UNEP also had US\$638,601 in obligations that extended beyond 2012 and therefore not captured in 2012 expenditures. They relate mostly to contracts with implementing partners in line with prevailing UN financial rules and regulations that for this reason could not be captured by the 2012 accounts and will be reported as 2013 expenditures.

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<sup>22</sup> See UNREDD/PB9/V1; Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 - Submission Form for Budget Review 2013-2014, UN-REDD Programme Ninth Policy Board Meeting, Brazzaville, the Congo, 26-27 October 2012.