



Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011- 2015 Annual Report 2012

UN-REDD PROGRAMME TENTH
POLICY BOARD MEETING

25-28 June 2013

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List of Abbreviations

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
BeRT	Benefit and Risks Tool
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education)
CD-REDD	Capacity Development for REDD+
CIRAD	French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development
COP	Community of Practice
CNA	Country Needs Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FMT	Facility Management Team
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FRIM	Forest Research Institute Malaysia
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
INFONA	Instituto Forestal Nacional (National Forestry Institute)
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research)
ISF	International Support Functions
JPE	Joint Programme on Environment
KFRI	Kerala Forest Research Institute
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building
MICCA	Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PACDE	Programme on Anti-corruption for Development Effectiveness
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RELS/RLs	Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEAM	Secretaría del Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standard
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization)

TFD	The Forests Dialogue
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNIPP	United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

1. Programme Status

Title of programme:

“Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”

Date of UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approval: 9 August 2011

Date of first transfer of funds¹: 1 November 2011

End date according to Programme Document:

31 December 2015

Implementing partners:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Participating UN Organization	Approved Budget ² 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2012 (US\$)	Amount Transferred ³ (US\$)	Cummulative Final Expenditures up to 31 December 2012 ⁴ (US\$)
FAO	9,282,293	9,282,293	8,000,401
UNDP	8,899,555	8,899,555	5,152,441
UNEP	7,444,698	7,444,698	5,615,324
Total	25,626,546	25,626,546	18,768,166

¹ As reflected on the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>. Additional transfers of funds were made on 31 July 2012.

² See additional information in Section 4, page 39.

³ Amount transferred to the participating UN agencies from the UN-REDD MPTF. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁴ The sum of commitments and disbursement for period 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2012. Further information on additional expenditures/commitments at the end of 2012 is provided on page 39.

1.1 Programme Structure and Outcomes

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to REDD+ readiness at national and international levels. The UN-REDD Programme “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”, hereafter referred to as the 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 the 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 from the lessons learned from the implementation of the Global Programme 2009-2011. The following decisions by the UN-REDD Policy Board support the SNA implementation:

- The programme document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015” was endorsed in principle and the general funding allocation for two years (31 July 2011 – 30 June 2013) was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in August 2011⁵.
- The budget of the first year (31 July 2011 – 30 July 2012) was endorsed by the Policy Board at its seventh Policy Board Meeting in Berlin, October 2011, and these funds were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011⁶.
- At the ninth Policy Board meeting in October 2012, the Board agreed to align the budget cycle with the reporting cycle and the calendar year (1 January – 31 December), approved a two-month no-cost extension of Year 1 budget to 31 December 2012⁷ and approved the two year work plan and budget for years 2 and 3 (2013 and 2014) of the “Support to National REDD+ Action – Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”

The eight outcomes as per 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+

⁵ Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision.

⁶ Due to the late endorsement of the first-year budget and subsequent transfer of funds to the Participating UN Organizations, an adjustment of the budget cycle was made to cover the period until 31 October 2012. Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision, June 2012.

⁷ See document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Budget Review 2013-2014”. In the ninth Policy Board Meeting, the Board also approved the funding allocation request for Year 2 (1 January - 31 December 2013).

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 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 provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the Participating UN agencies.

The outcome level is broken down into 34 outputs. In the Monitoring Framework⁸ included in Section 1 of this report, the SNA achievements during 2012 are reported against these outputs.

The SNA provides support to partner countries in various ways with a view to strengthen their internal capacity to implement REDD+, their capacity to participate in international negotiations, build REDD+ technical guidelines and enhance knowledge and exchange of experiences in REDD+ related areas. Each of the eight outcomes accordingly encompasses activities and subsequently the results that 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. The support to countries under these main categories is described in Section 3 of the report.

See also the Fourth Consolidated Annual Report under the UN-REDD Programme Fund to which this report is an annex.

⁸ Annex 2 of the "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015". The Monitoring Framework for 2013- 2014 is being further developed.

2. Achievements in 2012

The table below summarises achievements during 1 January – 31 December 2012 against the outcome level indicators, baselines, expected targets and outputs in the Joint Programme Monitoring Framework included in the document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”⁹. The reporting aims to provide information on achievements reached towards the overall targets.

Table 1: Monitoring Framework (1 January -31 December 2012).

Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring		
Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with enhanced legal and institutional arrangements to meet monitoring and information requirements needs for REDD+. • Countries benefit from tools, methods, scientific advice and partnerships provided through the Programme. • Number of countries and institutions with enhanced capacities and information to meet reporting and information requirements of UNFCCC in relation to REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited (<five) number of countries are only starting to establish comprehensive monitoring approaches. • Current set of tools and processes provided by UN-REDD Programme and partners. • Capacities and information base are insufficient in almost all REDD+ countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, all REDD+ countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme will have taken steps to enhance legal and institutional arrangements to ensure comprehensive monitoring. • By 2015, the UN-REDD Programme offers a monitoring framework, advisory bodies and a comprehensive set of tools, methods and guidance for REDD+ monitoring. • All countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have enhanced their capacities and information base.
Output 1.1: Information and monitoring needs for REDD+		
<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance to MRV and monitoring was made available to all UN-REDD partner countries through the document ‘<u>National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and MRV in the Context of REDD+ Activities,</u>’ launched at PB9 in Brazzaville. • The evidence base for approaches to carbon measurement and assessment was strengthened through progress on the systematic international review of methods in measuring and assessing terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. • UN-REDD countries benefited from knowledge exchange and provision of updates by the Programme on the most current information on MRV and National Forest Monitoring 		

⁹ For the SNA work plan and budget 2013-2014 a revised draft Monitoring Framework has been developed with indicators, baselines, targets, means of verifications, risks and assumptions at *output level*. See also document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Budget Review 2013-2014”.

Systems developments, including at the UNFCCC meetings and related events.

Output 1.2: Tools and methods for MRV and monitoring

Achievements

- UN-REDD countries benefited from strengthened strategic partnerships with external government and non-governmental actors involved in greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory capacity-building and other relevant GHG inventory work such as periodic information exchanges with Capacity Development for REDD (CD-REDD) and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- UN-REDD countries benefited from facilitated access to satellite imagery as support was provided to the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) in the creation of the Global Forest Observation Initiative.
- Countries in south and central America, and south and southeast Asia benefited from the establishment of regional databases on a tree allometric equation by the UN-REDD Programme, in collaboration with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education (CATIE), Kerala Forest Research Institute [KFRI] and Forest Research Institute Malaysia [FRIM]), along with a database for forest biomass assessment and tutorial for data insertion, and literature review of allometric equations.
- Capacity building on tree allometric equations was provided through the release of manuals in three languages, used in many countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Mexico, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.
- Capacity in remote sensing was strengthened in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam through training courses on TerraAmazon, conducted in collaboration with the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in Belem, Brazil.
- Capacity building in remote sensing and tropical forest monitoring was provided to 26 professionals from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Tanzania and Zambia.
- Experts from UN-REDD countries in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) were trained in national forest inventories in regional workshops.
- Country members of the Coalition of Rainforest Nations were supported in compiling their activity data for their GHG inventory of the agriculture and forest sectors through the UN-REDD Programme's contribution to the Coalition's project CD-REDD. Training materials were distributed to support national GHGs inventory development as well as tutorials for data insertion provided to support CD-REDD activities. Information was exchanged with German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the CD-REDD project, to raise awareness and improve coordination of activities.

Output 1.3: Technical support to country-level implementation and capacity development

Achievements

- Twenty countries benefited from backstopping missions that helped to advance the MRV and monitoring components 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, having the latter developed plan to be implemented starting in 2013.
- Six countries (Honduras, Mongolia, Nigeria, Suriname, Tanzania and Viet Nam) 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.
- Technical backstopping provided to Guyana enabled the country to take steps to ensure the next GHG inventory is consistent with REDD+ MRV analysis.
- Capacity building was provided to Bhutan on national forest monitoring systems and forest reference emission levels and reference levels (RELS/RLs) for REDD+ and the country's National Forest Inventory database was developed.
- A process to align the 'REDD+ Preparedness Phase project' of the One UN Joint Programme on Environment (JPE) was 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.
- The UN-REDD Programme collaborated closely with the UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, with an aim to enhance synergies and cohesiveness of

support offered across Programmes. This included:

- Joint delivery of in-country support on GHG inventories to Ecuador through coordination of different initiatives (UN-REDD, FAO Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture [MICCA] Programme, UNDP LECB and CD-REDD) agreed for activities to be implemented in 2013.
- Technical inputs provided to country-specific LECB project documents for UN-REDD countries under the LECB Programme (DRC and Zambia) to enhance cohesiveness between LECB and REDD planning and programming at the country-level.

Outcome 2. Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where the process and outcomes of governance assessments are incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy. • Results from institutionalized participatory governance assessment are easily accessible and publicly and regularly shared, with relevant information. • The importance of participatory governance assessment is used to demonstrate the progression of countries through the phases of REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of a number of governance challenges appears across a large number of readiness plans but often lack specifics on how to tackle these challenges. • There has been no attempt to facilitate multi-stakeholder systems to collect governance data for REDD+. • Overall agreement through 71(d) to the safeguards under Annex 1, to be further detailed by SB TSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, at least five UN-REDD Programme countries have credible and inclusive systems of collecting governance data and assessments. • By 2015, at least five UN-REDD Programme countries have internationally recognized systems for sharing information on governance and have a demonstrable improvement in their governance arrangements. • By 2015, national institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks necessary for implementing REDD+ Phase 2 policies and measures are internationally recognized.

Output 2.1: Nationally-owned, credible and inclusive systems for collecting governance data and assessments

Achievements

- 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+. Civil society and local community representatives, government and academia at local and national levels have been part of these processes. See table 2 for more details.
- 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.
- Fifty-five participants from nine UN-REDD countries (civil society and government actors, as well as UN-REDD staff) shared relevant experiences and lessons learned from PGAs during a South-South exchange on PGAs, in Bogor, Indonesia, which resulted in the establishment of a community of practice (COP). Day-to-day and direct communications between focal points/coordinators with regard to more practical matters resulted in closer exchange of experiences between Indonesia and Viet Nam, with a mission of Indonesian experts to Hanoi in late 2012.

Output 2.2: Strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures

Achievements

- 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+, which identified key lessons learned and legal challenges for REDD+ at country level. A paper on REDD+ legal preparedness: 'Lessons learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia', and a comparative analysis of climate change laws, highlighted the linkages with forest provisions and REDD+, including examples from Asia-Pacific, Latin-America and Africa. Country and other stakeholder experiences were shared in an expert workshop in Rome in September 2012, highlighting needs in relation to the type of legal support required to implement REDD+.
- 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. The UN-REDD also contributed to e-discussions with a network of climate change practitioners involved in parliamentary work in UNDP country offices, in order to build internal capacity. Readiness roadmaps were developed in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia and Myanmar as a result of backstopping missions and provision of targeted support, increasing the capacities of the countries to receive support, and Bangladesh and Côte d'Ivoire were listed to be prioritized for National Programme funding.
- Viet Nam concluded its policy and institutional framework for REDD+ Phase 2 with technical support by the UN-REDD Programme.
- Suriname's enhanced capacity to mobilize additional resources and the development of its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) as well as policy and technical advice to country's Office for Climate Change and Development was supported by the UN-REDD Programme.
- Increased delivery of the National Programmes and improved coordination arrangements were supported through strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ in DRC, Tanzania and Zambia. In DRC this has also contributed to the development of a National REDD+ Fund, which will play a significant role in implementing REDD+ policies and measures in the country.
- A large number of UN-REDD partner countries benefited from enhanced collaboration within and between the UN-REDD agencies on the legal work for REDD+, specifically to identify the current gaps in areas of legal expertise: legislative support, parliamentary support, law enforcement, and project-level support. It is the result of the expert consultation meeting on Legal Preparedness for REDD+ held in Rome in September 2012 in coordination with partners including GLOBE, EU-FLEGT, Interpol, Climate Focus, Institute for Law and Environmental Governance (ILEG) and International Development Law Organization (IDLO).
- REDD+ legal constraints and gaps were identified in Argentina, DRC, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru
- REDD+ countries benefited from the launch of a discussion group on legal preparedness on the UN-REDD Programme's collaborative workspace as part of a community of practice to share experiences and draw lessons learned.

Output 2.3: Strengthened systems for addressing and respecting safeguards

Achievements

- 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 conceptual framework was presented to countries as part of the safeguards and multiple benefits workshop in Cambridge, UK (November 2012).
- The UN-REDD Programme's 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 UN-REDD Programme's approach is consolidated in the finalized policy brief entitled: "Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems into Practice," to be released in 2013.
- In Panama, technical capacity was built as a group of government counterparts (ANAM) and UN agency staff based in the country were trained in SIS and in UN-REDD Programme tools and approaches, including the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and the Benefits and Risk Tool (BeRT).

Output 2.4: Building capacity for effective forest management

Achievements

- Increased understanding of linkages and possible synergies between REDD+ and FLEGT processes were achieved through analytical studies on Cameroon and Central African Republic.
- The Programme established a close collaboration with the EU FAO FLEGT Programme and FLEGT facility of EFI, through joint events and activities.

Output 2.5 Land tenure for REDD+

Achievements

- Tenure-specific knowledge gaps, challenges and needs in relation to future REDD+ implementation were identified by UN-REDD countries in National Programme Documents (NPD), R-PP and Country Needs Assessment (CNA).
- 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, offer the 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

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of UN-REDD countries receiving performance-based payments. • Proportion of UN-REDD countries receiving performance-based payments through national entities. • Proportion of UN-REDD countries that initially received performance-based payments through UN agencies graduating to receiving payments through a national entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at 2011, only one agreement has been reached to provide performance-based payments to a UN-REDD Programme country – Indonesia – however the UN-REDD Programme did not significantly affect the decision. (Guyana and Tanzania reached agreements before becoming UN-REDD Programme countries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, at least five UN-REDD Programme countries are receiving performance-based payments. • By 2015, the TEAM systems developed by the UN-REDD Programme are acknowledged by investors/donors as being a factor in their decision to provide performance-based payments to at least three countries.

Output 3.1: Trusted national fiduciary systems for performance-based payments

Achievements

- 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\$ 30m financing agreement with the United Nations to support a second phase of the UN-REDD Programme. (See also output 2.2)

Output 3.2: Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit distribution systems

Achievements

- Benefit distribution options were identified in Bhutan which contributed to a plan for positive incentives in the national REDD+ strategy.
- Transparent, equitable and accountable systems were reviewed and country needs were identified in Mongolia, with technical and policy advice provided through several missions. The identified needs are part of Mongolia's approved targeted support.

Output 3.3: Corruption risks in REDD+¹⁰

Achievements

- In Africa, 1) unprecedented communications between anti-corruption bodies, anti-corruption civil society activists and national REDD+ teams was initiated; 2) an initial work plan on anti-corruption for REDD+ at the national level was formulated; and 3) needs for further UN-REDD Programme support were identified as a result of the regional Africa workshop and high level event on "Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in REDD+ in Africa," held in Lusaka, Zambia 24-26 April, targeting 80 national stakeholders (31% women) from anti-corruption bodies, national REDD+ teams and civil society from six African UN-REDD partner countries (DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia). (See reports in [English](#) and [French](#)).
- DRC and the Philippines directly benefited from posters and tools (anonymous online survey) prepared for the event above, which have since been adapted and applied in the national contexts of these countries.
- Increase in awareness of the pragmatic (effectiveness, equity, efficiency) and reputational risks of corruption in REDD+ processes was demonstrated as corruption risks 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% 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.
- In DRC, the consultations on anti-corruption and recourse mechanism triggered a national conversation and identified the need for further analysis and support.
- In Kenya, a partnership between the country's Forest Services and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission was established.
- In Peru, a robust roadmap for the country was elaborated.
- 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+. It also details different questions to consider about the enabling environment for transparency, accountability and integrity measures in REDD+.
- A short brief [on how freedom of information can make REDD+ transparent and accountable](#), which was released in Doha at the UNFCCC talks and online in November and subsequently cited over one month in five external websites, provided further guidance on key information needs for REDD+ and how to effectively achieve transparency and access to information.
- Awareness of corruption risks and the need for transparent and accountable governance for REDD+ was increased as visual and simple communication on why, what, when and who of anti-corruption in REDD+ were made available in [English](#) and [French](#). Awareness on the issues of corruption and anti-corruption for REDD+ continued at the regional and global levels through a number of events.
- The role of the UN-REDD Programme in corruption prevention activities was highlighted through contributions to UNEP-INTERPOL "[Green Carbon Black Trade](#)" publication. The findings of the publication were discussed during an event co-organized with INTERPOL at 21st Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) in September and raised awareness

¹⁰ Some of these results were co-financed by UNDP's Global Programme on Anti-corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE).

of the linkages between illegal logging, corruption and their risks to REDD+.

- Information on corruption risks and transparency needs was further disseminated via three articles published in the [UN-REDD newsletter](#) and Asia Pacific Go-REDD+ list, contributing to outreach to a wider audience and positioning the issues as a priority.

Output 3.4: REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction

Achievements

- Pro-poor elements were included in the UN-REDD Programme's approach to safeguards through modifications of Principle 3 of the SEPC and the BeRT ("Promote sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction."), captured under Criterion 13 ("Protect and enhance economic and social well-being of relevant stakeholders, with special attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.")

Output 3.5: Women's participation in national REDD+ systems

- Focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in the UN-REDD Programme was strengthened through efforts at global, regional and country levels. Milestones include:
 - Publications: ['The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+](#) demonstrated that mainstreaming gender in REDD+ activities will help to improve the efficiency, efficacy and long-term sustainability of REDD+. ['Implementing Gender-sensitive, Effective and Sustainable REDD+ Strategies'](#) outlined ways to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles into UN-REDD's work and REDD+ strategies.
 - [Gender Mainstreaming](#) was advanced through strengthening the integration of gender equality considerations into the UN-REDD Programme's documents and processes, including the revised [Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\)](#). Furthermore, the [nomination process for CSO representatives](#) to the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board integrated a gender component, with a view to encourage stronger focus on women's engagement in the CSO nominations.
 - Lessons learned and knowledge related to gender equality and women empowerment were exchanged by over 60 policy makers, and civil society representatives shared their experiences on gender equality and women's empowerment issues in REDD+ during a Gender Information Session prior to the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board meeting in October 2012.
 - A "gender screening" of the UN-REDD Programme identified gaps and suggested entry points for where gender perspective can be strengthened.
 - A joint initiative was established in Asia-Pacific with the Women Organizing for change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN) and Lowering emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) of the USAID: This collaboration is focusing on the challenges and barriers that prevent the integration of women's perspectives and participation in sustainable forest management (SFM) and REDD+ in Asia-Pacific.
 - As part of the regional work in Asia-Pacific, and in partnership with The Forest Dialogue (TFD), key impediments and obstacles to integrating gender and women's perspectives in policies and practices concerning forest management in Asia-Pacific were identified during a [Scoping Dialogue on Inclusion and Exclusion of Women in the Forestry Sector](#) organized by TFD in Nepal in September 2012.
 - A work plan to integrate gender in REDD+ in DRC and the inclusion of gender considerations in [the REDD+ national framework strategy](#) are achievements of targeted support in mainstreaming gender on REDD+ in the country.

Outcome 4. Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IP, local communities and CSO stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation at the national and international level. • Number of consultation processes underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities. • Number of countries with systems established to provide effective recourse to stakeholders who are impacted by readiness and REDD+ activities. • Number of countries that seek FPIC of IP and local communities before implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact their territories, resources, livelihoods or cultural identity. • Number of countries implementing an approach to REDD+ stakeholder engagement that is harmonized across the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and Forest Investment Programme (FIP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional representation of IP and CSOs in the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board has been secured. National-level representation of IP and CSO stakeholders is mentioned in the NPDs of some UN-REDD Programme countries, and has been implemented. • Consultations with IP, local communities and CSO stakeholders have been held (i) internationally to develop the UN-REDD Programme Operational Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement; and (ii) in all three regions for the development of FPIC guidelines. • Currently there are no countries with REDD+ recourse systems established; activities towards the development of such systems are mentioned in the NPDs of some UN-REDD Programme countries. • Only very preliminary FPIC activities are being conducted in some UN-REDD Programme partner countries (e.g., pilot FPIC process in Viet Nam; FPIC policy being developed in Indonesia). • Joint guidelines to support a harmonized approach to stakeholder engagement between the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF have been developed but not yet operationalized or implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs, local communities and CSO stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision-making bodies and involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of REDD+ activities in countries receiving direct support from the UN-REDD Programme. • IP, local communities and CSO stakeholders meaningfully consulted at national and provincial levels on the development of REDD+ strategies and the implementation of activities. • Provisions for recourse in place in countries receiving direct support from the UN-REDD Programme. • The right to FPIC upheld in UN-REDD Programme activities in countries receiving direct support from the UN-REDD Programme, in accordance with the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness. • Stakeholder engagement standards presented in the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness upheld in UN-REDD Programme countries.

Output 4.1: Indigenous peoples, local communities, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities

Achievements

- Indigenous peoples were informed of the UN-REDD Programme's progress in supporting the engagement of indigenous peoples and safeguards through the UN-REDD Programme's participation in four regional and global dialogues between indigenous peoples and the FCPF: [the Pan-African Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the FCPF held in Tanzania, 19-24 April 2012](#); [the Dialogue of Indigenous Peoples of Meso and South America and the Caribbean and the FCPF held in Peru, 22-24 August 2012](#); [the Asia-Pacific Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the FCPF held in Thailand 25-27 September 2012](#); and [the Global Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples held in Qatar 9-11 December 2012](#).
- REDD+ technical work as well as policies and tools relevant to safeguards, in addition to work on MRV, governance, and linkages between REDD+ and agriculture were presented to indigenous peoples by FAO/UN-REDD Programme in a dialogue held back-to-back with the FCPF Pan-African Dialogue.

- Coordination with both the FCPF and the Forest Investment Programme on stakeholder engagement was strengthened via a joint analysis of multilateral support to indigenous peoples. Civil society stakeholders presented at the joint meeting of the FCPF Participants' Committee and the UN-REDD Programme in Asuncion, Paraguay in March 2012.
- Over 60 indigenous peoples', CSOs and government representatives 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), 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).
- Recommendations for enhanced collaboration and support from the UN-REDD Programme to improve stakeholder engagement were the main outcomes of a [one day dialogue](#) requested by indigenous peoples from the Asia-Pacific region. The event, jointly organized by the UN-REDD Programme and AIPP took place in Thailand and was attended by 70 people, including 40 representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations from 10 countries in the region as well as representatives from Africa and Latin America, 12 government representatives from seven UN-REDD partner countries, UN-REDD Programme staff, donors and other UN and CSO representatives. The recommendations informed the UN-REDD Programme's planning process for 2013.
- Links between REDD+ and national policies relating to traditional and customary rights of indigenous peoples were made. Indigenous peoples from across Indonesia and government officials were informed on REDD+ and activities/lessons learned from the UN-REDD National Programme's work in Central Sulawesi during a national [Workshop on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#) jointly organized by the ILO, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, and the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership (UNIPP) in Indonesia, 19-20 November.
- Engagement with indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholders was achieved during a number of meetings around the UNFCCC COP 18 including: a dialogue with the UNPFII Global Indigenous Peoples Caucus; UN-REDD Programme participation in a side event on [Making the Green Climate Fund \(GCF\) Relevant and Responsive to Indigenous Peoples: Issues and Proposals](#) organized by the Tebtebba Foundation and the Indigenous Peoples' Partnership on Climate Change and Forests; and a UN-REDD side event on [Meeting Country Needs for REDD+ Readiness and Beyond](#), at which the UN-REDD Programme CSO representative to the Policy Board from the African region made contributions.
- 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 13-16 December 2012.
- Through contributions to a number of strategic activities, the UN-REDD Programme strengthened its coordination with other UN bodies, therefore improving collaboration and awareness on the UN-REDD Programme's work. These groups and activities included the UNDP Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee; the UN Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples Issues which met in New York, May 2012 and in Montreal, Canada, 28-30 November; the FAO information exchange on REDD+ held in Rome in May 2012, including side meetings with experts working on FPIC and land tenure in the FAO; and the *Handbook on Parliamentarians on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* developed under the Parliamentary Development Group of UNDP.

Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation

Achievements

- Support to stakeholder engagement at country level was improved with the release of the final joint UN-REDD Programme and FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement. The Guidelines were substantially improved and incorporated into the harmonized R-PP Template, based on inputs received in a public review process carried out in 2011.
- 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 February 2013. A two month global consultation received significant interest, with more than 50 sets of comments and inputs received from indigenous peoples and CSOs, governments, UN, academic and other organizations. An [Expert Workshop on the Guidelines on FPIC](#) was convened in Geneva, Switzerland on 10-11 February to discuss the Guidelines and the inputs received with stakeholders from the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board and FPIC experts. Further consultations were carried out with technical experts to refine and incorporate these inputs and revise the Guidelines accordingly.

Output 4.3: Support for the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries

Achievements

- Knowledge and capacity to implement FPIC was increased, with nearly 100 indigenous peoples, CSOs and government representatives from 17 countries from the Asia-Pacific (16) and Latin American and Caribbean (1) regions sharing lessons learned, experiences and challenges in piloting FPIC, at a [South-South Exchange on FPIC](#) held in Bogor, Indonesia.
- In Cambodia, the role and function of the interim indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to the Programme Executive Board was strengthened via a technical mission conducted during 11-13 December, and the civil society REDD+ Contact Group had its capacity developed on UN-REDD Programme approaches to stakeholder engagement.
- 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 R-PP were strengthened with regard to stakeholder engagement as a result of provision of technical support.
- In Mongolia, the National REDD+ Roadmap document was strengthened with regard to stakeholder engagement considerations.
- In Panama, the National REDD+ Table (a multi-stakeholder platform) was strengthened through consultations with a range of stakeholders, and the national REDD+ communication strategy was strengthened to make it inclusive to all stakeholders.
- In the Republic of Congo, CSO representation was strengthened at the national level, supported by a UN-REDD mission carried out in October 2012.
- In Suriname, the R-PP was strengthened to better include stakeholder engagement considerations through the provision of technical inputs.
- In Viet Nam, the national Phase II Programme document was strengthened to better include stakeholder engagement considerations through the provision of technical inputs.
- In Zambia, the draft stakeholder engagement plan was strengthened through the provision of technical inputs.

Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes

Achievements

- The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and civil society in the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board decision-making processes was strengthened through the completion of the self-selection of new regional indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to the Policy Board to serve on Policy Board meetings 9 through 12. This was achieved by working with the UNPFII regional caucuses held during May 2012 to select regional indigenous peoples representatives, and through working with the Bank Information Center (with the guidance of the Independent Advisory Group on Forests, Rights and Climate Change) to carry out an online voting process which was completed in September 2012, to ensure the self-selection of CSO representatives.
- Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives at the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board had their full and effective participation ensured through provision of funding, to hold a full day closed meeting in advance of Policy Board meetings. The closed meeting allowed representatives to discuss and form shared positions on issues to be addressed during the main sessions and plan how they would organize their representation during these sessions. Indigenous peoples and CSOs also benefited from orientation sessions to clarify the content and decisions sought at each Policy Board session organized by the UN-REDD Programme.
- Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to Latin America and the Caribbean were supported to participate in the UN-REDD Programme's high-level mission to Bolivia (Plurinational State of) in June 2012 and provided inputs to determine decisions made on Bolivia during the ninth Policy Board Meeting.

Output 4.5: Broader multi-stakeholder processes on key aspects of REDD+ readiness to build consensus and transform economic systems are supported

Achievements

- 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, a) workshop on REDD+ finance at the 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; b) 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; c) session on REDD+ Finance at the Kenya Water Towers event where the challenges and opportunities for the Kenyan private sector were discussed; and d) 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.
- Enhanced capacity of local and national organizations to contribute to REDD+ policy making and insufficiency of technical support for the private sector related to REDD+ are among the key findings of a regional assessment of the organizations providing REDD+ capacity building services in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.
- A Strategic Advisory Council was set up with representatives from ten financial institutions.

Outcome 5. Multiple benefits of forests are realized and safeguarded in REDD+ strategies and actions

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries adopting safeguard standards for ecosystem services and livelihood benefits. • Number of countries adopting multiple benefit decision toolkits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero countries. • Zero countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015 at least 10 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have adopted safeguard standards. • At least 10 countries with multiple benefit toolkits.

5.1: Environmental and Social Principles, criteria and approaches to safeguard the multiple benefits of forests under REDD+ developed

Achievements

- The UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) were adopted as a guiding framework at Policy Board 8 in March 2012. The SEPC are intended to: (i) address social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD Programme funded activities; and (ii) support countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the UNFCCC. The final document incorporated inputs from a global online consultation and from an international workshop held in Geneva in February 2012, attended by government and non-governmental representatives from 11 REDD+ countries.
- 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 SEPC BeRT.
 - 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 UN-REDD Programme’s regional and national teams’ capacity was strengthened by the draft guidance for Regional Technical Advisors on the implementation of the common approach, which includes the relationship between UNDP social and environmental policies, SEPC and BeRT.
 - A report published in collaboration with the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) in June 2012 on “REDD+ Biodiversity Safeguards: Options for Developing National Approaches” contributed to strengthening technical capacity on national approaches to safeguards.

Output 5.2: Approaches to developing information systems on the ecosystem-based multiple benefits of forests under REDD+

Achievements

- 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 the UN-REDD Programme.
- DRC’s approach to safeguards, described in the National REDD+ framework strategy, was strengthened by the identification of the key components of the national SIS.
- Capacity building on approaches to REDD+ safeguards and SIS in Viet Nam involved support to the Viet Nam Sub-Technical Working Group on Safeguards (see 5.1). The use of participatory biodiversity monitoring to evaluate the impact of REDD+ activities on biodiversity and consistency with environmental safeguards was also supported, with a draft briefing released for review.
- Bangladesh, Costa Rica and Peru advanced their efforts towards information systems on safeguards and requested targeted support for their national work plans (See Table 2 for details).

Output 5.3: Tools, methods and guidance to encourage the capture of multiple benefits

Achievements

- Tools, methods and guidance for enhancing multiple benefits were shared with 14 countries, building capacity and sharing national experiences, during a South-South exchange workshop held in Cambridge, UK.
- Three missions to DRC raised awareness and planned collaborative work on the tools, methods and guidance available for the capture of multiple benefits. This included a focus on land use planning software (Marxan) that can be used for REDD+.
- 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). In addition, 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 (work area 6).
- Capacity was strengthened in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia on multiple benefits and safeguards, by developing mapping tools and guidance for planning for multiple benefits from REDD+.
- Knowledge was shared and awareness of multiple benefits from REDD+ was raised through the UN-REDD Programme’s Policy Brief on multiple benefits: “REDD+ beyond carbon: supporting decisions on safeguards and multiple benefits”. (See also Output 7.2).

- A study was produced in collaboration with the Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS) on the carbon values, ecosystem services values, habitat cover and rate of loss of mangroves in Central Africa (Cameroon, DRC, Gabon and the Republic of the Congo) to inform policymakers about the potential for mangroves to be included in REDD+ strategies. Initial findings showed levels of carbon amongst the highest per hectare in tropical forests worldwide. The report will be peer-reviewed and finalized in 2013.

Output 5.4: Capacity strengthening, technical support and convening on ensuring and safeguarding multiple benefits

Achievements

- Capacity on safeguards and multiple benefits was strengthened through the knowledge exchange and introduction to the UN-REDD Programme's tools, methods and guidance on multiple benefits that took place at the South-South exchange workshop, "REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Safeguards and Multiple Benefits" held in Cambridge, UK, in November 2012, attended by representatives from 14 UN-REDD countries.
- Capacity was strengthened and technical support was provided to Nigerian experts in a collaborative working session with a Nigerian GIS technician working with REDD+ issues in Cross River State (CRS). A preliminary spatial analysis of the multiple benefits from the three REDD+ pilot projects in CRS was carried out, resulting in a draft poster to raise awareness on multiple benefits of forest. A working group was formed in CRS in December to identify the direction of future spatial analysis.

Outcome 6. Green economy transformation processes catalyzed as a result of REDD+ strategies and investments

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national or sub-national development strategies that recognize REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation. • Number of investment agreements supported and strengthened with respect to sustainable delivery of that are based on forest multiple benefit investment options. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero development strategies. • Zero agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, three UN-REDD Programme strategies recognize REDD+ based investments. • At least three investment agreements are supported so that they are recognizably based on multiple benefit investment options.

Output 6.1: Making the case for the catalytic role of REDD+ in a green economy transformation

Achievements

- 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.
- A partnership with EcoAgriculture Partners was established to assess the financial viability of integrated landscape management with REDD+ as an entry point and to determine strategies for financial institutions to better support and benefit from integrated landscape investments. This work will contribute to the indicator for REDD+ based investment strategies.
- High level engagement to exploring the catalytic role of REDD+ for green economy transformation was demonstrated by Indonesia through the participation of the President and of the Ministry of Finance in events promoted in collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme. During Rio+20, the Government of Indonesia held a high-level event focused on the importance of a green economy transformation and the role for REDD+ in that process, and in October 2012, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia organized the Seminar on Charting the Way to a Green Economy Through Fiscal Policy Reforms: A Role for Ministry of Finance.
- 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 example of what such transformation based on REDD+ investments could mean for DRC.

- Partnerships were facilitated and awareness of the potential of using REDD+ as a catalyst to green development was raised to the highest political level through the high level dialogue on forests and climate change between DRC government and its main international public and private partners.

Output 6.2: Technical advice in support of investment options for REDD+

Achievements

- Increased level of knowledge of finance issues amongst a range of stakeholders was achieved through the UN-REDD Programme support to the publication of the *Little Forest Finance Book* launched at the CBD COP in Hyderabad. Over 2,000 hard copies have been distributed in and over 1,000 copies downloaded 2012. The publication was also translated into French and Spanish and then by request, into Bahasa Indonesian.
- DRC's REDD+ Framework Strategy, which was finalized and launched in 2012, included direct references to the importance of green economy in REDD+ planning and processes. The importance of this link was affirmed, in part, by work in partnership with French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD) related to the development of transformative REDD+ investments. The support provided focused on (i) design of new packages on enabling investments (e.g., land tenure reform); and (ii) influencing existing large-scale investment packages (e.g., road and agriculture projects funded by the World Bank). The UN-REDD-CIRAD partnership produced a comprehensive report of the land tenure situation, bottlenecks and politically feasible reforms in the REDD+ context in the DRC.
- A first proposal for a national payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme was developed in DRC as a result of discussions on how to incentivize Congolese stakeholders to implement REDD+ activities. The discussion, among several experts gathered by the UN-REDD Programme and CN-REDD in Goma, DRC, in March 2012, sought to favor investments that can yield multiple benefits (e.g., investments in agroforestry, non-timber forest products value chains, etc.), while introducing innovative, transparent and efficient payment transfer systems that can benefit the local economy even more widely.

Output 6.3: UN-REDD Programme support is integrated into national development planning and other relevant processes

Achievements

- Improved quality of publications developed under the outcome was facilitated through enhanced incorporation of agencies' experience and expertise in the review process. For example, inter-agency collaboration sought to ensure consistency and complementarity within UN-REDD for initiatives on green economy.

Output 6.4: Technical support and targeted training to support REDD+ as a catalyst of the green economy

Achievements

- Socio-economic evidence for policy making and budgetary allocations for improved land management was provided in the report entitled "The Role and Contribution of Montane Forests and Related Ecosystem Services to the Kenyan Economy." The report provides an assessment of the socio-economic role of forest ecosystems in the Kenyan economy. The work is part of a wider forest resource accounting programme in Kenya and the country's efforts to transform its forest sector to a pillar of its Green Economy aspirations.
- A Five-Year Roadmap for success was developed and presented at the National Dialogue on Water Towers, Forests and Green Economy which was held as part of Kenya's follow-up to the Rio+20 outcome "The future we want" and as part of the Government of Kenya's efforts to implement its Vision 2030 and environment and forest policies. This event was held in response to the targeted support request from Kenya on the Green Economy
- A partnership with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) has been established with the objectives of convening of experts and awareness raising on green economy.

Agreement was reached to create an International expert panel and to hold a Global Symposium, both on the topic of REDD+ and the green economy.

- Actions related to the promotion of a transition to a green economy are incorporated in the Republic of 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

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-REDD Programme as source of knowledge on REDD+. • Number of workshops and events dealing with lessons learned, south-south cooperation and exchange of experience facilitated. • Number of strategic KM products. • Number of (a) hits on website and (b) workspace users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme is being acknowledged increasingly as source of knowledge and information. • 1 South-South workshop, and a dozen workshops and events dealing specifically with lessons learned • Newsletter, technical papers and some communication materials developed including two Year in Review publications • (a) website hits: 750,000 hits per month. • (b) workspace users: 600. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, the Programme is a key source and hub of knowledge on REDD+ through diverse media and means. • Workshops organized in an efficient and coordinated manner. • More streamlined, coordinated and KM products and their number increasing • Five YIRs. • By mid 2013, (a) 950,000 website hits, (b) 700 workspace users.

Output 7.1: Current KM systems will be improved and new KM systems will be developed

Achievements

- The UN-REDD Programme's online [Workspace](#) has been restructured to facilitate access to country pages and enhance functionality of the discussion forum, calendar, all docs library, announcement postings. These efforts resulted in an enhanced platform for stakeholders to share information, measured by;
 - Increased participation across all agencies in sharing information through Workspace announcements feature: 25% increase in number of announcements included in Mini Roundup (average number of announcements in Mini Roundup is now slightly over 5); 15% increase in announcements posted on Workspace homepage.
 - Increase in the number of Workspace visits from 22,504 in 2011, to 26,245 visits in 2012. Of the visits, there was a 10% increase in new visits: from 29% of visitors in 2011 being new, to 39% in 2012.
 - The workspace had 1,020 users at the end 2012 in comparison with 850 users at the end of 2011.
 - Improvement in discussion forum activity producing rich discussions amongst inter-agency colleagues and non UN-workspace members alike. Compared to 2011, there has been a 155% increase in discussion threads posted, 88% increase in views, and 371% increase in replies.
- [Website](#) improvements strengthened the UN-REDD Programme's role as provider of information and knowledge. The website recorded over 128,000 new unique visitors which is an 18% increase from 2011. In total, the website was viewed about 1.7 million times in 2012 compared to 1.4 million times in 2011. The website got about 14 million hits in 2012 compared to about 13 million in 2011.

Output 7.2: New knowledge-sharing products and exchanges will be facilitated, developed and coordinated at various operational levels

Achievements

- REDD+ stakeholders benefited from increased dissemination of lessons learned by the UN-REDD Programme¹¹. For example, reports and policy briefs on MRV issues and on Forest Management for REDD+ from the National Programme in Zambia were produced involving various ministries.
- 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 eight issues of fast facts of Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series ([UN-REDD AP Lessons Learned Natural Forest Inventories \(NFIs\)](#), [Multiple Benefits](#), [Benefit Distribution Systems](#), [FPIC](#), [Strategies Setting](#), [General Introduction - Gender](#) and [Anti-corruption](#)).
- Knowledge exchange at regional and global levels was promoted through a number of events, including an SEPC workshop in February; UN-REDD-INPE training on forest monitoring systems for Tanzania and Zambia in March (Outcome 1); South-South Exchange on PGA for REDD+ in April (Outcome 2); Regional Africa workshop and high level event on “Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in REDD+ in Africa” in April (Outcome 3); Asia-Pacific UN-REDD regional meeting on FPIC in April (Outcome 4); (iv) Allometric Equations Workshop for Indonesia and Viet Nam in June (Outcome 1); and (v) South-South Exchange on National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) REDD+ in December in Africa.
- Capacities of national practitioners in UN-REDD countries were strengthened through regional trainings including: (i) in person, UN-REDD Programme’s training on forest monitoring systems for Bangladesh and Cambodia in November/December 2012; ii) online, through a demonstration video of the NFMS in DRC showing how this geoportal works.
- Knowledge and understanding of REDD+ was strengthened through the publication of technical approaches to and assessments of different aspects of REDD+ implementation disseminated in UN-REDD publications. The second UN-REDD Programme Policy Brief “REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Supporting Decisions on Safeguards and Multiple Benefits” was launched at CBD COP in October and further distributed at UNFCCC COP 18 in EN, FR and SP; the English version has been downloaded more than 1,000 times.
- The second UN-REDD Programme [lessons learned booklet, focusing on Africa](#), was launched at PB9 in Republic of the Congo and also distributed at 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, suggesting it is addressing an important gap in tenure issues.

Output 7.3: Knowledge sharing products will be communicated to wider audiences when appropriate, to facilitate REDD+ learning and position the Programme as a valuable resource in the REDD+ space

Achievements

- 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:
 - 2011 Year in Review report launched at PB8 in Paraguay and downloaded 6,077 times in three languages;
 - 10 UN-REDD Programme newsletters published with 65,000 unique visits to the newsletter throughout the year;
 - UN-REDD Success Stories series launched with three initial success stories disseminated (1. [Zambia National Forest Monitoring System](#) Hits: 988 hits in all three languages; 2. [Social and Environmental Standards in DRC](#) 955 hits in all three languages; 3. [Indonesia Joining Forces for Tackling Difficult Governance Challenges](#) Hits: 1,031 in all three

¹¹ Some results here listed were achieved with funds from various outputs. They are reported under their respective outputs and summarized under 7.2 as they are relevant to the achievements under output 7.2.

- languages.
- UN-REDD Fast Facts Flyer launched, showcasing statistics on UN-REDD Programme.
- UN-REDD branded publications CD launched, with 1,500 copies distributed at COP 18 in and Forest Day 6.
- Outreach capacity of the UN-REDD Programme was strengthened as the Programme’s external contacts database grew by more than 1,200 contacts in 2012, including the addition of 700+ new media contacts from COP 18.

Outcome 8. Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the Participating UN agencies

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, as of 2011, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance of UN-REDD Programme • Effective oversight of the National and Global Programmes, resource mobilization and knowledge management. • Disclosure of information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Board established and functioning. • Monitoring tools are being developed. • Programme reviewed and evaluated periodically. • Disclosure policy being developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2011, procedures and practices are improved to ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the Board. • Monitoring tools improved and used. • Internal programme evaluation carried out by 2011; external programme evaluation in 2013. • Disclosure policy finalized and in use by end 2011.

Output 8.1: Overall coordination and strategic planning provided for improved inter-agency and partner collaboration

Achievements

- An enhanced coordination with the FCPF as well as more focused support to Policy Board members in preparation for Policy Board meetings, such as information sessions that preceded the Policy Board meetings, allowed for strategic guidance to be effectively provided and decisions on funding allocation to be made in two Policy Board meetings, in Asuncion, Paraguay, (March) and Brazzaville, Republic of Congo (October). See also output 8.4 with regard to main decisions made in the two meetings.
- 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 results of the CNA were fed into the Programme planning, including the SNA work plan and budget review, under the Secretariat’s coordination. A joint UN-REDD and FCPF response was issued focusing on each initiatives strengths and synergies.
- UN-REDD Programme and FCPF stakeholders benefited from effective collaboration between the two multilaterals. A joint meeting took place in Asuncion, Paraguay (March), a joint CNA workshop was held in Santa Marta, Colombia (June) and a joint panel on governance to REDD+ was part of the FCPF meeting in Brazzaville (October).
- 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.
- Inter-agency coordination and the UN-REDD Programme’s quality assurance were ensured in Viet Nam’s plan for continuation of its REDD+ readiness and pilot benefit sharing.
- The UN-REDD Programme’s delivery was enhanced as an internal review was concluded and a management response consolidated the main measures to be adopted by the Programme’s management and staff at global, regional and local levels.
- The overall coordination of the UN-REDD Programme benefited from the actions implemented upon the conclusion of one Secretariat retreat, one staff retreat and one joint retreat for the internal management groups (Strategic Group and Management Group). These retreats assessed lessons learned and provided basis for mid-stream adjustments to further strengthen the Programme and to respond to the needs of rapid evolution. Agencies’ collective capacities to successfully implement the Programme were strengthened after the joint Strategy and Management Groups retreat was convened (May, Geneva, Switzerland). Results included revised ToR for the Strategy Group and the

Management Group - along with the Secretariat, in order to enhance clarity of functions, responsibilities and reporting procedures, and adoption of a set of principles to be applied for National Programmes.

- Inter-agency day-to-day coordination of programme activities and operations was strengthened through weekly coordination meetings of the Management Group, coordinated by the Secretariat. The meetings have been instrumental in ensuring effective programme management.
- Clear strategic direction related to the UN Agencies contributions to the UN-REDD Programme was provided by the Strategy Group through regular meetings facilitated by the Secretariat.

Output 8.2: National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme

Achievements

- Two National Programme documents (the Republic of 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.
- Weekly meetings of the inter-agency National Programme Working Group (NPWG) facilitated by the Secretariat have enhanced coordination and delivery. In March 2012 a set of principles for enhancing delivery of National Programmes was agreed by the senior management.
- National Programming was advanced through the work of the Policy Board working group, facilitated by the Secretariat. The Policy Board approved the decisions recommended by the working group inter-sessionally in 9 August 2012: [updated criteria and invitation to Colombia](#).
- 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.
- Adjustments to advance the implementation of the National Programme of the Plurinational State of Bolivia were made possible as the Policy Board requested the work plan and budget of the approved National Programme to be revised, prioritizing the activities in line with Bolivia's Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the integral and sustainable management of forests.
- Evaluation of fully implemented National Programmes was advanced as a final evaluation for Viet Nam's National Programme (phase 1) was coordinated and contracted, in line with guidance from the three participating UN organizations evaluation departments. Field-visits and interviews took place in November and December 2012. (See also monitoring and reporting improvements under output 8.5).

Output 8.3: Global Programme¹² coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme

Achievements

- Enhanced inter-agency coordination and improved information sharing were achieved through the inter-agency SNA/Global Programme Coordination Group (GPCG) weekly conference calls facilitated by the Secretariat. Coordinated delivery of the UN-REDD Programme across its different modalities was enhanced as a result of closer interaction between GPCG and NPWG, noted especially for countries with National Programmes that receive country specific support through the SNA (targeted support).
- UN-REDD partner countries benefited from clarification of procedures to request targeted support at the eight Policy Board Meeting, Asuncion, Paraguay in March 2012.- Responses to targeted support requests benefited from streamlined internal process for decision-making coordinated by the Secretariat. Internal guidance for inter-agency coordination when assessing targeted support requests was provided by the Secretariat and an internal tracking tool was developed.
- An SNA work plan and budget for 2013 and 2014, in line with the recommendations of the Policy Board Working Group on a roadmap to review the Global Programme budget

¹² Original output text. The Global Programme refers to Support to National REDD+ Action (SNA).

- and of the Policy Board Working Group on the CNA, both facilitated by the UN-REDD Secretariat, was approved by the Policy Board at its ninth meeting in October.
- The UN-REDD Programme's approach to safeguards was clarified and inter-agency delivery has been enhanced through the work plan of the revised Outcome 5¹³ and the establishment of an inter-agency Safeguards Coordination Group, coordinated by the Secretariat. The Group was assigned the technical planning of all activities related to safeguards under the SNA.
(See also monitoring and reporting improvements under output 8.5).

Output 8.4: Policy Board has procedures and competencies to effectively make decisions

Achievements

- Policy Board members were empowered to make decisions as supporting documentation was developed for all sessions of the Policy Board meetings in Asuncion, Paraguay, and Brazzaville, the Republic of the Congo, and circulated in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance. Translations in French and Spanish were provided for all documents and during the meetings.
- Policy Board members had their engagement in the decision-making process facilitated by thematic information sessions¹⁴ organized before the actual Policy Board meetings by break out groups. At Policy Board 9 an orientation session and an orientation guide provided Policy Board members with further details on the content of each session and the decisions sought. Decisions related to the ToR for Tier 2, joint UN-REDD-FCPF CNA, SNA budget 2013-2014, the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka National Programmes, revision of the National Programme of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and a review of the Policy Board were among the key results of the two Policy Board meetings.

Output 8.5: The UN-REDD Programme is monitored and evaluated and additional resources mobilized towards meeting the five-year funding target

Achievements

- Monitoring of National Programmes improved through implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework, and [results-based reporting templates](#) in three languages used for National Programme's semi-annual, annual and final reports. A draft SNA Monitoring Framework, an initial step towards a full results-based monitoring and reporting system for SNA, is in place focusing on the revised outputs of the work plan for 2013 and 2014, and the semi-annual report that included information on delivery per support category and was more focused on results. (See also outputs 8.2 and 8.3).
- The funding status of the UN-REDD Programme was considerably improved by the end of 2012 as a result of a strategy to outreach donors considering the needs of scaling up support to REDD+ readiness and the increasing number of partner countries. The funding situation scaled up 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 EC 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 through the Tier 2 modality.
- The review of the structure of the Policy Board began in October 2012, which included consultations with various constituencies at PB9, and delivery an inception report.

¹³ See document "[Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Budget Review 2013-2014](#), approved by the Policy Board at its ninth meeting.

¹⁴ Joint EFI/FCPF/UN-REDD Session on Forest Governance; UN-REDD Orientation Session for PB Members; IP/CSO Orientation for Participation on the Policy Board and IP/CSO Planning meeting; Information Session on Gender; Information Session on Tier 2; Information Session on Targeted Support; Information Session (with UNEP FI) on forest sector investment strategies at country level in alignment with national REDD+ strategies and action plans; and Congo Basin MRV Side Event.

3. Categories of Support

The SNA is a delivery modality of the UN-REDD Programme that provides support to partner countries in various ways, with a view to strengthen their internal capacity to implement REDD+, their capacity to participate in international negotiations, develop REDD+ technical guidelines, and enhance knowledge and exchange of experiences in REDD+ related areas. Each of the eight outcomes of the SNA accordingly encompasses activities that can be broadly classified into three categories of support: i) international support functions (ISF); ii) country specific support¹⁵ (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat. Below follows descriptions of these main categories with main results within the reporting period.

In terms of expenditures of each category against the total SNA expenditures¹⁶ (November 2011-December 2012¹⁷), the largest component corresponds to country specific support (54 percent, US\$10 million), followed by ISF (31 percent, US\$6 million). See Table 4 in Section 4.

3.1 International Support Functions

Activities classified as ISF relate to 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. The ISF activities are part of all thematic work areas at the global and regional level and accounted, as mentioned, for US\$6 million or approximately 31 percent of the total SNA expenditures¹⁸ during November 2011 – December 2012. The main achievements of ISF-related support include:

- Guidance to MRV and Monitoring made available to all UN-REDD partner countries through the document 'National Forest guiding framework by Policy Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and MRV in the Context of REDD+ Activities', launched at the ninth Policy Board meeting in October 2012.
- The UN-REDD SEPC was welcomed as a voluntary guiding framework at the eight Policy Board Meeting in March 2012, towards two specific needs: (1) addressing social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD funded activities; and (2) supporting countries in developing national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the UNFCCC.

¹⁵ In the report of the eighth Policy Board meeting this category was referred to "Support to National REDD+ Efforts".

¹⁶ Total of commitments and disbursement.

¹⁷ Date of first fund transfer to the end of the reporting period.

- Finalisation of the publication “Legal analysis of cross-cutting issues for REDD+ implementation: lessons learned from Mexico, Vietnam and Zambia” including Good Practice Guidance on transparent and accountable institutional, legal and regulatory arrangements, providing technical and policy support to UN-REDD Programme partner countries.
- Joint UN-REDD-FCPF Country Needs Assessment which provided country views on their main needs to complete their readiness phase.
- Development of Guidance Note on identifying and prioritizing REDD+ corruption risks in national contexts and provision of technical advice to national REDD+ cells or units for strengthening transparency and accountability in REDD+.
- Awareness raising for civil society on corruption risks in REDD+.
- Facilitation of South-South experience and knowledge exchange for indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society stakeholders.
- Encouragement of engagement with private sector for mobilizing private REDD+ investment at both international and national levels.
- Enhanced understanding and demonstration of gender integration into UN-REDD’s work and REDD+ strategies
- Improved information sharing among REDD+ practitioners through further improvements of the UN-REDD Workspace and knowledge and communication materials published throughout the year, such as the Policy Brief and Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series.

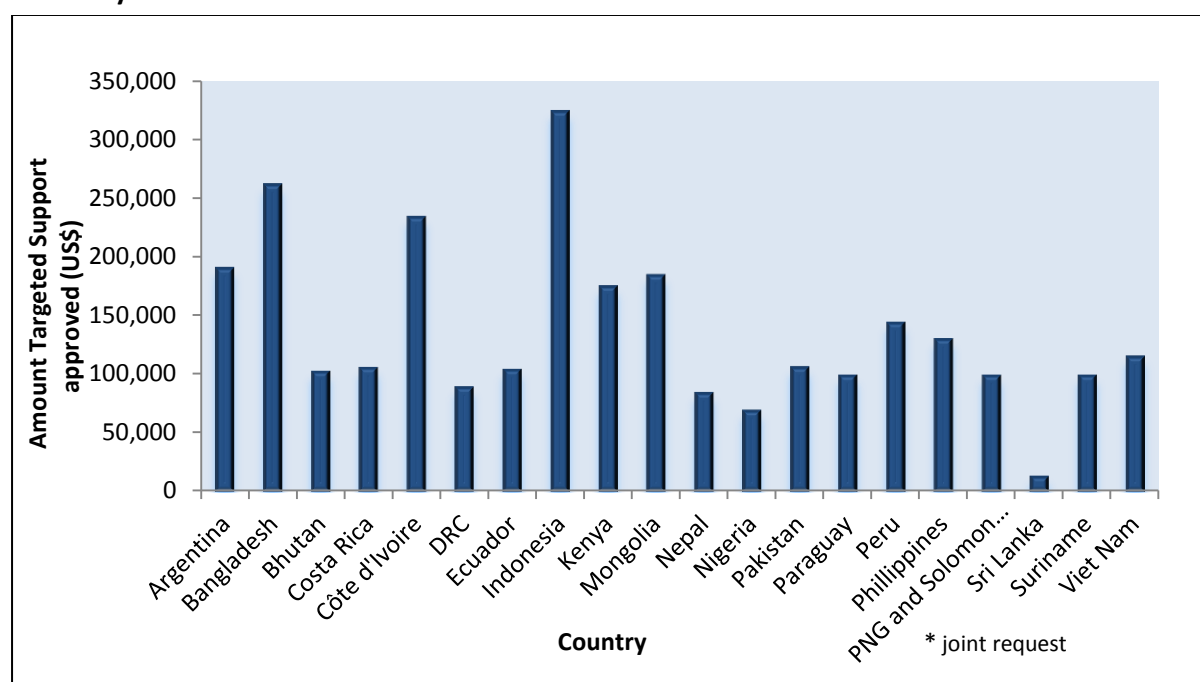
3.2 Country Specific Support

Country specific support refers to targeted support including backstopping, and amounted to US\$10 million, or more than half of the total SNA expenditures in 2012.

Targeted support is demand-driven, specific, support provided under one or more of the UN-REDD Programme six work areas or outcomes of the SNA. In line with the nature of the SNA, all partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme are eligible to receive targeted support, subject to the availability of funds and the programming priorities of the work areas. The inter-agency SNA-Global Programme Coordination Group and the National Programme Working Group duly assess the requests sent to the Secretariat to ensure consistency with the Support to National REDD+ Action – Global Programme Framework Document objectives, and to other actions taking place at country level, as well as assessing resource availability to meet the demand. See also [“Procedures for Accessing UN-REDD Programme Targeted Support”](#).

Targeted support upon country request has been increasing in importance as a delivery modality of the SNA since the clarification of the procedures to make a request was presented at the eight Policy Board Meeting in Asunción, Paraguay, in March 2012. From 1 January to 31 December 2012, targeted support¹⁹ requests were approved to 21 countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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 to REDD+ efforts in these countries amounts to US\$2,748,000²⁰²¹. Figure 1 shows the amount approved for each country. As of December 2012, eleven of these countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru and Suriname) had no National Programme. For the ten countries with National Programmes, the targeted support was intended to complement on-going REDD+ efforts in consistency with the National Programme Documents or to leverage other activities. The average size of the amount approved was US\$130,900, with the largest amounts (US\$325,000) approved to Indonesia followed by the support to Bangladesh (US\$262,500) and Côte d'Ivoire (US\$235,000).

Figure 1. Amount of targeted support²² approved by the UN-REDD Programme for each country, 1 January – 31 December 2012.



¹⁹ Requests registered by the UN-REDD Secretariat and forwarded to the agencies for decision on whether the requests can be met. Support to some of the listed countries was approved before process was fully established, especially with regard to PGA.

²⁰ Excluding 7% in indirect support costs.

²¹ In addition to these approved requests, the work plan for targeted support to Zambia focused on activities under Outcome 2 is under discussion. The final amount is not yet decided.

²² Requests registered by the UN-REDD Secretariat. Support to some of the listed countries was approved before process was fully established.

In Asia-Pacific, a joint request from the Office of Climate Change and Development of the Government of Papua New Guinea, and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology of the Government of Solomon Islands demonstrates cross border collaboration on REDD+ activities.

In addition to the countries mentioned, consultations on targeted support opportunities are on-going in other partner countries between the lead ministries and the Participating UN Organizations.

The support provided through targeted support can benefit partner countries in one or more of the UN-REDD Programme six work areas as seen in Table 2. The support provided to Bhutan, Kenya and Mongolia exemplifies a cross-sectoral approach, incorporating activities with linkages to three or four different SNA outcomes.

Table 2. Countries for which targeted support (excluding backstopping) has been approved per SNA outcome, 1 January – 31 December 2012.

Outcomes	No. of countries	Countries
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems	12	Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka ²³
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation	12	Bhutan, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Suriname and Viet Nam
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened	8	Bangladesh, Bhutan, DRC, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines
Outcome 4: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, CSOs and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation	2	Ivory Coast, Peru
Outcome 5: Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions	7	Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, DRC, Kenya and Peru
Outcome 6: Green economy transformation processes catalyzed as a result of REDD+ Strategies and investments	1	Kenya

²³ For Sri Lanka the support approved also refers to its REDD+ preparation proposal with reference to Outcome 8 and Output 8.2 (National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme).

Within the reporting period, *backstopping* represented a large proportion of the country specific support as part of targeted support. Some examples are:

- Twenty countries benefited from backstopping missions that helped them to advance the MRV and monitoring component of their National Programmes and national REDD+ efforts.
- Technical backstopping provided to Guyana enabled the country to take steps to ensure the next GHG inventory is consistent with REDD+ MRV analysis.
- Readiness roadmaps were developed in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Mongolia and Myanmar as a result of backstopping missions.
- Actions related to the promotion of a transition to a green economy were incorporated in Republic of Congo National Programme, the Viet Nam Tier 2 proposal, the National Programme's activities in Ecuador and Panama as a result of backstopping.
- Technical backstopping on safeguards was provided in multiple countries: in Viet Nam on national approaches to safeguards; through capacity building in Tanzania on SEPC/BeRT and through a contribution to the Task Force work planning at a REDD+ SES global knowledge exchange workshop; in Panama through a presentation on safeguards and SIS given to key government counterparts, and in DRC through engagement in the further development of national standards.
- Support was provided to assist initiatives to fully and effectively engage indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society stakeholders in REDD+ through technical backstopping provided directly to 12 countries, including country missions to enhance stakeholder engagement at the national levels and direct support to national processes.

3.2.1 Country achievements of targeted support implementation

This section includes an overview of the main results achieved via targeted support, as well as additional details, provided with the intent of information sharing also for countries in the early implementation phase of their support. The SNA outcomes that the targeted support is contributing to are indicated.

Argentina
<p>Outcomes 1, 5 and 6</p> <p><i>Support to i) strengthen national capacities for forest monitoring; and ii) incorporate environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ Programme.</i></p> <p>Approved amount: US\$191,512²⁴</p>
<p>Achievements: Work plan of activities completed for supporting a web based platform to enhance forest monitoring and four regional workshops being organised to support the incorporation of environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ in the SESA process using the SEPC as a guiding framework. Argentina has requested a safeguards information system (SIS) be developed which simultaneously meets the requirements of the UNFCCC, FCPF and UN-REDD Programme.</p>

²⁴ Excluding indirect support costs.

Bangladesh

Outcomes 1, 3 and 5

Support to i) develop MRV Action Plan and national REDD+ readiness; and ii) implement Bangladesh's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by addressing corruption risks and building capacity on social impacts.

Approved amount: US\$262,500

Achievements: Technical support has been provided through three missions and a training session for 45 country experts. Additionally, support was provided in identifying needs and defining a proposal for MRV and the national forest inventory, this included support for the finalization of the interim MRV action plan and national consultations for the REDD+ roadmap (January and March 2012). Training was provided to more than 45 people in November 2012 on GHG inventory and on Allometric Equations. Support to representatives of the government, including the Minister, to attend COFO in Rome, October 2012. Under the anti-corruption component, terms of reference (ToR) have been agreed to for a consultant to conduct a REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment with the implementation to take place in 2013. Progress towards the social impact and safeguards and multiple benefits component include preparations of the assessment of potential social impacts of REDD+.

Bhutan

Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5

Support to i) develop REDD+ Readiness, Monitoring and MRV for REDD+; ii) develop options for benefit distribution and address corruption risks; and; iii) ensure multiple benefits of forests.

Approved amount: US\$103,250

Achievements: Technical support has been provided to MRV and NFMS for capacity building on forest RELs/RLs for REDD+ and development of Bhutan's National Forest Inventory database. This was facilitated through a mission; a capacity building workshop on NFMS and forest RELs/RLs for REDD+ (November 2012) attended by 35 participants from central and provincial government agencies, NGOs and corporations; a training to a division chief and technical officer from Bhutan's Forest Department to enhance capacities for formulating their own forest inventory database structure. A workshop in October 2012 on REDD+ environmental safeguards and multiple benefits provided further opportunities for capacity building and raising awareness, in supporting Bhutan's development of a national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements and the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC. Using the UN-REDD Programme's draft Benefits and Risks Tool, participants identified potential REDD+ activities, key environmental risks and benefits, and programmes, policy, laws and regulations (PPLR) relevant to REDD+ safeguards. Related to anti-corruption, co-financing for the UN-REDD Programme's targeted support interventions has been mobilized through the Poverty-Environment Initiative.

Costa Rica

Outcomes 1, 2 and 5

Support to develop and implement a safeguard information system, integrating the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC in the REDD+ strategy.

Approved amount: US\$106,500

Achievements: A work plan and ToR for a consultant to develop Costa Rica's REDD+ social and environmental safeguard information system have been developed. The aim is to develop a SIS that meets the requirements of the UNFCCC, FCPF, REDD+ SES and the UN-REDD Programme, and draws on existing indicators used in Costa Rica. A wide-ranging stakeholder consultation is seen as essential to the development of the system. An inception meeting is expected to take place in mid May 2013.

Côte d'Ivoire

Outcomes 1 and 4

Support for the i) official launch of the implementation of REDD+ mechanism and institutional arrangements; ii) training of stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process; iii) evaluation of coverage and loss of forests; iv) development of a National Forest Monitoring System; and v) stakeholder engagement activities.

Approved amount; US\$235,000

Achievements: Based on a scoping mission undertaken in May 2012 to respond to the request of the Côte

d'Ivoire's Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development for support on REDD+ and Monitoring and MRV, a work plan has been developed²⁵ with implementation starting in 2013. In discussion with the government, stakeholder engagement activities have been planned including a proposed mission to initiate activities in 2013.

DRC

Outcomes 2, 3 and 5

Support to i) reduce corruption risks in the REDD+ process; ii) assess gender equity and gender related issues within the strategic options for REDD+; and iii) support identification of areas of legal reforms for REDD+ implementation and support.

Approved amount: US\$90,000

Achievements: Through a combination of desk research, a multi-stakeholder workshop and results of an online survey completed by 40 participants (8% women) from civil society and ten different ministries, including environment, finance and justice, a preliminary participatory mapping of REDD+ corruption risks in DRC, highlighting the most pressing risks, has been prepared (download it [here](#)). Through discussions and dialogue with a number of stakeholders and experts, a process for conflict resolution has been proposed. With regard to gender dimensions, a detailed work plan to integrate gender in REDD+ has been developed. Technical advice was provided which resulted in the inclusion of gender considerations in the [REDD+ national framework strategy](#). The gender activities will be implemented in 2013. A work plan focused on the legal aspects prioritized by the national REDD+ framework strategy has been finalized and implementing activities aiming to support the National REDD+ Coordination (CN-REDD) legal team will start in 2013.

Ecuador

Outcome 2

Support to entering the initial phase of Participatory Governance Assessment

Approved amount: US\$105,000

Achievements: A series of interviews were conducted from mid-2012, with key people from different government institutions, REDD+-related private businesses, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders. In August 2012 a national workshop in Quito, with participation of different constituencies enabled clarification of the PGA's specific objectives, thematic areas of focus and operational management structure. The findings of the interviews were also presented as a basis for further discussions. A joint road map was agreed to provide details on the content, process and practical arrangements of the PGA for REDD+ in Ecuador. More information on this meeting is available [here](#).

Indonesia

Outcome 2

Support to entering the implementation phase of Participatory Governance Assessment

Amount approved: US\$325,000

Achievements: Extensive consultations at the local and national levels have enabled the development of an indicator set based on mutually agreed governance priority areas or domains (laws and policies framework, government capacity, civil society capacity, traditional and indigenous people's capacity, business capacity, and government's performance on REDD+ implementation). A data collection instrument was also developed, with inputs from the Expert Panel, representing different stakeholder groups, and data collected from 30 locations at the local and national levels. The data gathered was further validated and analysed based on a national validation workshop, in preparation for the final PGA data to be launched in 2013. Indicators of ownership and possible use of the PGA data (once available in final form) is the continued involvement and commitment from both government and civil society actors, and the official declaration of the REDD+ Task Force as a beneficiary of the PGA data (to be used in planning and policy-making) as highlighted in a "[Success Stories](#)" publication.

²⁵ A FAO Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) with separate funding was also developed.

Kenya

Outcomes 2, 3, 5 and 6

Support for i) anti-corruption, carbon rights and benefit-sharing; ii) workshop and high-level panel on green economy investments in forests; and iii) an analysis of the forest related legal framework relevant to REDD+ and assistance in drafting REDD+ provisions to clarify and regulate major REDD+ legal issues prioritized by the government, focusing on land and carbon tenure issues.

Amount approved: US\$175,800

Achievements: A work plan has been finalized in relation the benefit distribution system (BDS) and the recruitment of personnel has been initiated, implementation taking place in 2013. With regard to anti-corruption, the recruitment of personnel has been initiated, with coordinated input from the Kenya Forest Service and Kenya's Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. Implementation is due to start in early 2013. With regard to promoting green economy investments a National Dialogue on Water Towers, Forests and Green Economy was held as part of Kenya's follow-up to the Rio+20 outcome "The Future we want," and the Government of Kenya's efforts to implement its Vision 2030 and environment and forest policies. The National Dialogue presented a five-year roadmap to success, which included a number of recommendations including: strengthening the implementation and enforcement of existing policies and laws; improving coordination and synergies; establishing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; capturing forest landscape restoration potential; developing a multi-source investment portfolio; building on research; promoting participation, education and training.

Main legal constraints for REDD+ implementation were identified through a gap analysis of forest and land legislation with a view to draft necessary REDD+ revisions focusing on PES, land and carbon tenure. An analysis of carbon rights was carried out by the Institute for Law and Environmental Governance (ILEG) as implementing national counterpart and will be validated in the context of a consultative workshop.

Mongolia

Outcomes 1, 2 and 3

Support to i) develop Mongolia's Action Plan for their National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+; ii) develop a Forest Satellite Monitoring System; iii) re-design Mongolia's National Forest Inventory Methodology; iv) sustainable financing options for REDD+ readiness, and; v) effective forest sector policy implementation to support REDD+ roadmap implementation.

Approved amount: US\$185,500

Achievements: With regard to REDD+ frameworks, fiduciary and benefit distribution systems, a detailed work plan and ToR for personnel have been finalized. The implementation which will start in 2013 will include three steps:

Step 1: Understanding land use sector financing flows and economic values

Step 2: Assessing entry points and strategic options to support forest sector financing and policy implementation

Step 3: Developing of capacity building and awareness raising strategies

Three missions supported the Government of Mongolia in developing their REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and NFMS Action Plan. The redesign of Mongolia's national forest inventory and satellite land monitoring system is still ongoing.

Nepal

Outcomes 2 and 3

Support to develop REDD+ Readiness – building approaches to i) establishing effective, efficient and equitable REDD+ policies and measures, and; ii) finance management systems.

Approved amount: US\$85,000

Achievements: While the FCPF continues to support overall REDD+ Readiness capacity development process, specific support to BDS and anti-corruption by the UN-REDD Programme has led to a detailed work plan and ToR for two interlinked studies on: i) national level fund management arrangements; and ii) strategies for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These studies address critical gaps, identified by the REDD Cell (Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation) and its stakeholders. Findings from these studies will contribute to the overall national REDD+ Readiness process, assisted by FCPF and led by the REDD Cell. Implementation will take place in 2013.

Nigeria

Outcome 2

Support to continuing initial stage of Participatory Governance Assessment.

Approved amount: US\$70,000

Achievements: Preparatory research has been carried out at the Cross River State (CRS) level in Nigeria, to better inform of the PGA process and discussion amongst key stakeholders. The research was conducted on the following four areas: i) stakeholder analysis (who are key stakeholders to include throughout the process); ii) private sector (to ensure more meaningful involvement of key private actors in the PGA process); iii) traditional means of communication (to ensure that PGA data and results are made available to local stakeholders in an appropriate manner) and; iv) mapping of governance issues relevant for the REDD+ process in CRS and at the national level. The analyzed findings will contribute to continuing the PGA process in Nigeria in 2013.

Pakistan

Outcome 1

Support to i) National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, including proposals for Roadmap implementation; and ii) to capacity development for MRV Action Plan implementation.

Approved amount: US\$107,000

Achievements: At the request of the government, a scoping mission took place in November 2012 coordinated with the team of the 'REDD+ Preparedness Phase project' of the One UN JPE, implemented by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and WWF-Pakistan on behalf of the Inspector General of Forests. A strategy was developed to align the One UN JPEs objective with the UN-REDD Programme's guidance on development of a REDD+ Roadmap. Proposal for targeted support was prepared to supplement and extend the resources available under the One UN JPE.

Paraguay

Outcome 1

Support to implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System.

Approved amount: US\$100,000

Achievements: Remote sensing support and WEB-GIS portal design for the implementation of the NFMS has been provided through two missions, participation in one panel at COFO, and two trainings of 20 country experts. A web portal has been designed in consultation with Paraguay and built by FAO. It was released at the eighth Policy Board Meeting and is now operational. Training of three experts from Paraguay on web dissemination platform took place in Rome (July-August 2012), resulting in enhanced capacity (one of the components of the NFMS). Specific capacity building and establishment of TerraAmazon system in the GIS laboratories of the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) and the Ministry of Environment (SEAM) (October 2012) allowed for the system to be in place and operational to produce their first official forest map. A dissemination meeting on "El monitoreo forestal para REDD+ en Paraguay" was held at the COFO 2012, with the participation of the UN-REDD Paraguay focal point and Paraguay National Forest Inventory (NFI) coordinator, who shared their national experience of the NFMS web dissemination platform with other countries.

Peru

Outcomes 3, 4 and 5

Support to strengthen capacities of indigenous peoples to enable their informed participation in the design and implementation of REDD+

Approved amount: US\$145,000

Achievements: Recruitment of consultants to undertake work on benefit distribution systems, safeguards and multiple benefits has been completed, and an initial work plan for anti-corruption has been developed by the consultant hired for this task. With regard to stakeholder engagement, awareness and knowledge of REDD+ was developed for 150 indigenous peoples' leaders from 50 different organizations in three different sub-national "regions." Capacity was raised with regard to the potential benefits, responsibilities, risks and opportunities associated with participation in REDD+ and participants were informed on rights and processes related to consultation and consent in the context of national and international legal frameworks.

These sub-national “regional” workshops were held in: i) Satipo, Junín (14-15 November), attended by 70 leaders of 20 regional organizations; ii) Santa Maria de Nieva, Amazonas (30 November-1 December), attended by 55 leaders of 16 regional organizations; and iii) Iquitos, Loreto (19-20 December), attended by 40 leaders of 20 regional organizations.

The Philippines

Outcomes 2 and 3

Support to develop i) a capacity-building programme for the provision of information on safeguards at the local level; and ii) REDD+ readiness – developing options for benefit distribution and addressing corruption risks.

Approved amount: US\$131,000

Achievements: The Ateneo School of Government, guided by the Forest Management Bureau, has been contracted to undertake a “Corruption Risk Assessment in REDD+ Implementation in the Philippines” (see [concept note](#)) and to develop a capacity building programme on safeguards for the local level. A stock-taking analysis, a national workshop (with co-financing by GIZ) and sub-national consultations with government, civil society and indigenous stakeholders have allowed for 1) the identification of corruption risks potentially affecting and arising from REDD+ in the context of the Philippines National REDD+ Strategy; 2) prioritization of these risks; and 3) development of initial list of proposed interventions (download the [first report](#)). Local capacity to participate in the national safeguards process was increased through the capacity building programme. Two pilot trainings were delivered in conjunction with consultations for the development of the national safeguards guidelines (Palawan and Southern Leyte, November 2012) with follow up clinics planned for early 2013.

Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island

Outcome 1

Support to develop proposal for regional support structure for forest monitoring and measurement for the Pacific.

Approved amount: US\$100,000

Achievements: A proposal for technical support to the Pacific region has been developed through three missions. Participated in the regional workshop organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), JICA, EU and GIZ on forest carbon assessment and monitoring in Pacific Island Countries to present the preliminary proposal in June 2012. From July to December 2012, the UN-REDD Programme worked closely with the SPC, including during a meeting in Bangkok with GIZ and Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA), to formulate the proposal (which was subsequently finalized in January 2013). This activity was supported by a mission to Fiji in June 2012 and by a remote sensing forestry officer’s support mission to Fiji in August 2012 to assess the technical needs of the Pacific Islands Applied GeoScience Commission (SOPAC).

Sri Lanka

Outcome 1

Support for REDD+ preparation proposal and development of MRV action plan.

Approved amount: US\$13,900

Achievements: Technical support has been provided for the R-PP, finalised in November 2012; for national consultation for the validation of the R-PP; and development of the MRV action plan through two support missions (January and November 2012).

Suriname

Outcome 2

Support to strengthen frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures.

Approved amount: US\$100,000

Achievements: Support has been provided to strengthen the Climate Compatible Development Agency’s (CCDA) role in leading Suriname’s REDD+ readiness process. The CCDA’s implementation of a project funded by the Guyana Shield Facility, designed to support Suriname’s readiness process, was facilitated. Support to CCDA enhanced the agency’s capacity in preparing and submitting national R-PP.

Viet Nam

Outcome 2

Support to enter initial phase of Participatory Governance Assessment.

Approved amount: US\$116,000

Achievements: A kick-off workshop was held in April 2012 to provide an introduction to national stakeholders regarding the PGA approach as well as its relevance in the broader national context. An Institutional and Context Analysis of PGA for REDD+ was initiated to examine formal and informal rules, regulations, incentives and constraints that will have an impact on the achievement of the PGA in the context of REDD+ in Viet Nam. Further work on the PGA in Viet Nam will continue in 2013.

3.3 Secretariat

Secretariat support during the reporting period accounted for US\$3 million or approximately 15 percent of the total SNA expenditures. In 2012, the Secretariat focused on enhancement of inter-agency coordination and ensuring the UN-REDD quality assurance throughout all delivery modalities. The internal review of the UN-REDD Programme was finalized and a management response outlining actions to address the findings of the internal review along with other lessons learned following the initial years of implementation was coordinated. Internal retreats of the Secretariat, the Management Group²⁶, the Strategy Group²⁷ and of the UN-REDD Programme staff provided basis for a review of the ToR for the Strategy Group, the Management Group and the Secretariat with clarification on the different roles. The retreats also allowed for a better integration of the agency teams and more streamlined delivery at all levels.

The Secretariat adopted several measures to enhance the inter-agency coordination, to strengthen the collaboration with other initiatives and to ensure the quality assurance to the UN-REDD Programme, such as:

- Facilitation by the Secretariat of the inter-agency working groups for coordination of National Programmes, SNA and targeted support.
- Development of internal guidelines for targeted support requests, including a tracking table for registering and following up on progress of requests approved;
- Thematic working groups in place for coordinating approaches to, and delivery on cross-cutting themes or areas deemed strategic, such as Safeguards, Monitoring and Reporting and Knowledge Management²⁸.
- Coordination of the joint FCPF-UN-REDD Country Needs Assessment (CNA) and of the joint response to the assessment findings, including the review of the SNA work plan and budget for 2013 and 2014.

²⁶ Formerly the Coordination Group.

²⁷ Formerly the Strategic Directions Group.

²⁸ Other inter-agency coordination groups, for example on communications and events, have been on-going for a while.

- Support to national programming efforts and to the process of approval of two new National Programmes (the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka), as well as coordination of review of the National Programme of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- Coordination of the process that led to the approval of the Tier 2 ToR and endorsement by the UN-REDD Policy Board of the first two Tier 2 arrangements (Viet Nam and DRC).
- Coordination of a resource mobilization strategy which resulted in two new donors to the UN-REDD Programme (EC and Luxembourg).
- Enhanced RBM approach across the Programme through application of the National Programme monitoring and evaluation framework with related reports and a draft Monitoring Framework in place for the SNA work plan and budget 2013-2014.
- Revised UN-REDD Programme website and coordination of several Policy Briefs and Success Stories.

4. Financial Information

The SNA approved budget for the period 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 was US\$25,626,546, which compared to the final expenditures of US\$18,768,166 represents a delivery rate of 73 percent as shown in Table 3. The Table provides financial information at output and outcome levels which are based on the approved budget and cumulative final expenditures provided for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2012.

The expenditures rates in Table 3 reflect the carry-over of funds from 2012 to 2013 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 2013²⁹. 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 was included in the submission form of the budget review 2013-2014. The amount 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 (1) US\$430,667 for payments of individual consultancy contracts that would take place only in 2013; (2) US\$319,363 representing targeted support funds transferred to UNDP Country

²⁹ See 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 Republic of the Congo, 26-27 October 2012.

Offices but not yet fully disbursed; and (3) 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 for taking 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.

Table 3. Financial Information at output and outcome levels, 1 November to 31 December 2012. (US Dollars)

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems						
Output 1.1: Information and monitoring needs for REDD+	FAO	284,879		180,070	180,070	
Output 1.2: Tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring	FAO	1,510,000		1,353,720	1,353,720	
	UNEP	135,000	20,025	102,282	122,307	
Output 1.3: Technical support to country-level implementation and capacity development	FAO	4,195,000	40,660	3,768,408	3,809,068	
	UNDP	295,000		290,759	290,759	
Sub-total Outcome 1		6,419,879	60,685	5,695,239	5,755,925	90%
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation						
Output 2.1: Nationally-owned, credible and inclusive	FAO	300,000	880	197,110	197,990	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
systems for collecting governance data and assessments	UNDP	1,143,063	-	802,655	802,655	
Output 2.2: Strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures	FAO	285,000		179,204	179,204	
	UNDP	443,773	-	80,221	80,221	
Output 2.3: Strengthened systems for addressing and respecting safeguards	UNDP	513,063		604,335	604,335	
Output 2.4: Building capacity for effective forest management	FAO	250,000		162,982	162,982	
Output 2.5: Land tenure for REDD+	FAO	200,000		197,090	197,090	
Sub-total Outcome 2		3,134,899	880	2,223,598	2,224,478	71%
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened						
Output 3.1: Trusted national fiduciary systems for performance-based payments	UNDP	366,472	-	27,772	27,772	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
Output 3.2: Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit distribution systems	FAO	200,000		80,168	80,168	
	UNDP	253,047	-	34,055	34,055	
Output 3.3: Corruption risks in REDD+	UNDP	871,972	-	593,838	593,838	
Output 3.4: REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction	UNDP	247,305	-		-	
Output 3.5: Women,s participation in national REDD+ systems	UNDP	257,305	-	50,885	50,885	
Sub-total Outcome 3		2,196,101	0	786,718	786,718	36%
Outcome 4: IP, local communities, CSOs and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation						
Output 4.1: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities.	UNDP	262,967		128,041	128,041	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation	UNDP	342,967	-	390,272	390,272	
Output 4.3: Support for the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries	UNDP	534,230	-	69,958	69,958	
Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes	UNDP	424,230	-	300,715	300,715	
Output 4.5: Broader multi-stakeholder processes on key aspects of REDD+ readiness to build consensus and transform economic systems are supported	UNEP	270,000	77,168	111,729	188,897	
Sub-total outcome 4		1,834,394	77,168	1,000,714	1,077,882	59%
Outcome 5: Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions						
Output 5.1: Environmental and Social Principles, criteria and approaches to safeguard the multiple benefits of	UNDP	453,455		279,763	279,763	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
forests under REDD+ developed	UNEP	210,000	33,962	123,190	157,152	
Output 5.2: Approaches to developing information systems on the ecosystem-based multiple benefits of forests under REDD+	FAO	480,000		337,287	337,287	
	UNDP	898,529	-	445,308	445,308	
	UNEP	380,000	45,071	236,712	281,783	
Output 5.3: Tools, methods and guidance to encourage the capture of multiple benefits	UNEP	650,000	809	503,890	504,699	
Output 5.4: Capacity strengthening, technical support and convening on ensuring and safeguarding multiple benefits	UNEP	1,110,000	209	839,514	839,723	
Sub-total outcome 5		4,181,984	80,051	2,765,664	2,845,715	68%
Outcome 6: REDD+ strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to green economies						
Output 6.1: Making the case for the catalytic role of REDD+ in a green economy transformation	UNEP	517,499	67,273	229,519	296,792	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
Output 6.2: Technical advice in support of investment options for REDD+	UNEP	846,498	100,773	504,642	605,415	
Output 6.3: UN-REDD Programme support is integrated into national development planning and other relevant processes	UNDP	100,000	-	26,450	26,450	
Output 6.4: Technical support and targeted training to support REDD+ as a catalyst of the green economy	UNEP	1,052,330	111,077	701,846	812,923	
Sub-total outcome 6		2,516,327	279,123	1,462,457	1,741,580	69%
Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels						
Output 7.1: Current KM systems will be improved and new KM systems will be developed	FAO	221,250		219,481	219,481	
	UNDP	50,000		9,990	9,990	
	UNEP	25,000	8,671	9,196	17,867	
Output 7.2: New knowledge-sharing products and exchanges will be facilitated, developed and coordinated at various operational levels	FAO	110,625		106,684	106,684	
	UNDP	120,000	-	40,416	40,416	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
	UNEP	50,000	17,342	27,247	44,589	
Output 7.3: Knowledge sharing products will be communicated to wider audiences when appropriate, to facilitate REDD+ learning and position the Programme as a valuable resource in the REDD+ space	FAO	110,625		107,182	107,182	
	UNEP	317,264	26,129	225,494	251,623	
Sub-total outcome 7		1,004,764	52,142	745,690	797,832	79%
Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies						
Output 8.1: Overall coordination and strategic planning provided for improved interagency and partner collaboration	All	574,016	73,218	491,012	564,230	
Output 8.2: National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	All	496,798	21,402	358,227	379,629	
Output 8.3: Global Programme coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	All	451,798	7,497	348,141	355,638	

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Budget	Cummulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012			
			Commitments A	Disbursement B	Total Expenditures (A+B) C	% Delivery (total expenditure/Budget)
Output 8.4: Policy Board has procedures and competencies to effectively make decisions	All	840,439	61,177	677,983	739,160	
Output 8.5: The UN-REDD Programme is monitored and evaluated and additional resources mobilized towards meeting the five-year funding target	All	298,644	6,590	266,835	273,425	
Sub-total outcome 8		2,661,695	169,884	2,142,198	2,312,082	87%
Sub-total per agency for Secretariat	FAO	527,661	-	546,084	546,084	
	UNDP	739,963	-	641,801	641,801	
	UNEP	1,394,071	169,884	954,312	1,124,196	
Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):	FAO	8,675,040	41,540	7,435,470	7,477,010	86%
	UNDP	8,317,341	0	4,817,235	4,817,235	58%
	UNEP	6,957,662	678,393	4,569,573	5,247,966	75%
Indirect Support Cost (7%)*		1,676,503	50,395	1,175,559	1,225,954	
Grand Total		25,626,546	770,329	17,997,837	18,768,166	73%

Table 4. Expenditure of each category of support and the proportion of the total expenditure, 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2012³⁰.

Category of support	Expenditures (US\$)	Category expenditure/ total expenditure (%)
International Support Functions	5,855,785	31
Country Specific Support	10,169,484	54
Secretariat	2,742,897	15

5. Challenges and contingency measures

The year of 2012 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 and key results in 2012 as well as faced challenges of implementation. 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 eight Policy Board meeting, in March 2012 in Asuncion, Paraguay, brought up new challenges related to the need to adequately respond to the targeted support requests. The delivery of SNA has been increasingly oriented to close collaboration with countries for the development of methodologies, tools and approaches, as well as to the provision of support to national REDD+ efforts through backstopping to National Programmes and targeted support requests. Working closely with countries posed opportunities and challenges especially related to capacity. Whilst an enabling environment for generation and advance of knowledge in REDD+ implementation was created, it took time to build internal capacity to engage with an increased number of partner countries and to build capacity at country level. The Participating UN Organizations have been pursuing engagement with national governments and other counterparts in order to ensure that technical capacity is built at the country level providing for the resiliency of the systems and methodologies developed within the UN-REDD Programme. Agreements to share data and information, and partnerships with national research

³⁰ Including indirect support costs.

agencies and universities to improve standards, credibility and ability of country teams have been made as means to ensure appropriate capacity. It should be noted, however, that there remain challenges in operationalizing the systems and processes implemented at the national level, in many cases due to lack of resources needed to sustain them in the medium- to long-term.

Coordination of multi-stakeholder processes such as the PGA (output 2.1) has also been a challenge in some countries due to the varying degrees of capacity and availability to follow up and coordinate these processes as well as an underestimation of time required for appropriate coordination. Hiring dedicated and full-time staff, such as for the PGA process in Indonesia, has proved to be an effective contingency measure as it enabled the delivery of tangible, robust and timely results.

As progress in implementation of REDD+ is made and new areas are now explored within the SNA-Global Programme Framework, the need for quick knowledge building and learning lessons became a challenge for some SNA outcomes. The implementation of certain outputs such as the ones focused on land and forest tenure rights (output 2.7), gender (output 3.5) and private sector engagement in REDD+ (output 4.5) demanded robust efforts by the participating agencies on analyzing country needs and enhanced inter-agency collaboration and knowledge exchange. The same challenge was faced by the outputs that are focused on implementation of national systems, such as NFMS, MRV and safeguards (outputs 1.3, 2.3 and 5.1.), which demand strong interagency collaboration and require enhanced knowledge exchange amongst countries. More generally, fostering and harnessing knowledge generated through the UN-REDD Programmes activities more systematically, so that all stakeholders benefit from lessons learned and best practices in a timely manner, is a continuous challenge, which will be addressed through a comprehensive Knowledge Management strategy in 2013.

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 also 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 that year, which led to delays in hiring personnel and in 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 of 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 seventh Policy Board Meeting, in October 2011 in Berlin, Germany.

In sum, in 2012 the implementation of the SNA reached various important results while at the same time facing constraints of adjusting the SNA-Global Programme to a new business model that is more comprehensive in terms of REDD+ areas, objectives and number of countries supported, more flexible and more responsive to country needs. Securing budget for its implementation, building capacity, engaging countries, managing knowledge and enhancing coordination were priorities that took some time to be adequately handled and eventually delayed the pace of implementation. The work plan and budget review for years 2 and 3 (2013-2014) of the SNA, approved at the ninth Policy Board Meeting, captured the lessons learned and will provide for enhanced implementation in the forthcoming years.