

Global Programme 2011 Annual Report

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



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I. PURPOSE

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to REDD+ implementation across the globe both at national and international levels. The UN-REDD Global Programme focus in supporting countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices. The Global Programme also provides the infrastructure for the UN-REDD Programme knowledge management and exchange of experiences as well as promotion of South-South cooperation.

The “**Global Programme 2009-2011**” delivery is organised according to outcomes defined in alignment with REDD+ readiness components and international agenda. Each outcome seeks to address aspects relevant to countries preparation to get ready for REDD+. The 2011 Annual Report marks the closure of the first Global Programme.

The seven outcomes of the “Global Programme 2009 - 2011” were:

1. Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring;
2. Increased engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders;
3. Improved analytical and technical framework for realization of multiple benefits;
4. Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication (including the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat);
5. Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance;
6. Development of equitable benefit sharing systems;
7. Support to low-carbon sector transformation.

It is important to highlight that the continued delivery of the main objectives of the Global Programme 2009-2011 was ensured by the adoption, in August 2011, of the document “**Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015**” and its associated budget by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. Funds for year one were transferred to the participating UN Agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011, following the Policy Board’s approval of the first year’s budget. The Global Programme Framework Document 2011-2015 stems from the UN-REDD Programme Strategy and from the lessons learned from the implementation of the Global Programme 2009-2011.

The eight outcomes of the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme” (2011-2015) are:

1. REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems;
2. Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation;
3. National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened;

4. Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation;
5. Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and action;
6. REDD+ Strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to green economy;
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.

II. RESOURCES

In 2011, the UN-REDD Global Programme continued to develop common approaches, analyses, methodologies, guidelines, tools, data and best practices, as well as to share knowledge and experience on REDD+ efforts. The total funds approved for the “Global Programme 2009 – 2011” were US\$24.6 million. Expenditures as of 31 December were US\$24,052,874.

Table 2-1: “Global Programme 2009 – 2011” (US\$)

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated as of 31 December2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December2011	Total Expenditure up to 31 December2011
FAO	7,979,685	7,979,685	7'962'539
UNDP	7,209,936	7,209,936	7'209'935
UNEP	9,394,007	9,394,007	9'175'804
TOTAL	24,583,628	24,583,628	24'348'278

Allocations for the “Support to National REDD+ Actions Global Programme” approved October 2011 were S\$24,185,981. The budget was endorsed for 12 months, starting 1 November 2011 when the transfer was made.

Table 2-2: “Support to National REDD+ Actions Global Programme”. Budget endorsed for 12 months, 1 November 2011 – 31 October 2012. (US\$)

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated as of 31 December2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December2011	Total Expenditures up to 31 December2011
FAO	9,036,867	9,036,867	-
UNDP	8,474,033	8,474,033	-
UNEP	6,675,081	6,675,081	-
TOTAL	24,185,981	24,185,981	-

In addition, the participating UN Agencies have provided co-financing since inception up to date in cash and kind up to the tune of US\$13,742,183 to support Global Programme activities (Annex 1).

III. RESULTS

To achieve the results to-date, the UN-REDD Programme has relied on the technical expertise from the three participating UN Agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) and collaborated with a wide number of partners including country experts, other UN agencies and the World Bank and many non-governmental organisation and experts from around the world. The structure of this section follows the seven outcomes of the “Global Programme 2009-2011” and their corresponding main achievements.

Outcome 1: Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	4'222'620	4'222'620	4'250'224
UNDP	99'000	99'000	104'671
UNEP	1'022'167	1'022'167	941'357
Total	5'343'787	5'343'787	5'296'252

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and monitoring of the REDD+ activities are one of the pillars of effective REDD+ strategies. Countries implementing REDD+ are requested by the Cancun Agreements to develop a robust national forest monitoring system to fulfil the monitoring and the MRV requirement under the UNFCCC. A system to inform on how safeguards are being addressed and respected is also requested as part of the requirements. The UN-REDD Programme through its Global Programme has been providing countries with approaches, methodologies and tools for building sound MRV and information systems.

Support provided to National Programme development.

UN-REDD Programme countries Action Plans on Information, Monitoring and MRV have been formulated and endorsed by the governments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in Papua New Guinea. Another three countries discussed and started the formulation of their Action Plans. Thirteen countries with National Programmes in implementation were supported with regular technical support on monitoring and MRV. In addition, a number of other UN-REDD partner countries received target support on specific monitoring and MRV issues. Indirectly, this support also benefited countries from the Congo Basin, Pacific and Central American regions not associated with UN-REDD. Specific capacity building and knowledge transfer activities have been undertaken on the “national forest monitoring system” and on the “system to provide information on the REDD+ safeguards” with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. These activities are carried out with the support of INPE (Brazilian Space Research Institute). DRC and Papua New Guinea have developed a beta version of the web-based information system and started the assessment of the historical changes in forest area. Activities on the assessment of country specific algometric equations to assess forest carbon stocks have been initiated in Viet Nam. In all the associated countries, that have National Programmes in implementation, with the exception of Bolivia, training activities on remote sensing (RS), national forest inventories (NFI) and MRV have been realized. Specific support for the formulation of National Programmes and R-PPs has been provided to four countries.

The FAO-UN-REDD Programme “Start-up Phase” project with Brazil's National Institute for Spatial Research (INPE), which is responsible for real time deforestation monitoring in Brazil, has a phased approach. The first two phases have started in 2011: Phase I, feasibility study (or development planning and preparation), and Phase II, development. DRC and PNG have been the first two countries to launch the start-up phase, guided by the DRC and PNG governments, FAO and INPE will be responsible for the

system development and operational implementation at a national level, ensuring adjustments to national circumstances. National government counterparts will receive training and guidance on the information system being developed by FAO and INPE so that capacity is systematically strengthened in the countries.

The Global Programme 2011-2015 is funding the development of a software platform to support national forest monitoring systems through the support of INPE (Brazilian Space Research Institute). The platform includes also software to visualize and share data/information through web. In collaboration with other FAO programmes, software to manage and analyze forest field data are under development. As test cases, the use of this software is already undergoing in Tanzania, Zambia, Viet Nam and is planned in Indonesia. The UN-REDD associated countries will benefit from the software platform to implement their specific monitoring and MRV activities.

Systematic review of existing evidence-based methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes in progress.

A systematic review of existing evidence-based methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes is in progress. The review aims to attribute a scientific basis to the guidance provided to countries which aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will summarize the scientific underpinning of the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist today. A first review of the scientific literature was conducted in the first half of 2011, in order to improve scientific input to the development of guidance on MRV and monitoring, as well as to increase awareness within the scientific community on the importance of carbon monitoring. Peer-reviewed papers, reports and books that appear to be comparative studies of different methods were identified after assessing titles and abstracts. In the second half of 2011, the team convened in Rome for a two-day meeting to define the structure of the final review and the statistical approaches to meta-analysis of the set of papers that passed quality assessment criteria in order to draw conclusions on the effectiveness of different carbon measurement methods. A statistician has been helping subject experts with this synthesis stage. A draft systematic review will be subject to public comments and peer review. The information will be published in a policy-oriented paper based on the findings of the review in a high-impact scientific journal. The exchange of information between the scientific communities increased the synergies and knowledge of REDD+ among the participants.

Remote sensing package offered to countries.

Several aspects of coordination and implementation were discussed at a joint meeting with the Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT) in February 2011. Among the most relevant issues agreed on in the meeting were the research and development (R&D) requirements to support implementation of the Global Forest Observations Initiative, and the R&D and data needs by the National Demonstrator Countries as they develop their MRV systems. A plan of action among GEO FCT and FAO - including FAO's work on MRV&M under the UN-REDD Programme, FRA and National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (NFMA) - was also agreed. The remote sensing package offered to countries by the UN-REDD Programme is compatible with UNFCCC agreements and includes available and easy to use technologies for REDD+ countries. The contents of the package are compatible with other advice on MRV given by the UN-REDD Programme to countries.

FAO, its member countries and the European Commission Joint Research Centre and other partners have been undertaking a global remote sensing survey of forests since 2008 and the final assessment has been released by the end of 2011 with disaggregated data at regional level that could be downloaded through the web. This survey improved the knowledge on forest land use change dynamics over time, including deforestation, afforestation and natural expansion of forests. New estimates of the area in forest land-use and change rates have been calculated at globally and regionally for 1990, 2000

and to 2005. By intensifying the systematic sampling design, the FRA methodology is now readily available and can be well applied for some REDD+ purposes and some countries are already using this. UN-REDD Programme has collaborated closely with the Global FRA process throughout the survey process, including promoting its application in the REDD+ context.

International capacity and partnerships strengthened.

The UN-REDD Programme supported the CD-REDD process¹ by organizing a training workshop on how to establish the National System for the GHG Inventory with the participation of 36 REDD+ countries. The workshop contributed to the international capacity building efforts and partnerships outcome by informing experts from participating REDD+ countries on technical requirements and institutional actions needed to establish the national GHG inventory. Experts from partner agencies participated in the workshop, including: the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN), US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI). As a result of the training workshop and the follow-up with the REDD+ countries involved, a comprehensive document has been developed aiming at supporting REDD+ countries in the set up of their national systems for GHG inventories. In addition, a pilot course and a regional course on REDD+ MRV, NFI and Monitoring, were held in Rome, Italy and in Morogoro, Tanzania 11-15 July 2011. The two courses were designed to generate capacity within governments to develop MRV systems and capacity in universities and training institutions locally to promote MRV science and techniques amongst country professionals.

Outcome 2: Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	-	-	-
UNDP	1'213'834	1'213'834	1'213'834
UNEP	985'050	985'050	933'968
Total	2'198'884	2'198'884	2'147'802

The UN-REDD Programme has been instrumental in promoting the engagement of REDD+ multiple stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda both globally and at the national level. Through the Global Programme, support to effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependant communities and civil society was provided. Alongside, the Global Programme promoted capacity building, raise of awareness and engagement of other stakeholders including governments, legislative bodies, non Annex I REDD+ negotiators, and the private sector. The activities that contribute to this outcome have assisted in: Strengthening stakeholder engagement practices in the UN-REDD Programme's activities; informing and engaging Indigenous Peoples, other forest dependant community and civil society stakeholders in key REDD+ processes; and supporting more effective engagement of stakeholders in UN-REDD National Programmes and REDD+ global processes.

Draft UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed consent (FPIC) released for consultations.

Building on the experience and recommendations received at the FPIC workshops held for the Asia-Pacific region in June 2010 and the Latin American and Caribbean region in October 2010, the UN-REDD

¹ The CD-REDD refers to the capacity development initiative by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) carried out in collaboration with/supported by GIZ, BMU (German Ministry of Environment), FCPF, GEF, INPE (Brazilian Space Research Agency), the Indian Forest Service, GOFC-GOLD (Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics) and FAO.

Programme hosted the third regional consultation on FPIC and recourse mechanisms for the Africa Region in Arusha, Tanzania in January 2011. The key output of the workshop was a consolidated draft of the FPIC Guidelines with inputs from all three regional consultations. The office of the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Rights also provided detailed comments which have been included in this draft. The draft was presented to the 10th Session of the UNPFII at a dedicated side event. The draft was reviewed by UN-REDD Programme staff at the global and regional levels and by UNDP's legal advisors, before it was released for a month long public review process in August 2011. The updated draft Guidelines were presented for initial sensitization and discussion at a number of regional fora, including the FPIC for REDD+ Training of the Trainers for indigenous peoples, Hanoi, Viet Nam 26-29 October 2011. Subsequently, the revised draft of the FPIC Guidelines was released for a global comment period on December 1, 2011, for a period of 7 weeks. The draft was widely disseminated among partners, networks, newsletters, and blogs, reaching thousands of readers. The process has contributed to the development of operational guidance for partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme and will support the more effective implementation of Programme actions according to UN-REDD Programme principles and standards. Also, stakeholders were consulted and empowered to contribute to and to shape principles, standards and guidelines for the UN-REDD Programme, leading to an increased awareness of REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme and the application of human rights standards to REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme FPIC Guidelines will be presented to the UN-REDD eighth Policy Board meeting in March 2012 for approval.

Terms of reference for a small grant system to support Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organisations Policy Board members to reach out to and report back to constituents on the activities of the UN-REDD Programme and Policy Board decisions was developed and established.

Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members were supported to contribute to international meetings, missions and negotiations, including participation at COP17 in Durban. At the country level, Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations Policy Board members were supported to outreach activities on REDD+ and FPIC with Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The support to Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Policy Board members has strengthened their capacity to represent their constituencies during participation in UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings and to engage and influence international REDD+ processes.

UN-REDD and FCPFC joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness were submitted to external review and released for public review.

The UN-REDD and FCPF joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness were submitted to the Independent Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change in March 2011 for external review. The resulting comments were incorporated and an updated draft of the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement were presented to the 10th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) at a dedicated side event and was released for a month-long public comment period which was advertised widely on the internet and via established REDD+ networks. Comments received in the public comment period on the joint Guidelines (which ended on 1 July 2011) were reviewed in coordination with FCPF and incorporated into the joint Guidelines. The final guidelines will be released in the first quarter of 2012. This activity contributed to the development of operational guidance for partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme and will support the more effective implementation of Programme actions according to UN-REDD Programme principles and standards.

Capacity building of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations in REDD+ issues was provided.

Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations stakeholders in REDD+ were supported to participate in workshops and other REDD+ events. The events were selected based on their contribution to: i) the

development of capacity of these stakeholders to engage in REDD+ related issues in their countries; ii) build capacity in anti-corruption in REDD+, as well as, to strengthen access to anti-corruption networks in their regions; and iii) provide opportunities for regional exchange of experience for exchange with government representatives and UN agency staff. Examples are the support of four Indigenous leaders from UN-REDD partner countries in the Amazon Region to participate at the “First Regional Amazon Summit: Ancestral knowledge, Peoples and Full Life in Harmony with the Forest”, organized by COICA, Manaus, Brazil, 15-18 August, 2011. Support was also provided for the attendance of five Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations representatives from the Asia-Pacific region to the Awareness Raising Workshop on Anti-Corruption for REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific.

Effective participation of stakeholders at the seventh UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting was provided.

The Programme provided funds and logistical support for indigenous peoples and civil society representatives to the UN-REDD Policy Board to hold a full day meeting prior to the eighth Policy Board meeting held in Berlin, Germany 13-14 October 2011. This closed meeting allowed them to discuss and form shared positions on issues to be discussed during the Policy Board meeting and decide on how they would be represented at the session. Supporting representatives to the Policy Board ensures that they are well prepared to participate in the governance of the Programme and contribute their views and those of their constituencies.

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

As part of the UN-REDD Programme’s work to keep non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD, UNEP is conducting a comprehensive assessment of current key REDD+ capacity service providers in the Asia-Pacific region, with an initial focus on four countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, in collaboration with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC). The assessment is due by 28 February 2012. A study in collaboration with the African Network for Agriculture, Agro-forestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE) to assess REDD+ capacity building service providers and level of coordination among various capacity building institutions and stakeholders in four countries, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania has been undertaken. These studies help to better understand the needs of stakeholders, especially Annex-I negotiators and decision-makers and helps to identify gaps and future capacity building needs for REDD+. The country reports and regional synthesis documents will be available in April 2012. In addition, in Mexico, a workshop was held to engage officials and technical staff from the federal government, the Departments of Environment of the Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo states, researchers from universities and research centers with demonstrated experience in forest issues, and NGOs in a dialogue on issues relevant to the design and implementation of the REDD+ mechanism in the Yucatan peninsula. The workshop increased capacity and dialogue on the REDD+ process in Mexico and resulted in a proposal to provide technical support at the sub-national level to Mexico.

DRC High Level Event

A high level dialogue process on forests and REDD+ issues in the DRC was launched at the end of 2011 and in the run up to the finalization of the national REDD+ strategy and the launch of the REDD+ investment phase. A framework is created to meet the objective of an investment round table by June 2012. The high level Forum on forests and climate change took place in Kinshasa on October 10th and enabled the establishment of a strengthened partnership between DRC and its main financial partners on forests and REDD+ towards a green development path, in the context of a wider initiative for REDD+ in the Congo Basin announced in Durban. An unprecedented number of Ministers, as well as the Presidency, made clear public support in favour of such a development path, seizing the opportunities

offered by REDD+ in particular. The keynote address of the Forum was delivered by the UNEP Executive Director, Achim Steiner. Participants also included representatives of the private sector. In addition, a video was produced with highlights for a wide release at future international events. This event engaged a diverse group of stakeholders and increased the momentum and support for REDD+ and the Green Economy especially at high political levels. It also demonstrated the cross-cutting collaboration that is necessary to undertake this work and demonstrated that there is interest from other Ministries and the private sector.

Technical support to National Programmes provided.

On stakeholder engagement, the UN-REDD Programme provided technical support to a number of National Programmes in 2011, including: (i) direct technical support to the UNDP Guyana Country Office on the development of the Guyana REDD Investment Fund (GRIF) project to ensure that the project adheres to the principles, standards and guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme; (ii) support to the development of a consultation plan for Viet Nam in January 2011; (iii) technical input into PNG's National Programme Document in February 2011 and their FPIC Guidelines in December 2011; and (iv) coordinated the UN-REDD regional and national input to an external consultation on FPIC in DRC, being organized for May 2012. The Global Programme has supported in-country stakeholder engagement processes and the implementation of UN-REDD Programme principles, standards and guidelines on stakeholder engagement in UN-REDD Programme countries.

Indigenous Peoples representative groups informed through participation in key international gatherings.

Furthermore, the UN-REDD Programme has kept Indigenous Peoples representative groups informed through participation in key international gatherings, also allowing the UN-REDD Programme to inform a range of other relevant stakeholders on current developments. Examples of this are: (i) The side event during UNPFII on the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement; (ii) the Awareness Raising Workshop on Anti-Corruption for REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific, organized jointly by the UN-REDD Programme and the UNDP Democratic Governance Group (DGG) in Bangkok, Thailand 20-21 October 2011, and (iii) the Interagency Support Group Annual Meeting (ISGA), UNPFA, 21-23 November 2011. Participation in these meetings ensure that the Programme can inform stakeholders of its progress and direction, and gather the views of stakeholders and align its work with needs and demands on the ground.

Outcome 3: Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD+ decision-makers

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	92'523	92'523	92'523
UNDP	252'700	252'700	268'647
UNEP	1'416'573	1'416'573	1'440'572
Total	1'761'796	1'761'796	1'801'742

The UN-REDD Programme is working with partners and REDD+ countries to develop tools and guidance to enhance the multiple benefits of, and reduce risks from REDD+. Our approach builds on the guidance and safeguards provided by Appendix I of the UNFCCC's Cancun Agreements (FCCC/CP.2010/7/Add.1), covering issues from transparent and effective forest governance to conservation of natural forests and biodiversity.

Third draft of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and first draft of the accompanying SEPC Benefits and Risks Tool Criteria (BeRT) released for public consultations.

Building on the progress initiated in 2010 and the response from the presentation made to the Policy Board in November 2010, significant progress has been made on the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) in 2011. First, draft environmental principles and criteria were developed by UNEP, and in close collaboration with UNDP, the SEPC were integrated into a single framework. This 'version 1' was presented to the Policy Board in March 2011 and additional comments were solicited. A 'version 2', was released for review in July 2011, and distributed to the Policy Board, the Independent Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change, and a targeted group of expert reviewers. Following this review, a 'version 3' was released for public consultation from 14 October 2011 to 20 January 2012. Comments were sought on the latest version at a Danida seminar in Copenhagen, a CBD safeguards workshop in Cape Town, both in September 2011, and at various side events at UNFCCC COP in December. The SEPC accompanying Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) is being developed to assist national REDD+ teams in developing national programmes that are consistent with the SEPC. The tool provides sets of questions under each Criterion to assist and guide the understanding of the issues addressed by the SEPC in order to minimize the risks and enhance the multiple benefits from UN-REDD Programme readiness support. Substantial work on BeRT was undertaken from October to November 2011. The first version of BeRT was released for public consultation on 7 December 2011, with a comments deadline of 20 January 2012. This consultative process is continuing, informing the ongoing international conversation about the REDD+ safeguards.

ArGIS Multiple Benefits Toolbox launched.

An mapping toolbox² for REDD+ multiple benefits analyses and associated guidance (below) was launched in December 2011. The toolbox is a joint product of work funded by the UN-REDD Programme and by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. This customised toolbox requires ArcGIS 9.3.1 software. It provides both novice and experienced GIS users with a series of raster analysis tools to help identify, map and understand the spatial relationship between ecosystem carbon stocks, other ecosystem services, biodiversity, land-use and pressures on natural resources. The resolution of the analysis is defined by the user. The toolbox is flexible, providing a set of tools that can be used interchangeably whilst using a consistent and efficient methodology that will decrease the time required to undertake such analyses. The use of the toolbox can assist countries in various ways, for example as an input to identifying what spatial distribution of REDD+ activities will help to promote and support the Cancun safeguards on natural forest and biodiversity.

Guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+ developed.

The guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+³ was developed in 2011. This mapping work helps to identify and communicate the nature of multiple benefits available to countries, and may assist with their integration into REDD+ planning. The guidance has been developed in collaboration with multiple partners in national mapping exercises, tested with DRC partners, and following revision will be further tested with Indonesian partners before finalization. The DRC testing was undertaken during a collaborative working session at UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, involving OSFAC (Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale) and DIAF (Direction des Inventaires et Aménagement Forestiers, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme). The draft maps were presented by the DRC government at the CBD regional workshop for

² The online Multiple Benefits Toolkit is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits_GIS_Mapping_Toolbox/tabid/79198/Default.aspx

³ The guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+ is available on:

http://www.un-redd.org/Multiple_Benefits_GIS_Mapping_Toolbox/tabid/79198/Default.aspx

Central Africa on updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, 19-23 June 2011. A draft version of the “Mapping potential ecosystem-based benefits from REDD+ in the DRC” brochure was circulated for comment in November 2011 and adjustments made based on these comments. The final launch date is yet to be determined. Upon request from the Government of Ecuador, UN-REDD Global Programme supported the Spanish translation and publication of a German-funded colour brochure, mapping carbon and potential multiple benefits in the country⁴. These activities have resulted in improved national capacity to account for multiple benefits in planning for REDD+, and technical capacity to undertake further related analysis.

Multiple benefits field studies conducted.

Multiple benefits field studies have been conducted in three countries, namely Cameroon, Republic of Congo and Gabon. New primary data on the quantity, quality and value of multiple ecosystem services of mangroves (including carbon, fisheries sustainability, protection against sea level rise, etc.) was collected and will inform REDD+ related policy making and national strategies design. The multiple benefits field studies will also be conducted in DRC.

Support to CBD regional consultations and capacity building workshops provided.

The UN-REDD Programme supported the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in organizing a series of regional consultations and capacity building workshops, held in Singapore in March 2011; Quito, Ecuador, in July 2011; and Cape Town, South Africa, in September 2011. The results of the workshop series are intended to support both the CBD and UNFCCC discussions on relevant biodiversity safeguards for REDD+, and on the monitoring of biodiversity in the context of the forest-related targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The UN-REDD Programme also had the opportunity to present on the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC), which were reviewed to determine how well they address biodiversity risks. The consultation and capacity building series both increased capacity in the three major regions related to biodiversity safeguards and REDD+ implementation. In addition, the consultations and review strengthened the SEPC and provided an opportunity to reach out to stakeholders such as country representatives, donors, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples representatives, as well as private sector representatives.

Capacity building workshops for national level practitioners and technical assistance to help countries unlock the economic value of multiple benefits convened.

The Programme helped to convene several capacity building workshops for national level practitioners and technical assistance on unlocking the economic value of multiple benefits. A Technical Consultation on Social and Environmental Safeguards for REDD+ was held in Nigeria in August 2011, including a test of the applicability of the draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria. The technical consultation in Nigeria built capacity on multiple benefits issues amongst stakeholders, including the Federal Ministry of Environment and Cross River State Forestry Commission. It also identified potential improvements in the country’s draft National Programme Document, and served as a facilitated consultation on the SEPC. The UN-REDD Global Programme also contributed on ecosystem-based multiple benefits at a workshop in Paraguay, November 2011, as part of the national UN-REDD Programme activities in the country. The mission to Paraguay built capacity on multiple benefits concepts, and brought forward a new discussion on the scope for forest restoration under REDD+. In Indonesia, the Global Programme funded the initial consultations held on multiple benefits work and further work on toolkit development, which is part of the Indonesia National Programme work.

⁴ The brochure is available on the UN-REDD Website:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6148&Itemid=53

Multiple Benefits Series abstracts were translated into Bahasa Indonesia to support further discussions on needs.

Participation and contribution at key international and national conferences and events.

Key international and national conferences and events, with the participation of UN-REDD included a seminar on REDD+ Expectations and experiences, hosted by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 14 September 2011, the CBD Regional Consultations (see above), and several side events at the UNFCCC COP and Forest Day in Durban, in December 2011. This participation has resulted in an increased profile for the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+. Side events and presentations on the draft SEPC in particular have broadened the range of stakeholders inputting to their review. National scale multiple benefits workshops also contribute substantively to national REDD+ planning and strategy development, bringing stakeholders from different sectors and geographical scales together to consider the issues.

Outcome 4: Knowledge management, coordination and communication

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	2'939'242	2'939'242	2'926'027
UNDP	4'436'059	4'436'059	4'574'838
UNEP	4'635'877	4'635'877	4'650'702
Total	12'011'178	12'011'178	12'151'567

As the Programme grows, so does the importance of establishing systematic and well-defined mechanisms of knowledge management, communication, as well as inter-agency collaboration and coordination. The Secretariat facilitated inter-agency coordination between the participating UN Agencies at global and regional levels through convening and chairing regular Operations calls. Further, the Secretariat facilitated channelling of information to the Programme's different levels through coordinating the preparation of reports and providing support to the design, implementation and monitoring of National Programmes and Global Programme activities. The Secretariat also acted as a liaison agent between the UN-REDD Programme and its stakeholders, including participation at high level events and production of communications products.

Two Policy Board meetings successfully organized.

Two Policy Board meetings were successfully organized in Da Lat, Viet Nam 21-22 March 2011, attended by 126 participants, including 16 member countries and organizations, and 16 permanent observer countries and organizations and in Berlin, Germany 13-14 October 2011, attended by 109 participants, including 17 member countries and organizations, and 33 permanent observer countries and organizations.

National Programmes supported.

Independent reviews were organized and two National Programmes (Ecuador and Nigeria) were sent to the Policy Board according to schedule and following standards and procedures. Five regional technical advisors provided technical support and coordinated the submission of two National Programmes (Ecuador and Nigeria), and implementation of 12 National Programmes (Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zambia). In addition, Policy Board recommendations to enhance the review of National Programmes were implemented.

Measures for improved inter-agency coordination implemented.

Inter-agency coordination was promoted through facilitation of meetings at different levels. The Secretariat chaired fortnightly meetings of the UN-REDD Programme Operations Group, allowing information on implementation of the Programme at both national and international levels to flow to the different Programme teams. The Secretariat also chaired and facilitated the Coordination Group meetings, which were held according to the need of senior management decision on different issues. Since November 2011 decisions of the Coordination Group meetings are made available to UN-REDD Programme team leaders and coordinators. Additionally, the Secretariat facilitated two meetings of the UN-REDD Programme Strategic Direction Group in 2011.

Implementation of the UN-REDD Strategy and of decisions taken by the Policy Board achieved.

A key component of the Secretariat's 2011 work plan was supporting the implementation of the UN-REDD Strategy endorsed by the Policy Board in 2010 and following up on Policy Board decisions. The Secretariat facilitated the elaboration of the Global Programme Framework Document, the development of Terms of Reference for Tier 2, prepared a concept note on countries' needs assessment and established the Policy Board working groups on countries' needs assessment and on the roadmap to review the Global Programme budget, as per Policy Board decisions.

Internal Review of the UN-REDD Programme commissioned.

To assess and improve delivery by the UN-REDD Programme, the Secretariat, on behalf of the three participating UN Agencies, commissioned an internal review of the Programme in 2011. Focussing on the management of the programme, the review aims to assess achievements, opportunities and gaps of the UN-REDD Programme since it was launched in September 2008 and produce recommendations for consideration by the three Agencies. The Policy Board will be informed of the review.

"Support to National REDD+ Action – Global Programme Framework 2011-2015" concluded and approved by the Policy Board.

The UN-REDD Secretariat coordinated the contributions of the three participating UN Agencies to the Global Programme Framework Document, which was concluded in May 2011, after comments received at the sixth Policy Board Meeting in Da Lat, Viet Nam in March 2011. The framework document was adopted intersessionally on 9 August 2011 and its associated budget approved for the first year at the seventh Policy Board meeting in Berlin in October 2011. With a view to improve communication between the participating UN Agencies and Policy Board members and observers, the Secretariat facilitated conference calls and coordinated a pre-meeting on the margins of the Policy Board meeting in Berlin.

National Programmes result-based planning, monitoring and reporting framework developed.

For National Programmes, the Secretariat developed a result-based planning, monitoring and reporting framework, which has been important for clarifying roles and responsibilities. Also, a new reporting template was developed for the National Programmes and implemented in the 2011 semi-annual reporting cycle.

Draft National Programmes Handbook concluded and submitted to the participating UN Agencies for review.

Progress on a National Programme Handbook moved along in 2011, and a draft version was concluded. The first version of the Handbook is expected ready for distribution in the first quarter of 2012.

UN-REDD Programme communications activities delivered.

The Secretariat chaired the inter-agency communications group and facilitated the delivery of the UN-REDD Programme communications activities, such as newsletters, publications and side events. In 2011 communications publications and materials released from the Programme included:

- 2010 Year in Review Report (in English, French and Spanish);
- Ten UN-REDD Programme newsletters;
- UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 (in English, French and Spanish);
- UN-REDD Report on Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation (in English, French and Spanish);
- Three joint publications with FCPF;
- UN-REDD Lessons Learned: Asia-Pacific booklet (in English, French and Spanish);
- UN-REDD Policy brief on REDD+ and the Green Economy.

The Programme was also active in knowledge sharing on the international level through the organization of side events at the UNFCCC Talks in Bonn in June 2011; participating in several panels during the high level Oslo REDD Exchange organized by the Government of Norway in June 2011; Oslo Governance Forum in October 2011; as well as two side events during COP17, in Durban, South Africa in November/December 2011.

The UN-REDD Programme website (www.un-redd.org) consistently averaged over 1,000,000 hits per month between January and December 2011. Between July and December 2011, the number of unique visitors to the website (average of 60,000 per month) and page views (average of 120,000 per month) were both up close to 40 per cent compared to the same period in 2010. Also, new web pages were created for Nigeria's National Programme and the seventh Policy Board meeting and several sections of the webpage were redesigned. The Programme also increased its activity on social media tools, such as Twitter and Facebook. The UN-REDD Programme Workspace (www.unredd.net), an online tool for sharing of knowledge, continued to function as a common platform, information channel and document repository for the joint Programme, and now hold more than 800 members. An online survey helped better understand the expectations and needs of the workspace membership, and consequently guided the development of the platform. Through an active membership and a dynamic online sharing of plans, experiences, documents and lessons learned the workspace continued to contribute to the overall momentum on REDD+ and guidance on operational REDD+ readiness issues.

Outcome 5: Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	203'264	203'264	172'851
UNDP	537'040	537'040	478'074
UNEP	144'184	144'184	130'310
Total	884'488	884'488	781'235

Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance is crucial for REDD+ sustainability. Good governance is fundamental for the successful implementation of REDD+ as it relates to the country's capacity to coordinate and promote a collaborative approach among the multiple relevant stakeholders, including the different governmental bodies, while channeling important amounts of funds, building capacities, fighting corruption, as well as promoting and respecting social and environmental safeguards, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

"Draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance" developed by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House, and the "Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance" delivered.

The Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance emerging from the UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process was presented for expert and country representatives' discussion and comments in a meeting in Rome in March 2011. The discussions contributed to a better understanding of the challenges and possibilities involved in the provision of information on REDD+ governance. Key elements of a national information system were identified and practical lessons were drawn from past and current experience in the natural resources sector. The meeting marked the alignment of the UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process with the Stockholm process on forest governance led by FAO and the World Bank. Members of both processes agreed to use a common structure and language to deliver the result of their discussions. Building on this understanding the Expert Meeting on the Governance of Forest and REDD+ was held at in Rome, Italy, 19-20 May 2011. The meeting marked the joint delivery of the two consolidated guides to assist practitioners: the "Draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance" developed by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House, and the "Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance" emerging from the 2010 Stockholm process. The draft guidance provides an overview of issues to consider when establishing a national information system on REDD+ governance safeguards. It offers a wide range of applications by various stakeholders, including for the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) for REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme/Chatham House process, as well as the collaboration with the Stockholm process, contributed to the constitution of a community of practice with a range of expertise on issues related to REDD+ governance.

Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA) for REDD+ launched.

Throughout 2011, Nigeria, Indonesia, Ecuador and Vietnam expressed interest in and entered the initial phase of their Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA) for REDD+, with funding and technical support from the UN-REDD Global Programme and strong leadership and support from UNDP regional and country offices. The PGA pilots are laying the foundations for a participatory process at the country level for information sharing on how REDD+ safeguards are promoted, addressed and respected in a systematic manner, and for transparent and sustainable governance policy reform. Ownership and commitment to the process is secured through country-led processes.

In Indonesia, the initial phase of the PGA for REDD+ was initiated in May, and since then an Expert Panel, Advisory Group and Provincial Working Groups in Central Kalimantan, Riau, Papua, and Central Sulawesi have through consultations and feedback processes prioritized four key governance areas which the PGA will be covering (anti-corruption, Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities capacity to involve and their involvement in REDD+ issues and processes, quality of policies and legislation relevant for REDD+, and capacity at the local level to implement the REDD+ strategy). Through further national and provincial consultations, a draft indicator set was produced late 2011.

In Nigeria, preparatory work was undertaken and a brainstorming workshop was held in Lagos in May, securing government support and commitment to the PGA process and outlining a roadmap to achieve agreed outcomes for the initial phase of the PGA.

In Vietnam, preparatory work started late 2011. After securing the commitment of the Government of Vietnam to the PGA process, the work of identifying relevant stakeholders and possible participants was initiated, and a draft concept note outlining the main milestones for the process has been developed. The PGA approach was presented at the first Sub-Technical Working Group on Governance in December 2011.

In Ecuador, an exploratory workshop with government representatives, CSOs, Indigenous People's representatives and UN-REDD staff was held in November 2011 to identify the possible relevance of a PGA process in Ecuador. The PGA process was deemed relevant and an interim working group was identified to work further on a road map for the PGA process in Ecuador. The openness of the process from the very onset was highly appreciated and welcomed by the civil society actors.

Studies reviewing existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Mexico, Vietnam and Zambia.

The UN-REDD Programme entered in a partnership with the International Development Law Organisation in order to produce three studies reviewing existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Mexico, Vietnam and Zambia. The studies resulted from a mix of legal analysis and consultations with stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, as well as representatives from a range of ministries. The studies contributed to identify potential legal challenges and innovations for REDD+ implementation in different national contexts. These findings, along with the results of the side event, are a first step towards developing generic options to strengthen the legal and institutional capacity of REDD+ countries. The UN-REDD Programme also engaged actively with other organisations working on the legal dimension of REDD+ implementation, such as GLOBE, IUCN and Client Earth, and organised a "Roundtable of REDD+ Legislation Initiatives" in Durban during COP 17. This contributed to placing UN-REDD at the centre of a network of organisations with expertise on legal aspects related to REDD+ implementation. The roundtable further led to identify potential areas of collaboration and synergies.

Outcome 6: Development of equitable benefit sharing systems

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	0	0	0
UNDP	199'625	199'625	98'194
UNEP	0	0	0
Total	199'625	199'625	98'194

Significant progress has been made in the work area "Equitable benefit sharing". Through the activities on anti-corruption in REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme continues to catalyze the engagement of UNDP's Democratic Governance Group (DGG), including experts in the anti-corruption practice, capacity development and others. This collaboration has among other things led to the translation and vast dissemination to regional and country partners of the report "Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption in Climate Change" into French and Spanish, whose sections on REDD+ have informed the planning of participatory governance assessments in Nigeria and Indonesia, anti-corruption awareness and planning in DRC and other programmatic documents in REDD+ partner countries.

Programming on anti-corruption for REDD+ catalyzed in DRC.

In DRC a series of activities helped to catalyze programming on anti-corruption, including: (i) contribution to a Norad-Price WaterHouse Coopers political economy analysis to inform how to mitigate corruption risks in REDD+ in DRC; (ii) promotion of stronger linkages between programmes led by the UNDP governance/anti-corruption unit in DRC and the activities undertaken by the National Coordination (Coordination Nationale), facilitating and supporting joint programming and management. Building on existing anti-corruption UNDP programming in the country allows access for the National Coordination to technical and substantive support to address corruption risks both in the readiness and the implementation phases of REDD+, including on benefit sharing.

Training on anti corruption for REDD+ targeted a multiplicity of relevant stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific.

In the work to support the development of benefit distribution systems, a workshop was held for Asia and the Pacific region, sensitizing anti-corruption bodies on the opportunities and challenges involved in establishing equitable, transparent and accountable national systems of governance for REDD+. This two-day meeting dedicated to anti-corruption for REDD+ was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 10-11 October 2011, as part of the INTACT ("Integrity in Action") week organized by UNDP and gathering anti-corruption practitioners and experts from Asia and the Pacific. The objective of the meeting were achieved by: (i) Sharing experiences and lessons learned from practitioners about fighting corruption in the forestry sector and preventing corruption of global funds, including limitations and shortcomings; (ii) Familiarizing governance/anti-corruption focal points from UNDP Country offices in Asia-Pacific with REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme, including ongoing governance initiatives; and (iii) Identifying how UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre and UNDP headquarter can support these strategic initiatives at the country level. The meeting put REDD+ on the map for anti-corruption agencies and UNDP practitioners in Asia and the Pacific, and informed the development of an "Anti-Corruption in REDD+ Toolkit", to be completed in January 2012. In conclusion, the continued and strengthened engagement of UNDP on anti-corruption issues at the headquarters, regional and country levels secures technical expertise to advance, enhance and sustainably manage programming on the issue.

A workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand on 20-21 October, convened REDD+ government focal points, UN-REDD programme management unit staff, UNDP country office staff and civil society representatives to build a shared understanding of the corruption risks in REDD+ in each country and possible anti corruption measures to prevent and address them. A half-day training was dedicated, in partnership with Transparency International, to civil society stakeholders. The workshop detailed what different forms corruption may take in REDD+, including in REDD+ readiness, and initiated a constructive dialogue between government and civil society representatives towards anti-corruption action plans. As a result Viet Nam has for example adapted the online survey used in preparation of the workshop and developed its own survey to assess and prioritize corruption risks; other countries are developing concrete proposals that can be integrated into UN-REDD country programmes.

In total, through these two workshops, over 120 participants from 12 UN-REDD partner countries were trained on what are specific risks of corruption in REDD+ and provided with a general menu of tools to tackle them, many of these building on existing in-country processes.

Support to the development of benefit distribution systems delivered.

Progress in the design of benefit distribution system (BDS) has been most notable in several countries in Asia thanks to the support provided by the UN-REDD Asia Pacific regional team. In Viet Nam, building R-coefficients have been incorporated into the benefit distribution system for decision-making purposes. In Indonesia, work on BDS is undertaken in cooperation with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the National REDD+ Taskforce, with the UN-REDD Programme focusing especially on benefit distribution at the local level. In Cambodia, initial discussions have also been held on approaches to establishing an effective BDS. In these countries lessons can be drawn from voluntary market carbon conservation projects and REDD+ demonstrations, and can help kick-start work on BDS in other countries.

Synergies between local governance and anti corruption for REDD+ explored through a joint study.

The study on "Local Governance, Anti Corruption and REDD+ in LAC: Exploring synergies to strengthen Transparency and Accountability", realized under the guidance of the UN-REDD programme, was

published and widely disseminated through regional newsletter in Spanish and English, and will serve as a starting point for further dialogue and activity planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Report "Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+" produced and disseminated.

On corporate collaboration on strengthening women's empowerment, activities included developing a report entitled "Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+" and a supplementary guidance note, was finalized for distribution in print form at the Durban UNFCCC COP-17 in November/December 2011. The study included an analysis of how a gender-sensitive approach to REDD+ and REDD+ readiness will impact REDD+ outcomes, including emissions reductions, forest governance, stakeholder livelihoods, MRV, social and ecosystem benefits. The UNDP Gender Unit is increasingly linking its climate-related work to the UN-REDD work on gender, including regional workshops, gender networking and strengthening links between regional gender advisors and regional REDD+ advisors.

Outcome 7: Support to low carbon sector transformation

Participating UN Agencies	Amount Allocated up to 31 December 2011	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2011	Total expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0
UNEP	575'595	575'595	478'609
Total	575'595	575'595	478'609

As countries advance their REDD+ readiness and develop national strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the cross linkages with the other sectors and themes within national development planning become apparent. It is crucial therefore to strengthen national multi-sectoral ownership of the REDD+ agenda, if REDD+ is to meet the expectation for deep change. Such comprehensive change includes ensuring that REDD+ provides benefits for development, including but not limited to poverty alleviation and gender dimensions.

This work area provides an entry point and aims to support the necessary practical steps, knowledge and capacity strengthening for an approach which elevates the REDD+ process as an engine to design and implement a low carbon economy.

Partnerships to promote transformation through green economy in DRC established.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), collaboration with the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) was strengthened and the UN-REDD Programme has been engaged in two joint missions. In DRC a number of activities have been planned, in consultations with the Coordination National REDD, to catalyze REDD+ funds for a green economy. Within REDD+, DRC produced a set of structured and complementary proposals (on land use planning, land tenure security, improving the business environment, energy efficiency and community forestry), as a forerunner to the national REDD+ strategy. Some of these areas were integrated in the FIP strategy.

UNEP partnered with CIRAD to carry out work related to transformation in DRC. The CIRAD team has made highly valuable contributions to the REDD+ process in the DRC, by: (i) Preparing a first draft report on addressing some gaps in the national REDD+ process which will be critical for the effectiveness of the future REDD+ strategy and to advance towards the objective of catalyzing wider changes towards a green economy; (ii) preparing a first draft report of the feasibility and costs related to the large scale implementation of policies to clarify and secure land tenure rights, a prerequisite for a successful dissemination of REDD+ activities; and (iii) contributing to the success of a recent workshop on the use of scenarios for REDD+ and a green development path in the DRC.

Support to efforts toward a transition to green economy in Indonesia provided.

In 2011, Indonesia invited UNEP and the UN-REDD Programme to support its efforts towards a green economy transition in Kalimantan, resulting in: (i) the Swiss Technical University (ETH) and UNEP launched the REDD Calculator⁵ in June 2011, an innovative, spatially explicit tool designed to help explore the implications of the moratorium on the forests of Kalimantan; and (ii) UNEP has been engaging with the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) on the development of a concept note on Green Economy Corridor initiatives with specific reference to the Kalimantan Corridor as described in the “Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia Economic Development Report”. This concept focuses on actions that can be achieved in the short term, i.e. the next six to twelve months, while recognizing that achieving green growth requires a longer, structured process of ensuring cutting-edge science and technology can truly inform policy making and implementation. Also, several high level events touching upon the developments in Indonesia have taken place to ensure dialogue and capacity building on sector transformation is provided. First, a high level and well attended Ministerial event took place during the UN General Assembly in New York, United States, 21 September 2011, entitled “REDD+ in Indonesia: Greening Human Development”. Second, a high level event also took place at COP 17 in Durban, South Africa 8 December 2011, entitled “Reduced emissions from deforestation opening window for green economy transition: new partnerships emerging from climate change actions that are accelerating sustainability strategies”. There is high level political will behind the concept of “greening human development” in Indonesia as evidenced by the numerous statements made by the President of Indonesia.

Engagement of legislators and financial institutions in the process of transformation to the green economy promoted.

Legislators and financial institutions are key multi-sector partners that need to be engaged in the process of transformation to the green economy. In collaboration with the Global Legislators Organization (GLOBE International), a workshop was convened with a group of senior cross-party legislators from Brazil, DRC, Mexico, and Indonesia, as well as officials from key organizations, to discuss the role of the legislature in REDD+. The workshop acted as a launch for a new initiative on engaging legislators on REDD+. In September, part two of the “REDDy-Set-Grow – Opportunities and Roles of financial institutions in forest-carbon markets” report was released that was geared towards policymakers. This launch was accompanied by a webinar event discussing how best to engage the private sector. During COP17 in Durban, South Africa, a dinner was hosted to bring together negotiators and representatives from financial institutions to discuss private sector financing for REDD+.

UN-REDD Policy Brief outlines the case for REDD+ as a catalyst for the Green Economy.

A policy brief entitled “REDD+ and a Green Economy: Opportunities for a mutually supportive relationship”⁶. The Policy Brief is a cornerstone of communicating the case and vision for the transformation to a green economy. Engaging with the private sector is key for ensuring that investments are utilized in a way that promotes development goals, conserves forests and their multiple benefits and mitigates climate change.

⁵ The REDD Calculator is available online: <http://REDDCalculator.com>

⁶ The Policy Brief is available on the UN-REDD website: http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6345&Itemid=53

Introductory workshop on scenarios as a tool for demonstrating the potential of REDD+ to be a catalyst for the Green Economy.

In September a workshop on participatory scenario analysis methodologies and multi criteria decision models for a REDD+ transition to a green economy was held. The workshop was organized in collaboration with DEWA and the Chief Scientist and brought in scenario experts as well as country representatives. Country representatives were able to engage with experts in this field to gain an insight into application of these tools and methods in their national planning processes for REDD+.

IV. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION**Table 4-1: UN-REDD Global Programme expenditures 31 December 2011**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS						
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	UN ORG.	BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			Delivery (%) Total exp/budget
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	
Outcome 1 : Improved guidance on MRV approaches	FAO	4'222'620	0	4'250'224	4'250'224	
	UNDP	99'000	0	104'671	104'671	
	UNEP	1'022'167	5'088	936'269	941'357	
Sub-total		5'343'787	5'088	5'291'164	5'296'252	99%
Outcome 2 : Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNDP	1'213'834	297'787	916'047	1'213'834	
	UNEP	985'050	32'038	901'930	933'968	
Sub-total		2'198'884	329'825	1'817'977	2'147'802	98%
Outcome 3 : Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD decision-makers	FAO	92'523	0	92'523	92'523	
	UNDP	252'700	0	268'647	268'647	
	UNEP	1'416'573	10'404	1'430'168	1'440'572	
Sub-total		1'761'796	10'404	1'791'338	1'801'742	102%
Outcome 4 : Knowledge management, coordination and communication	FAO	2'939'242	0	2'926'027	2'926'027	
	UNDP	4'436'059	0	4'574'838	4'574'838	
	UNEP	4'635'877	268'163	4'382'539	4'650'702	
Sub-total		12'011'178	268'163	11'883'404	12'151'567	101%
Outcome 5 : Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance	FAO	203'264	0	172'851	172'851	
	UNDP	537'040	40'926	437'148	478'074	
	UNEP	144'184	34'881	95'429	130'310	
Sub-total		884'488	75'807	705'428	781'235	88%
Outcome 6 : Development of equitable benefit sharing systems	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNDP	199'625	0	98'194	98'194	
	UNEP	0	0	0	0	
Sub-total		199'625	0	98'194	98'194	49%
Outcome 7 : Support to low carbon sector transformation	FAO	0	0	0	0	
	UNDP	0	0	0	0	
	UNEP	575'595	17'362	461'247	478'609	
Sub-total		575'595	17'362	461'247	478'609	83%
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	FAO	522'035	0	520'914	520'914	
	UNDP	471'678	23'710	447'968	471'678	
	UNEP	614'561	25'756	574'531	600'286	
Sub-total		1'608'275	49'465	1'543'413	1'592'878	99%
Grand Total		24'583'628	756'115	23'592'163	24'348'278	99%

Annex 1: UN-REDD UN Agency Co-Financing (US\$), Cumulative up to 31 December 2011

UN ORG.	Cash contribution		In-kind contribution	
	Amount	Description	Amount	Description
FAO	507,296	Contribution includes \$205,844 funded directly by the Government of Norway (Norad) to provide support to engage stakeholder organizations to test and evaluate proposed tools and methodologies under varying socio-economic and ecological conditions under Output 1.5 of the Programme. \$301,452 were co-funded to support country missions through travels, workshops and meetings financed through specific programmes outside the UN-REDD, including the FAO-Finland programme and the contribution of the Government of Sweden (Sida) to national forest monitoring and assessment programme.	3,335,442	The contributions are mainly made from allocations to two specific FAO Organizational Results: E4 (Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation) and F5 (Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and energy), including staff time corresponding to over 10 person years. In addition, FAO's field Programme includes a number of projects, funded through a variety of sources that are relevant to REDD delivery in a range of developing countries and at the global level. In-kind contribution represents staff time and office space funded by the organization and the related other extra budgetary programmes in the regions and HQ.
UNDP	6,754,404	Cash contribution: the amount of \$6,754,404 represents cash contributed to the UN-REDD Programme from: (i) UNDP Country Offices and other internal sources (\$5,996,247) for the preparation of REDD+ roadmaps and initial implementation, benefit distribution studies and legal analyses as well as support to country missions and to cover some staff costs. (ii) UNDP HQ's Environment and Energy Group EEG (\$758,157) to support activities related to the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholder in the REDD+ Agenda both globally and at the national level, to contribute to the framework of co-benefits for REDD+ related activities and to cover staff cost.	1,023,126	The amount represents in-kind contributions from UNDP Country Offices and UNDP HQ in the form of staff salaries and travel cost to UN-REDD workshops, UN-REDD Policy Board meetings and country missions.
UNEP	996,111	This amount represents cash provided by the agency to existing UN-REDD project	1,125,804	In Kind contribution constitutes US\$451,274 staff time and expertise, US\$625,000 for use of other Programme or project resources for REDD related work and US\$49,530 for office space. It does not include US\$3.5 million in the Carbon Benefits project (GEF), or other supportive projects run by UNEP.
Total	8,257,811		5,484,372	