



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

UN-REDD PROGRAMME NINTH
POLICY BOARD MEETING

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List of Abbreviations

BeRT	Benefit and Risks Tool
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
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FRIM	Forest Research Institute Malaysia
GEO FCT	Forest Carbon Tracking Task
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Development Cooperation
ISF	International Support Functions
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RCRA	REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Levels
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standard
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization)
UN	United Nations
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
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

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:
30 December 2015

Implementing partners:

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

Financial Summary (US\$) ²			
Participating UN Organization	Approved Programme Budget ³	Amount Transferred ⁴	Cummulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012 ⁵
<i>FAO</i>	8,675,040	8,675,040	5,549,586
<i>UNDP</i>	8,317,341	8,317,341	5,208,963
<i>UNEP</i>	6,957,662	6,957,662	4,259,487
<i>Sub-total</i>	23,950,043	23,950,043	15,018,036
<i>Indirect support costs (7%)</i>	1,676,503	1,676,503	1,051,262
<i>Total</i>	25,626,546	25,626,546	16,069,298

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 The financial information reported includes indirect support costs.

³ The total budget for the period 1 November 2011 to 31 October 2012 of the Programme. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁴ 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>

⁵ The sum of commitments and disbursement for period 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012.

1.1 Programme Structure and Outcomes

The UN-REDD Programme aims to contribute to global REDD+ implementation 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 Programme, focuses on supporting countries in their REDD+ efforts through the development of common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices. The SNA 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 programme document “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015” was endorsed in principle by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in August 2011⁶. The general funding allocation for two years (31 July 2011 – 30 June 2013) was *approved* at the same time. At the seventh Policy Board Meeting in Berlin, 13-14 October 2011, the Board *endorsed* the budget of the first year (31 July 2011 – 30 July 2012) and these funds were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) on 1 November 2011. With reference to this date of fund transfer, an adjustment of the budget cycle was made to cover the period until 31 October 2012⁷.

The SNA Programme 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 Framework 2011-2015” are:

1. REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring;
2. Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation;
3. National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened;
4. Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation;

⁶ Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision, 9 August 2011.

⁷ Policy Board Inter-Sessional Decision, 25 June 2012.

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.

2. Monitoring Framework (1 January - 30 June 2012)

The table below summarises achievements during 1 January – 30 June 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” (SNA). The reporting aims to provide information on achievements reached towards the overall targets. If there is no data to be reported on within the reporting period (1 January - 30 June 2012) “n/a” is indicated.

Table 1: Monitoring Framework (1 January -30 June 2012)

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<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 	<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 	1.1: Information and monitoring needs for REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN-REDD Programme’s Monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+ mitigation advanced in the reporting period and progress was presented at the eighth Policy Board Meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay, in March 2012. An interagency working group was established to elaborate and follow up on the Programme’s approach to monitoring and MRV. The working group is also addressing information systems, including for safeguards. A systematic review is in progress to analyze the existing evidence based on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The review aims to provide scientific credibility to the guidance given to countries which aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will give scientific underpinning to the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist today. Several hundred peer-reviewed papers, reports and books have been identified to be comparative studies between different methods, following initial review of titles and abstracts. The international review team - composed of experts in the subject (forest, soil, peat and remote sensing), science literature, statistics, and systematic review - evaluated the quality of evidences presented in the identified scientific literature. In the first half of 2012, the team has updated the literature library with the latest papers published since the project started, and analyzed extra articles with the same quality assessment criteria. Work is also underway on quantitative meta-analyses of the evidence on the effectiveness of different carbon measurement methods by sub-groups for which published literature is abundant: LiDAR remote sensing, carbon flux models, soil carbon models and methods (dry combustion, Walkley-Black, and eddy covariance). Preliminary results are available.
			1.2: Tools and methods for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-REDD supported the Group on Earth Observations in the creation of the Global Forest Observation Initiative to advance the use of remote sensing and facilitate access to satellite imagery.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
with enhanced capacities and information to meet reporting and information requirements of UNFCCC in relation to REDD+		<p>REDD+ monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have enhanced their capacities and information base 	MRV and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of regional databases on a tree allometric equation for south and central America, south and south-East Asia, via signature of a Letter of Agreement between FAO and Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center, Korea Forest Research Institute and Forest Research Institute Malaysia). Draft prepared and final product due in October 2012. Development of consistent database for forest biomass assessment and tutorial for data insertion. Review of allometric equations literature due in September 2012. Strategic partnerships with external actors involved in greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory capacity-building and other relevant GHG inventory work advanced. This included information exchanges and attending workshops with Capacity Development for REDD (CD-REDD) and United States Environmental Protection Agency to enhance coordination on current and planned efforts and identification of country gaps for prioritizing work in this area. It also contributed towards an initiative of the World Resources Institute Measurement and Performance Tracking Project's development of a land use, land-use change and forestry GHG inventory system case study template. An exercise to assess and evaluate activity data for the GHG inventory of the forest sector in a number of countries helped the countries and the UN-REDD Programme to learn about country needs for capacity development training. It was run within a workshop by the Coalition of Rainforest Nations CD-REDD in April 2012 in Berlin. The workshop also served to exchange information with the 14 participants from eight African countries, GIZ and the CD-REDD project, with a view to raise awareness and improve coordination of activities. Support to Ecuador and Viet Nam on the monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services complements and contributes to the achievement of this output. These are reported under Outcome 5, Output 5.2, 'developing information systems on the ecosystem-based multiple benefits of REDD+.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			1.3: Technical support to country-level implementation and capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A symposium on MRV was held in the Philippines in July 2012, along with a National workshop on tree allometric equations and biomass assessment in Indonesia (July 2012), continuing to build the capacity on National Forest Monitoring Systems and MRV arrangements and implementation in both countries. • A “National technical staff training on allometric equations under the UN-REDD Programme” was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam (June 2012) with participation of experts from Indonesia, and resource persons from National Institute for Agrarian Reform Bolivia, resulting in increased capacity for the Viet Nameese technical staff engaged on MRV and several products still in development (databases on relevant variables and sharing of data between the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and the research institutes). • Eighteen MRV and monitoring related backstopping and scoping missions were conducted in the reporting period to review progress and provide technical support to countries in their efforts to assess their capacity needs and further build their capacity to respond to MRV requirements, develop national forest inventories or national forest monitoring systems, as well as develop MRV action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three backstopping missions were conducted to provide technical support on issues related to MRV and to the national forest inventory to Cambodia, in February, March and June 2012. Support has been provided to the country for the development of the MRV action plan that is under consultation in the country and pending endorsement. – A backstopping mission was conducted to Thailand in March 2012, to provide technical support on issues related to MRV and the NFI, together with the preparation of the inception workshop on the NFI, which included meeting relevant institutions involved in forest monitoring and inventories, and exploring possible Asia Pacific UN-REDD activities on related issues. – Two backstopping mission to Bangladesh were conducted in January and March 2012 to provide technical support on issues related to MRV and the national forest inventory, including support for the finalization of the interim MRV action plan and for the finalization of, and national consultations on, the national REDD+ roadmap. – An interagency backstopping mission to Sri Lanka was conducted in January 2012 to provide technical support for the finalization of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), and national consultation for the validation of the R-PP. Targeted support is being provided to the country for the development of the R-PP, and further support will be provided for developing the MRV action plan.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A backstopping mission to Viet Nam in June 2012 to support the follow up of the project document of the National Programme into a Phase two. (See Output 8.1) – An interagency backstopping mission to the Republic of the Congo to work on UN-REDD Programme document (in particular the monitoring and MRV section) in January 2012. – A backstopping mission in February 2012 to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to support the consultations of the draft document on Monitoring and MRV, finalize the document, and support monitoring and MRV various related activities, including the workshop on proposed national forest inventory methodology, as well as undertaking follow up on the national forest monitoring system activities (training activities for 2012 and how to start setting up the remote sensing cell/lab in the Ministry). – Three backstopping missions to Paraguay were conducted to support two workshops in February 2012, and one in March 2012, in relation of the set-up of a REDD+ National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that was requested by Paraguay. – A backstopping mission in June 2012 to support the National Programme in Ecuador (monitoring and MRV) including participation in the Silvacarbon- Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT) training on remote sensing-based forest degradation monitoring. – A backstopping mission in May 2012 to PNG to support the UN-REDD National Programme, including consultations and work planning for the national REDD+ monitoring and MRV Action Plan and the re-design of the national forest inventory, with stakeholders including the Office for Climate Change and Development and the PNG Forest Authority. – A scoping mission to Ivory Coast in May 2012 to respond to the request of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Ivory Coast for support to REDD+ and Monitoring and MRV. – A scoping mission to Mongolia in March 2012 to support Target Support activities. – An interagency scoping mission to Bhutan in April 2012 to support the organization of a two-day national REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building workshop organized by the government. Consultations undertaken on existing national capacities for forest monitoring and measurement, and delivering of technical training on monitoring and MRV for REDD+, and support provided to the planning of next steps for building REDD+-readiness in the country.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping provided on the development of country-specific National Programme documents, REDD+ strategies and action plans for Nigeria, Viet Nam and Mongolia. Technical inputs on the National Programme documents to strengthen the MRV/Reference Emission Level (REL) and related sections; • Support to the design of a NFI in PNG including a mission in May 2012 for National Programme backstopping, including capacity development. • Support to DRC on deploying TerraCongo, the platform which provides the deforestation statistics to the online NFMS (January- December 2012). • Training materials were distributed to support the development of national GHG inventory, as well as a tutorial for data insertion provided to support the CD-REDD activities. • Targeted support is being deployed in five countries to further build their capacity to respond to MRV requirements and develop NFIs or NFMSs, as well as MRV action plans, including regional approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mongolia; for the development of Mongolia's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and their NFMS Action Plan, and the redesign of Mongolia's NFI and satellite land monitoring system. – Bhutan; for developing the national forest inventory database. A mission was held in April 2012 to introduce and build capacity on technical measurement and monitoring systems for REDD+. – PNG and Solomon Islands; for development of a regional proposal for technical forest monitoring and inventory support. It is planned to be completed by December 2012. – Paraguay: Remote Sensing support and WEB-Geographic Information System portal design for the implementation of the NFMS of Paraguay. Web portal designed in consultation with Paraguay and built at FAO and now operational. Training on forest mapping was delivered in Paraguay (3 FAO facilitators, 17 technicians of SEAM/INFONA), with the NFMS released at the eighth Policy Board meeting (February-March 2012). This was an additional task that was not planned within the National Programme work plan. • A training course on remote sensing in REDD+ corruption Risk Assessment (RCRA), was held in Belem, Brazil in

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
				<p>April 2012. The training was provided to six participants each from Tanzania and Zambia on tropical forest monitoring. Moreover, in March 2012 there was an in-country course with four participants in Paraguay on TerraAmazon/INPE system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-level support was coordinated with other climate change initiatives and programs at the global and national-levels within agencies. Technical inputs were provided to country-specific project documents for UN-REDD countries under UNDP’s Low Emission Capacity-Building (LECB) Programme (DRC, Zambia) to ensure cohesiveness between LECB and REDD planning and programming. Internal UNDP capacity-building to “Boots on the Ground” officers in UNDP country offices on REDD in UNFCCC process, MRV, and UN-REDD, was provided to ensure that they are better equipped to provide support to country counterparts on REDD-related issues. Overall 15 countries received support on activities assessing needs, building capacity, developing NFMSs, MRV action plans and road maps.
<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 	<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+ 	<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 	<p>2.1: Nationally-owned, credible and inclusive systems for collecting governance data and assessments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community of Practice (COP) established for the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) through a South-South Exchange, with an early lessons learned workshop attended by practitioners and participants of the four pilot countries (Indonesia, Viet Nam, Ecuador and Nigeria) as well as from other countries in the Asia Pacific Region (Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea), and Paraguay. The South-South Exchange took place in Bogor, Indonesia, April 2012. Having established this COP will enable the SNA programme to more easily share relevant lessons between the pilots, as well as facilitate the day-to-day and direct communication between focal points/coordinators with regards to more practical matters. This South-South Exchange also provided useful input to the forthcoming Guidance on how to conduct PGAs. Under the targeted support modality, a Participatory Government Assessment process has been launched in Viet Nam, through a consultative workshop held in March 2012. An indicator set has been developed in collaboration with, and agreed upon, by Indonesian stakeholders and finalized for data collection (August 2011-April 2012). Data collectors have been recruited and data collection instrument developed.

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<p>regularly shared, with relevant information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of participatory governance assessment are used to demonstrate the progression of countries through the phases of REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall agreement through 71(d) to the safeguards under Annex 1, to be further detailed by SBTSA 	<p>demonstrable improvement in their governance arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, national institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks necessary for implementing REDD+ Phase 2 policies and measures are internationally recognized 	<p>2.2: Strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of two legal studies - a policy paper on REDD+ legal preparedness: Lessons learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia and a comparative analysis on climate change laws highlighting the linkages with forest provisions and REDD+ – contributing to further the understanding of legal considerations associated with REDD+ and therefore to strengthening the implementation of REDD+ policies and measures in UN-REDD countries. Four PGA pilot countries received and shared information on tools and approaches supporting the development of REDD+ legislation and strengthening parliamentary engagement in REDD in the South-South Exchange on REDD+ Governance that took place in Bogor, Indonesia, April 2012 (see result under 2.1). The participants included the UNDP Parliamentary Development Team and FAO's Development Law Office. Follow up work includes development of a concept note on the UN-REDD approach to legal issues (including legislative support and parliamentary work) and strategies for engagement of the team in Mongolia). Information about REDD+ and UN-REDD is now available on the Agora Parliamentarian Network Agora website, a platform for parliamentary development. In addition, e-discussions were initiated with a network of climate change practitioners involved in parliamentary work in UNDP country offices, in order to build internal capacity. An interagency strategy on legal issues has been outlined and agreed between the agencies and will be used for coordinated planning of responses to targeted support requests. In addition targeted support to help strengthen the Parliament in Mongolia in relation to REDD+ was approved, involving UN-REDD, the UNDP Parliamentary Development Group and the UNDP Country Office.
			<p>2.3: Strengthened systems for addressing and respecting safeguards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interagency group has been established and is working to develop a UN-REDD approach to supporting countries on developing safeguard information systems (SIS) in coordination with MRV and monitoring (see also 1.1). Technical backstopping on safeguard information systems has been provided by UNDP and FAO through web tools to Panama government counterparts to cover SIS and examples of related UN-REDD work, particularly

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				the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and the Benefits and Risk Tool (BeRT) (see Output 5.1 below). The participants included a group of government counterparts, the National Environment Authority Panama, and UN agency staff based in Panama.
			2.4: Building capacity for effective forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Pakistan, provided support to the country in the UN-REDD admission process. In Cambodia and Viet Nam, facilitated and supported the reinforcement of stakeholder consultation platforms.
			2.5 Land tenure for REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Committee on World Food Security officially endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure in May 2012. The Voluntary Guidelines form the basis of a UN-REDD policy document offering guidance to REDD+ countries on how to address tenure issues (to be released in 2013).
<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 	<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 	3.1: Trusted national fiduciary systems for performance-based payments 3.2: Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit distribution systems 3.3: Corruption risks in REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support to countries was provided in: Indonesia, through preparation of ToR for support to the UN Office for REDD+ Coordination in the country, in response to a request from the national government; DRC, through support to National Coordination Office in developing a National REDD+ Fund; as well as in Viet Nam, through input to the preparation of the Government’s National REDD+ Programme (Phase II). A framework has been developed for analyzing existing benefit sharing arrangements in REDD+ countries and for planning future benefit sharing arrangements. This builds on the literature on REDD+ benefit sharing and the work on benefit sharing that has been carried out in Viet Nam. It has been incorporated into targeted support activities in Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal and Peru, initially as a framework to structure activities such as the production of analytical studies on benefit distribution systems. Technical support has been provided through the review and inputs of reports published under Viet Nam’s National Programme: <u>“Piloting Local Decision Making in the Development of a REDD+ Compliant Benefit”</u> and the final report <u>“A pilot of establishment of R-Coefficients for REDD+ Benefit Distribution System in Di Linh district, Lam Dong province”</u>. A regional Africa workshop and high level event on Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in REDD+ in Africa was held in Lusaka, Zambia 24-26 April. 80 national stakeholders attended from anti-corruption bodies, national REDD+ teams and civil society from six African UN-REDD partner countries (DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia). Immediate impacts of this workshop were a “Lusaka Declaration”; the

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through UN agencies graduating to receiving payments through a national entity				<p>initiation of unprecedented communications between anticorruption bodies and national REDD+ teams; requests for targeted support; the planned organization of workshops at the national level dedicated to the issue; and the creation of an online discussion forum to exchange information and knowledge on the issues. (See synthesis report with Lusaka Declaration, in English and French).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds have been approved / committed for targeted support on anti-corruption for Bhutan, Bangladesh, DRC, Kenya, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines. They mainly focus on a participatory RCRA and a capacity development plans for various governmental and non-governmental actors. These requests demonstrate how REDD+ countries are realizing the pragmatic (effectiveness, equity, efficiency) and reputational risks of corruption in REDD+. • Awareness on the issues of corruption and anti-corruption for REDD+ was also raised at the regional and global levels through a number of events including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UN-REDD presentations at two public seminars in Norway organized by Norad and U4/ Christopher Michelsen Institute in June 2012, drawing over 60 participants – Session at the PGA South-South Exchange in Bogor (see above) – Posters on why, what and who of anti-corruption in REDD+ were disseminated to African countries in English and French – Fast facts on anti-corruption in REDD+ were produced and disseminated online by the Asia Pacific Regional Centre. – Two articles published in the UN-REDD newsletter and Asia Pacific Go-REDD +list serv contributed to disseminating information to a wider audience and position the issue as a priority. – UN-REDD contributed to a side event jointly organized by UNDP’s Democratic Governance Group and IPC at Rio+20 in June 2012.
			3.4: REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds have been approved for targeted support to Bangladesh for capacity building on social impacts of REDD+.

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			3.5: Women's participation in national REDD+ systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications produced, launched and disseminated on gender and REDD+ include <u>Fast facts on gender and REDD+</u>, produced and disseminated by the Asia Pacific regional Centre for the Asia Pacific region in January 2012. <u>The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+</u> was translated into Spanish and French and were distributed online at the Policy Board in March 2012, reaching a wider audience. These publications aim to contribute to Outcome 3 by strengthening awareness of importance of women's participation towards the sustainability of REDD+ processes. Work was initiated on mainstreaming gender in UN-REDD Programme and REDD+, including: (i) The UN-REDD Programme Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines have been revised to include gender considerations, and the criteria for the selection of civil society representatives to Policy Board revised to emphasize the inclusion of the perspectives and participation of women's organizations and networks in the revised criteria for the civil society representatives to Policy Board; (ii) Concept note developed for full analysis of existing gender work of the UN-REDD Programme and its agencies, and entry points for improved mainstreaming. TORs developed and consultant recruitment in progress; and (iii) The Programme has further explored options for integration of gender equality considerations in the PGAs.
<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 	<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 	<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. 	4.1: IP, local communities, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with the FCPF has been strengthened and Indigenous Peoples' representatives in the African Region have been informed on the UN-REDD Programme's approach to stakeholder engagement and FPIC at <u>the Pan African Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the FCPE</u>, which included 72 people representing Indigenous Peoples from 16 countries in the region. The UN-REDD Programme coordinated with both the FCPF and the Forest Investment Programme on stakeholder engagement, especially through mapping out support provided by each initiative to Indigenous Peoples and civil society stakeholders through jointly reviewing existing and proposed activities and budgetary provisions. A joint presentation of this analysis was made during the joint meeting of the FCPF Participants' Committee and the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in March 2012 in Asuncion, Paraguay. This also provided an opportunity to update the Participants' Committee and the UN-REDD Policy Board stakeholders on progress. A presentation on the joint FCPF and UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international</p>	<p>Stakeholder Engagement and the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on FPIC was also made during this session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN-REDD Programme informed and received feedback from indigenous stakeholders at the Eleventh Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), May 2012. The UN-REDD Programme held a <u>side event on “FPIC for REDD+: Emerging Lessons from the UN-REDD Programme”</u> in May 2012 which was attended by over 60 Indigenous Peoples’, civil society organization (CSO) and government representatives. Participants were informed on the progress of and early lessons from UN-REDD Programme activities to support the right to FPIC at the country and global level. This side event was developed collaboratively with and included presentations from the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The UN-REDD Programme participated in other main and side events, closely following emerging dialogues and positions on REDD+; networking with relevant partners; and making interventions on the UN-REDD Programme’s position and progress where relevant. The UN-REDD Programme strengthened its coordination with other UN bodies via a number of strategic activities. It presented its position and progress on stakeholder engagement to and coordinated with other agencies in the UN system through its contributions to the UNDP Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee, and the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples Issues which met in May 2012. Also, the UN-REDD Programme’s position and progress on stakeholder engagement was presented to the broader FAO community during an FAO information exchange on REDD+ held in Rome, May 2012. The UN-REDD Programme took this opportunity to hold side meetings with experts working on FPIC and land tenure in the FAO (note: these experts are not involved directly in the UN-REDD Programme) to promote coherence on these issues and to encourage collaboration. In addition the UN-REDD Programme contributed to <i>the Handbook on Parliamentarians on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> developed under the Parliamentary Development Group of UNDP. The joint UN-REDD Programme and FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement has been substantially improved and finalized, based on inputs received in a public review process carried out in 2011, and incorporated into the harmonized R-PP Template. In the context of the collaboration between the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN-REDD, the

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries implementing an approach to REDD+ stakeholder engagement that is harmonized across the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and Forest Investment Programme (FIP) 	<p>Programme partner countries (e.g., pilot FPIC process in Viet Nam; FPIC policy being developed in Indonesia).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Stakeholder engagement standards presented in the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness upheld in UN-REDD Programme countries 	<p>REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation</p> <p>4.3: Support for the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries</p>	<p>three participating agencies were invited to participate in the regional consultations with representatives of the Indigenous Peoples, The Africa region consultation was held In Arusha, Tanzania where FAO, upon organizers' request, held a back to back dialogue to present its 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. The dialogue contributed to the awareness raising on the collaboration between FCPF and FAO (as part of UN-REDD+ agencies serving FCPF to deliver in the field) as well as the technical work that could also benefit the Indigenous Peoples and other forest related local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A two month global consultation on the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) resulted in more than 50 sets of comments and input from Indigenous Peoples and CSO organizations, governments, UN, academic and other organizations. An Expert Workshop on the Guidelines on FPIC was convened in Geneva, Switzerland 10-11 February to discuss the Guidelines and the inputs received with stakeholders from the UN-REDD Policy Board and FPIC experts. The Guidelines have been fully revised based on these inputs. A working final version of the Guidelines will be shared in October 2012. A draft framework for assisting countries to establish national-level grievance mechanisms has been developed and will be shared for circulation and feedback in October 2012. Increased knowledge and capacity to implement FPIC in the regions, with nearly 100 Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations and government representatives from 17 countries from the Asia-Pacific (16) and Latin American and Caribbean (1) regions shared lessons learned, experiences and challenges in piloting FPIC, at a South-South Exchange on FPIC held in Bogor, Indonesia. A publication of lessons learned based on the findings from the workshop will be developed in the second half of 2012. Technical back-stopping has been provided on stakeholder engagement in order to improve the full and effective engagement of stakeholders at the country level and support the implementation of UN-REDD Programme guidelines and standards to the following partner countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia; technical support was provided to develop the stakeholder engagement strategy and associated ToRs and activities;

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			<p>4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Honduras; guidance on stakeholder engagement issues in the region was provided to the Honduras UNDP Country Office, prior to their participation in the FCPF Participants Committee meeting; – Mongolia; technical inputs were provided to the Mongolia’s National REDD+ Roadmap document to strengthen stakeholder engagement considerations; – Peru; guidance was provided and presentations on stakeholder engagement prepared for the Peru UNDP Country Office to deliver at a Workshop on Rights-Based Approached to REDD+ in Lima, January 2012; – Viet Nam; technical inputs were provided to the national Phase II Programme document to strengthen stakeholder engagement considerations; – Zambia; a detailed technical review of the draft stakeholder engagement plan was carried out and next steps for furthering the plan outlined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds were approved for targeted support for stakeholder engagement in Peru to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples in order to support their full and effective participation in the design and implementation of REDD+ mechanisms and activities. Funds were also provided to the Asia-Pacific region to support the South-South exchange on FPIC (see output 4.3 above). Advanced discussions to commit targeted support funds to support early stakeholder engagement activities in the African region for the second half of 2012 are also underway. • Coordination with other FPIC initiatives have been strengthened, including coordinating closely with the Yale School of Forestry and Environment hosted initiative “the Forests Dialogue” which carried out an FPIC Dialogue in the Democratic Republic of Congo ,with government, indigenous community and private sector stakeholders, which included participation from the UN-REDD Programme. • Support provided to stakeholder engagement at the eighth Policy Board meeting held in Asuncion, Paraguay. Funds and logistical support were provided in order for the Indigenous Peoples and CSO observers to hold a full day closed meeting in advance of Policy Board meeting. This closed meeting allowed these representatives to discuss and form shared positions on issues to be discussed during Board meeting and decide on how they would be represented at the session. Logistical and technical support was also provided to these observers throughout the main sessions of Policy Board meeting. A joint dialogue was also held with

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				<p>the FCPF and the Indigenous Peoples and CSO observers to the FCPF Participants' Committee to discuss stakeholder issues relating to both initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engagement of Indigenous Peoples and CSO stakeholders in UN-REDD Programme decision-making was supported in the reporting period. Technical support and guidance were provided to the Indigenous Peoples and CSO observers to the Policy Board who participated in a UN-REDD Programme high-level mission to Bolivia in June 2012. The UN-REDD Programme facilitated the self-selection of new regional Indigenous Peoples observers to the Policy Board to serve on Policy Board meetings 9 through 12. This was achieved by working with the UNPFII regional caucuses, which were held during May 2012.
			4.5: Broader multi-stakeholder processes on key aspects of REDD+ readiness to build consensus and transform economic systems are supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Advisory Group of representatives from ten private sector financial institutions has been created to provide strategic advice on REDD+ and engaging financial institutions. The "<u>Assessment of REDD+ Capacity Building Service Providers in Asia and the Pacific</u>", implemented by RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests) and covering four countries, was submitted at the end of May. The Assessment is a key tool in determining the capacity building gaps in the Asia-Pacific region.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<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 	<p>5.1: Environmental and Social Principles, criteria and approaches to safeguard the multiple benefits of forests under REDD+ developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A global online consultation on the SEPC and BeRT were followed by an international workshop in February 2012 in Geneva, focused on how to further develop the SEPC and BeRT. Participants included government and non-governmental organization representatives from 11 REDD+ countries (see newsletter and workshop report). The SEPC was welcomed by the eighth meeting of the Policy Board as a voluntary guiding framework and points on future work on the SEPC and its associated BeRT were noted. The final version of the UN-REDD SEPC and a note on its operationalization are available in English, French and Spanish. In Nigeria, the National Programme document was improved and finalized drawing on the results of the 2011 technical consultation workshop to ensure that it addresses the UNFCCC safeguards and SEPC as thoroughly as possible. Planning is moving forward for an inception workshop to be held in October, which will include a session involving stakeholders in using the BeRT to apply the SEPC and identify specific actions needed to respect and promote the UNFCCC safeguards as the programme is implemented. Targeted support has been agreed for Bhutan covering the use of the SEPC and BeRT in REDD+ strategy development, drawing on the experience in Nigeria. Similar backstopping work is being planned on Cambodia's REDD+ strategy. Workshops in each country are planned in the second half of 2012. A workshop was held with the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Initiative (SES) in March 2012, to identify opportunities for collaboration. Following on this meeting and UN-REDD participation in a REDD+ SES Learning Exchange, in collaboration with REDD+ SES and with inputs from FCPF, an outline of the elements of a national safeguards system was developed, and a detailed comparison was made of the UN-REDD SEPC, REDD+ SES and World Bank safeguards. A first set of common slides on national approaches to safeguards was produced and is being trialed by all of the organizations at national level and adapted following feedback. Draft guidance for Regional Technical Advisors on the implementation of the Common Approach, including the relationship between UNDP social and environmental policies, the SEPC and BeRT, was developed and is now under review. Significant support to individual UN-REDD countries is underway:

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			<p>5.2: Approaches to developing information systems on the ecosystem-based multiple benefits of forests under REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support was provided to Viet Nam for developing a national approach to Safeguards. Materials were provided at the beginning of 2012 for a stakeholder workshop and a report was published in June 2012 in collaboration with the Netherlands Development Agency (SNV) on “REDD+ Biodiversity Safeguards: Options for Developing National Approaches”. – Support was provided to DRC for developing national social and environmental REDD+ safeguard standards, having the SEPC as a guiding framework. – Interagency support to Costa Rica was agreed to “generate field experience and systematize lessons learned on the implementation of the UN-REDD approach to supporting countries on the development of REDD+ Safeguards, harmonize them with SESA, SES and the World Bank, and develop an information system that allows verification of its observance and application”. This will include an analysis of risks and benefits relevant to safeguards from existing REDD+ strategy and the assessment of existing relevant safeguard policies and additional benefits, followed by work on the development of a safeguards information system. – A legal basis for the implementation of REDD+ in countries was established in Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, applying as much as possible existing legal and regulatory frameworks and in full accordance to the Environmental and Social Principles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support was provided to Viet Nam on REDD+ biodiversity monitoring in collaboration with SNV, developing guidance on participatory biodiversity monitoring to evaluate the impact of REDD+ activities on biodiversity and compliance with environmental safeguards, as a potential contribution to a national SIS. This achievement will contribute to national efforts and capacities to develop information systems for biodiversity and ecosystem services. • A similar situation analysis has been undertaken in Ecuador, covering existing biodiversity and ecosystem services monitoring efforts. Technical support on developing a monitoring system for biodiversity and ecosystem services in Ecuador continues, with a workshop planned in early 2013. A monitoring system proposal will be developed in close collaboration with UN-REDD agencies and national partners working on the carbon and overall safeguards monitoring systems, so that an integrated national REDD+ monitoring system will result. • Targeted support specifically to strengthen national and local capacity to provide information on safeguards has been approved for the Philippines and Zambia.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			5.3: Tools, methods and guidance to encourage the capture of multiple benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new report was published on mapping biodiversity benefits of REDD+ in DRC that provides analyses on the relationship between biomass carbon stocks, biodiversity, land use designations and pressures on forests in the DRC. A shorter extract was submitted as a contribution to a book produced by the Organization Internationale de la Francophonie for Rio +20. Ongoing work covers the valuation of ecosystem services to demonstrate the potential economic value of different forest-based land use options. A pilot application of spatial decision-support software (Marxan) for REDD+ planning in DRC is underway. The pilot will demonstrate how the tool can be used to identify priority areas for REDD+ that realise multiple benefits at the lowest cost (including to other sectors). • New map overlays of below and above ground carbon and data on multiple benefits for Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, have been developed, based on a detailed review of available data in discussion with different agencies in-country. • Work on multiple benefits mapping, valuation and incorporation of scenario analyses has started under the National Programme of Panama, with additional technical support via the SNA Programme. Ongoing work covers the valuation of ecosystem services to demonstrate the potential economic value of different forest-based land use options, and will draw on lessons learned in the DRC. • Work on multiple benefits mapping, valuation and incorporation in scenario analyses has started under the National Programme of Paraguay, with additional technical support. • In response to a request from the Republic of the Congo, a study of the economic value of multiple benefits from mangroves in Central Africa (covering Gabon, the Republic of , DRC and Cameroon) has been undertaken to identify the potential for the inclusion of mangrove forests in REDD+. Fieldwork has been completed for all countries. • Support was provided for the application of an innovative approach to capture in national REDD+ strategies social and environmental benefits beyond carbon through a combined work in GIS mapping, environmental and economic analysis and integration into national development scenarios. This work has started under the

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			5.4: Capacity strengthening, technical support and convening on ensuring and safeguarding multiple benefits	<p>National Programmes of DRC, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay. This support has also included several national and international technical meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2012 a technical workshop was held in Panama City in which stakeholders from national government agencies and CSOs discussed approaches for, and progress in work on developing scenarios of land use change, estimating the costs of REDD+, and assessing the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+ in Panama. Participants provided inputs to refining definitions used in all three areas of work and participated in active discussions on linking the three, and applying them to support national decision making on REDD+. In particular, innovative approaches were discussed for using the land use modeling work to distribute the cost estimates spatially, making it possible to assess the cost implications of REDD+ options that potentially deliver different combinations of environmental benefits. The workshop provided the basis for a subsequent (August 2012) wider consultation workshop on potential environmental benefits from REDD+ in Panama and stakeholders' priorities. Initial capacity building on safeguards will also be provided. Capacity building on safeguards has been provided in Tanzania, on the SEPC/BeRT and in a contribution to Task Force work planning at REDD+ SES global knowledge exchange workshop (April 2012), as well as technical support during a national taskforce meeting (May 2012); Capacity building on safeguards has been provided in Viet Nam with an SEPC presentation at national taskforce meeting (April 2012) Funds have been committed for targeted support activities on multiple benefits, with extensive liaison with regional and country teams and government focal points on scope of work including in Peru, Bangladesh and Costa Rica.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national or sub-national development strategies that recognize REDD+ based 	<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 	6.1: Making the case for the catalytic role of REDD+ in a green economy transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During Rio+20, the Government of Indonesia, in collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme, held a high level event focused on the importance of a green economy transformation and the role for REDD+ in that process. The President of Indonesia participated of the event. UN-REDD Programme Policy Brief on the "Mutually Beneficial Relationship between REDD+ and the Green

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<p>investments as a means for transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> At least three investment agreements are supported so that they are recognizably based on multiple benefit investment options 	<p>6.2: Technical advice in support of investment options for REDD+</p>	<p>Economy” which was launched in Durban, in 2011, has since been re-produced for further distribution. A longer version is also under development and an ambitious communication strategy to make the case for REDD+ and the Green Economy has been completed which includes further publications and audio-visual products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SNA Programme supported DRC with the development of a (i) a national “REDD+ to a green economy” scenario up to 2035 with the Ministry of Planning, among other, less attractive scenarios, and (ii) the use quantitative models to illustrate possible impacts of the different 2035 scenarios and to support political decisions in land use planning. The UN-REDD Programme facilitated the development of four contrasting scenarios of DRC’s path towards 2035 depending on the implementation policy reforms required for REDD+, and related investments and other variables (e.g., governance reforms in particular) by a large group of stakeholders engaged in REDD+. An ideal “REDD+ to a green economy” scenario is available and provides a powerful illustration of what such an ambitious transformation based on REDD+ investments could mean for DRC. The Threshold 21 model that has been used for a similar exercise in Kalimantan, Indonesia, and UNEP’s Green Economy Report, is used in DRC as the overarching model. A framework for the continuation of the high-level dialogue on forest and climate change with the new Government in DRC has been set up, with the perspective of a roundtable for the REDD+ investment phase in DRC at the beginning of 2013. A strengthened partnership between the DRC Government and its financial partners around forests, REDD+ and climate change for a green development path is expected to continue with the release of the national framework REDD+ strategy by the end of 2012 and in the context of the Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ in the Congo Basin that was signed in Durban. UN-REDD, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya, is conducting an assessment of the socio-economic role of forest ecosystems in the Kenyan economy. The purpose of the assessment is to provide socio-economic evidence for policy making and budgetary allocations for improved land management. The work is part of a wider forest resource accounting programme related to Kenya’s efforts to transform its forest sector to a central pillar of its Green Economy aspirations. The government of Kenya has also requested further targeted support from the UN-REDD in the form of awareness raising on forests’ role in a

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				<p>Green Economy, and the opportunities presented by REDD+ to catalyze this transformation. In this regard a workshop and a suite of communication products have been organized for the 4th quarter of 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the development of transformative REDD+ investment plans in DRC, support was provided in the (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). UNEP established a partnership with the French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD) to facilitate the implementation of early investments in securing land tenure arrangements in the DRC. A clever and effective land tenure reform has been identified as a top priority to enable other REDD+ investments and unlock the potential for positive spill overs towards a green economy. • 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. An initial costing of such reforms is available, and a group of stakeholders has been working on testing the proposed methodology for clarifying and securing tenure rights in the context of REDD+. • CN-REDD and UN-REDD also identified a few opportunities to influence existing large investment programmes that are likely to have important impacts on forest ecosystems in the DRC. Based on a UN-REDD and CN-REDD consultation in Goma, DRC, in March 2012, a first proposal is available for a national payments for ecosystem services (PES) scheme;
			6.3: UN-REDD Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency collaboration on UNEP's Green Economy concept note and interagency engagement on UNDP's Green Low-Emission, Climate Resilience Development Strategies (LECRDS⁸) team and Green Commodities

⁸ UNDP's Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (Green LECRDS) team supports national and sub-national Governments to attract and direct public and private finance towards catalyzing and supporting sustainable economic growth, by removing market, institutional and capacity barriers to low-emission and climate-resilient (LECR) development objectives. The Green LECRDS team works with countries to align LECR aspirations with existing development strategies. This includes assisting countries to advance comprehensive planning and budgeting frameworks, strengthen technical and institutional capacities, and enhance stakeholders' participation so that integrated climate and development policies and actions can be developed and implemented within and across sectors at the national, regional and local levels. Specifically, this is being achieved through the development and implementation of integrated climate strategies including Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)/LECRDS, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Communications (NCs), Cross-cutting Capacity Development projects (CCCDs), and soon to commence National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) which includes 105 projects in 88 countries.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			<p>support is integrated into national development planning and other relevant processes</p> <p>6.4: Technical support and targeted training to support REDD+ as a catalyst of the green economy</p>	<p>Facility to ensure consistency and complementarity with UN-REDD, has taken place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the development of a plan for a Green Economy Corridor in Cantral Kalimantan, in February 2012, UN-REDD sponsored the visit of Green Economy experts to Indonesia (Jakarta and Central Kalimantan) for advocacy meetings, workshops and strategy sessions aimed at enhancing conceptual clarity and buy-in among key stakeholders. These activities were facilitated by the UN Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia in partnership with the Indonesia National REDD+ Task Force and the President’s Delivery Unit (UKP4). Meetings and strategic discussions between the Green Economy experts and most senior officials in the Ministry of Development Planning (Bappenas), Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (Menko Eko), Coordinating Ministry for Social Affairs (Menko Kesra), the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), the Governor of Central Kalimantan and civil society actors served to clarify the conceptual basis, discuss possible scenarios, review successfully operating models elsewhere and explore possibilities of adapting these to the advantage of Indonesia thereby strengthening the case for a green economy transition in Indonesia. The results of the workshop have contributed to the development of the Green Economy Corridor plan.
<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 	<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 	<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 	<p>7.1: Current KM systems will be improved and new KM systems will be developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the achievements at the annual meeting of the UN-REDD communications and events team held in May 2012 was a clearer view of how to restructure and improve the online workspace. A list of features to be improved was outlined and changes to guarantee the improvement of the tool were implemented. The UN-REDD Programme website (www.un-redd.org) averaged 1.2 million hits per month between January and June 2012, up 23 percent since the same period in 2011. The site averaged 63,600 unique visitors per month, up 18 percent from the same period last year. Average monthly page views were also up 17 percent from the previous period in 2011.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<p>cooperation and exchange of experience facilitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of strategic KM products Number of (a) hits on website and (b) workspace users 	<p>dealing specifically with lessons learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>coordinated manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More streamlined, coordinated and KM products and their number increasing Five YIRs By mid 2013, (a) 950,000 website hits, (b) 700 workspace users 	<p>7.2: New knowledge-sharing products and exchanges will be facilitated, developed and coordinated at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN-REDD Programme has been active on various social media, including: (i) Facebook, which by the end of June 2012 was liked by more than 1,200 users, up from 550 in December 2011; (ii) Twitter, which had an increase in followers grew from 1,900 in December 2011 to 2,728 by the end of June 2012; (iii) the UN-REDD Blog, that had 2,879 readers visit the page to read the 12 new posts between January and June 2012; and (iv) the UN-REDD Programme Wikipedia page was updated two times between January and June 2012 as a total of nine new partner countries joined the Programme and budget allocations were granted. FAO's corporate social media accounts are supporting UN-REDD Programme's social media accounts on Facebook and Twitter since May 2012 in order to guarantee that the programme's knowledge sharing products are disseminated to wider audiences. The UN-REDD online Workspace has undergone improvements in the reporting period, including: (i) server speed was increased in February 2012 to meet increased volumes of information exchanged; (ii) increased facilitation of information sharing via discussion forum from the beginning March; (iii) Overall accessibility of information and documents improved through restructuring of country pages in April with help from workspace consultant, AP and LAC communications Focal Points; (iv) more than 30 trainings by workspace consultant for colleagues on the what, how, and why of sharing information through the workspace. The number of Workspace visits has increased from 11,897 in the first half of 2011, to now 13,611 visits this first half of 2012. Discussion forum activity has more than doubled in this first half of 2012 with a 55% increase in discussion forum threads being posted, 70% increase in views, and a 222% increase in replies to posts. Document uploading has increased 27% since last year, while the website receives more than 1,000,000 hits per month and had 966 members at the end of the reporting period. An example of South-South cooperation on MRV training was included in a UNEP website as a successful lesson learned in May 2012. Reports and policy briefs on MRV issues and on Forest Management for REDD+ from the National Programmes in Zambia was produced in June 2012 involving various ministries. An Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series was produced covering: UN-REDD AP Lessons Learned NFIs; Multiple

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			various operational levels	<p><u>Benefits; Benefit Distribution Systems; FPIC; Strategies Setting; General Introduction; Gender; Anti-corruption.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional knowledge information exchanges and trainings have also taken place: (i) <u>UN-REDD-INPE training on forest monitoring systems for Tanzania and Zambia</u> in March 2012; (ii) <u>South-South Exchange on PGA for REDD+</u> in April 2012; (iii) <u>Asia-Pacific UN-REDD Regional Meeting on FPIC</u> in April 2012; and (iv) <u>Allometric Equations Workshop for Indonesia and Viet Nam</u> in June 2012.
			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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following communications publications/ materials were released to the full range of the Programme's target audiences between January and June 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2011 Year in Review report (in English, French and Spanish); – Five UN-REDD Programme newsletters (average of 4 000 unique visitor to newsletter per month); – Updated Programme Leaflet, featuring new partner countries (in English, French and Spanish); – Nine "Go-REDD+" Asia-Pacific listserv articles. Between January and June 2012, the UN-REDD Programme contributed an editorial in the G8 and Rio+20 edition of "Climate Change- The New Economy" publication, which was widely distributed to policy makers at the G8 Summit in May, as well as the RIO+20 Earth Summit in June. In the reporting period UN-REDD Programme communications materials were distributed/displayed at the following events; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UN-REDD Programme Global Workshop on FPIC and SEPC in February; – UN-REDD Programme eighth Policy Board in Asuncion, Paraguay in March; – UNFCCC meetings in Bonn in May; – UNPFII in New York, USA in May; – UN-REDD Programme Country Needs Assessment Workshop in Colombia in June.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance of UN-REDD Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Board established and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By end of 2011, procedures and practices are improved to 	8.1: Overall coordination and strategic planning provided for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall coordination and strategic planning, guided by the Policy Board, was further enhanced by the eighth Policy Board meeting, which the Secretariat organised in Asunción, Paraguay, in March 2012. At the occasion, a joint meeting of the governing bodies of the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank's Forest

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective oversight of the National and Global Programmes, resource mobilization and knowledge management Disclosure of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring tools are being developed Programme reviewed and evaluated periodically Disclosure policy being developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>improved interagency and partner collaboration</p>	<p>Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was also held. The findings of the joint (UN-REDD and FCPF) Country Needs Assessment (CNA) demonstrate effective on-going collaboration between the two bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint mission with representatives from the Government of Norway to Viet Nam in June 2012 was undertaken to support the development of a proposal for Viet Nam’s continuation of its REDD+ readiness and pilot benefit sharing. The active role of partners in the Working Groups agreed on at the seventh and eighth meetings of the Policy Board have also enhanced interaction and collaboration at various levels. An internal review of the UN-REDD Programme was concluded and a staff retreat and an interagency management retreat to assess lessons learned and make recommendations for mid-stream adjustments to further strengthen the Programme were undertaken over the first half of 2012, to respond to the needs of the Programme’s rapid evolution. Improved inter-agency coordination, strengthened teams collaboration, clarified management structure and identification of challenges and opportunities were achieved as results of the UN-REDD programme wide retreat in May 2012 with the participation of 50 Programme staff and the UN-REDD Secretariat retreat held in March in Nyon. An interagency senior management retreat in May 2012 in Geneva, Switzerland, was also convened to strengthen the agencies’ collective capacities to successfully implement the UN-REDD Programme. Outcomes included revised Terms of Reference for the internal management groups – 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. A ‘Management Note for Improved Delivery of the UN-REDD Programme’, was prepared by the senior management of the Programme to consolidate the various recommendations provided by the internal review

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
				<p>processes, along with lessons learned through the initial years of experience of designing and implementing the Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN-REDD Management Group held weekly coordination meetings to ensure effective programme management, coordinated by the Secretariat, in the first half of 2012. The meetings have been instrumental in facilitating interagency day-to-day coordination of programme activities and operations. The Strategy Group also met regularly to provide clear strategic direction related to the UN Agencies contributions to the UN-REDD Programme.
			8.2: National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between January and March 2012 the Secretariat, coordinated inter-agency and Government coordination submission of two National Programmes (the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka's National Programmes) for the Policy Board meeting in March 2012. In February 2012, the Secretariat organized and submitted the National Programmes for three independent reviews according to the improved standards for review. • The documentation was posted on time and the submission forms prepared resulting in improvement of overall the quality of proposals and the process of submission and approval. Monitoring of National Programmes improved through implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework, and results-based reporting templates used for National Programme annual reports were presented to the Policy Board in March 2012. • Between January and June 2012 the interagency group for National Programmes held weekly calls facilitated by the National Programme Coordinator, to enhance coordination and delivery of NPs. In March 2012 a set of principles for enhancing delivery of National Programmes was agreed by the senior management of the Programme. • Between April and June 2012 the Policy Board working group to support national programming was facilitated by the Secretariat. The working group produced a revised document on criteria to select new National Programmes, and recommended to the Policy Board to invite a country, in line with the criteria. • Organization and support of the high level mission to Bolivia to assess the future of the National Programme

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
			8.3: Global Programme ⁹ coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	<p>as requested by the Policy Board. The mission took place in June 2012, producing a report that will be presented at the ninth Policy Board meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interagency SNA/Global Programme Coordination Group was reactivated and weekly interagency meetings facilitated by the Secretariat have been convened with a view to enhance delivery of the SNA. • Enhanced coordination between National Programmes and SNA/Global Programme working teams has been ensured through sharing of outcomes from National Programmes and SNA/Global Programme weekly coordination meetings. • The Secretariat facilitated the Policy Board; <i>Working Group on the Roadmap to Review the SNA –Global Programme</i> and the <i>Working Group on the Country Needs Assessment</i>. Both working groups delivered progress reports at Policy Board 8 in Asunción. • The CNA methodology was presented to the Policy Board in Asunción. The preliminary findings of the CNA were presented in a joint UN-REDD - FCPF workshop in Santa Marta Colombia, June 2012. • In June two temporary inter-agency working groups were established, guided by the SNA/ Global Programme Coordination Group; <i>Working Group for improving the interagency coordination and planning of the SNA</i> and <i>Working Group for improving the monitoring and reporting framework of the SNA</i>. The procedures for countries to request targeted support were presented to the Policy Board during its eighth meeting. See document “Procedures for Accessing UN-REDD Programme targeted support, UN-REDD/PB8/2012/INF/7. Further internal procedures to ensure coordination of delivery of targeted support with the overall delivery with the SNA and with National Programmes were developed by the Secretariat and agreed upon by the UN Participating Agencies. During the reporting period¹⁰, the Programme approved targeted support to 16 countries. (See also Section 2, Targeted support).

⁹ Output name kept. The Global Programme refers to Support to National REDD+ Action (SNA).

¹⁰ Request received during 1 January - 30 June 2012.

Indicator, Outcome level	Baseline, Outcome level	Expected Target, Outcome level	Output	Output Progress (Achievement)
				•
			8.4: Policy Board has procedures and competencies to effectively make decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat organized one Policy Board meeting, including preparatory planning and strategic meetings with partners and stakeholders, and supported the coordination with the host country of a field visit and reception in the March 2012 reporting period in Asuncion, Paraguay. In addition to the preparation of the meeting agenda, all meeting documents were shared with the meeting participants in accordance with the Programme's Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance, including translated versions in French and Spanish. During the Board meeting, the Secretariat and participating UN agencies also presented status updates on various aspects of the Programme's progress and delivery of results. A summary report was produced from the meeting with decisions taken by the Policy Board.
			8.5: The UN-REDD Programme is monitored and evaluated and additional resources mobilized towards meeting the five-year funding target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 Annual Reports for the SNA Programme and 11 National Programmes were prepared and finalized by February 2012. A consolidated Annual Report was prepared by the Secretariat together with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office and shared with the UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay in March 2012. As also referred to under Output 8.3, a <i>Working Group for improving the monitoring and reporting framework of the SNA</i> was established and ToR developed. During the reporting period, the Secretariat reached out to donors, considering the needs of scaling up support to REDD+ readiness and the increasing number of partner countries. In addition, the Secretariat engaged in discussions with donors and countries regarding additional support to countries thorough the Tier 2 modality.

3. Categories of Support

The 'Support to National REDD+ Action - Global Programme Framework (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, build 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 Support (targeted support including backstopping); and iii) Secretariat¹¹.

Descriptions of these main categories are provided below, along with examples of activities undertaken within the reporting period.

In terms of expenditures of each category against the total SNA expenditures¹² (November 2011-June 2012¹³), the largest component corresponds to Country Specific Support (60 percent, US\$ 9,715,103), followed by ISF (27 percent, US\$ 4,331,793). 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 for US\$ 4,331,793 or approximately 27 percent of the total SNA expenditures¹⁴ during November 2011 – June 2012. Examples of ISF activities undertaken during the first half of 2012 include:

- Finalisation of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria, welcomed as a voluntary guiding framework by Policy Board 8 in March 2012, to address 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.
- Production of the 'LEG-REDD+', including Good Practice Guidance on transparent and accountable

¹¹ In the report of the eighth Policy Board Meeting referred to International Support Functions, Support to National REDD+ Efforts and Secretariat.

¹² Total of commitments and disbursement, here and throughout the report.

¹³ Date of first fund transfer to the end of the reporting period.

- institutional, legal and regulatory arrangements, providing technical and policy support to UN-REDD Programme partner countries.
- Encouragement of engagement with private sector for mobilizing private REDD+ investment at both international and national levels.
 - Development of guidance on identifying and prioritizing corruption risks in national contexts.
 - Provision of guidance to Anti-Corruption Commissions or units for engagement in REDD+.
 - Capacity-building and support for civil society monitoring of corruption in REDD+ activities.
 - Production of knowledge and communication materials.
 - Gender and REDD+ publications.
 - Facilitation of South-South experience and knowledge exchange for Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society stakeholders.
 - Support to consultations between public stakeholders and the private sector to facilitate investments in the forest sector.
 - An Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series was produced covering: UN-REDD AP Lessons Learned NFIs; Multiple Benefits; Benefit Distribution Systems; FPIC; Strategies Setting; General Introduction; Gender; Anti-corruption.

3.2 Country Specific Support

Country Specific Support refers to targeted support, including backstopping, and accounted for US\$ 9,715,103 or 60 percent of the total SNA expenditures during November 2011-June 2012. (See also “Procedures for Accessing UN-REDD Programme Targeted Support”, UNREDD/PB8/2012/INF/7).

3.2.1 Targeted Support

Targeted support is demand-driven, specific, support provided under one or more of the UN-REDD Programme six work areas of the SNA activities. In line with the nature of the SNA Programme, 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. In practical terms, targeted support means specific technical advice and other capacity strengthening support that a country may request on a critical REDD+ readiness aspect it has identified, which is not covered through other multilateral or bilateral initiatives or by its National Programme, and where the UN-REDD Programme has comparative advantage to provide such support. Targeted support is small-scale, demand-driven, and technical or advisory in nature and to be provided to countries by the participating UN agencies in response to country needs. Countries requesting targeted support are expected to have developed or be in the process of developing a National REDD+ strategy so that they can specify gaps that could be filled by this additional specific

support.

Targeted support can be provided to countries as backstopping to National Programmes, or as support to country specific needs. If the latter, in line with procedures implemented in April 2012, targeted support needs to be requested to the UN-REDD Secretariat. An interagency working group duly assesses the request 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.

Targeted support has been increasing in importance as a delivery modality of the SNA. Out of the amount of expenditure US\$ 9,715,103, or, as mentioned, 60% of the total SNA expenditures during November 2011 - June 2012, backstopping to National Programmes accounted for US\$ 5,786,120.

Examples of targeted support activities undertaken during the first half of 2012, excluding backstopping, are described below, whilst further details of backstopping to development or implementation of National Programmes can be found in section 3.2.1.1.

From 1 January to 30 June 2012, targeted support¹⁵¹⁶, excluding backstopping, was approved to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. A request from Costa Rica was also submitted to the Secretariat in June and an initial agreement on providing US\$ 110,000 was reached, although the request was not fully assessed and approved during the reporting period. The total targeted support approved by the Programme to REDD+ efforts in these 15 countries (including Costa Rica) amounts to US\$ 1,893,985. Figure 1 shows the amount approved for each country. Six of these countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Mongolia, Nepal and Peru) have no National Programme as of June 2012. For the nine countries with National Programmes, the targeted support was intended to complement on-going REDD+ efforts or to leverage other activities. From 1 January 2012, the largest amount (US\$ 341 250) was approved to Indonesia followed by the support to Bangladesh (US\$ 270 200).

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

¹⁵ Incoming requests dated within the reporting period. (Date of approval is in some cases outside the reporting period, e.g. with regard to Costa Rica).

¹⁶ 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.

Meteorology of the Government of Solomon Islands, demonstrates cross border collaboration on REDD+ activities.

Table 2 reports the countries benefiting from targeted support for each programme outcome. The support provided to Mongolia exemplifies a cross-sectoral approach, incorporating activities with linkages to three different Outcomes.

In addition to the countries identified above, consultations on targeted support opportunities are ongoing in other partner countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Ivory Coast) between the lead ministries and the Programme participating agencies.

Figure 1. Amount of targeted support (excluding backstopping) approved by the UN-REDD Programme for each country. (Requests received during 1 January – 30 June 2012).

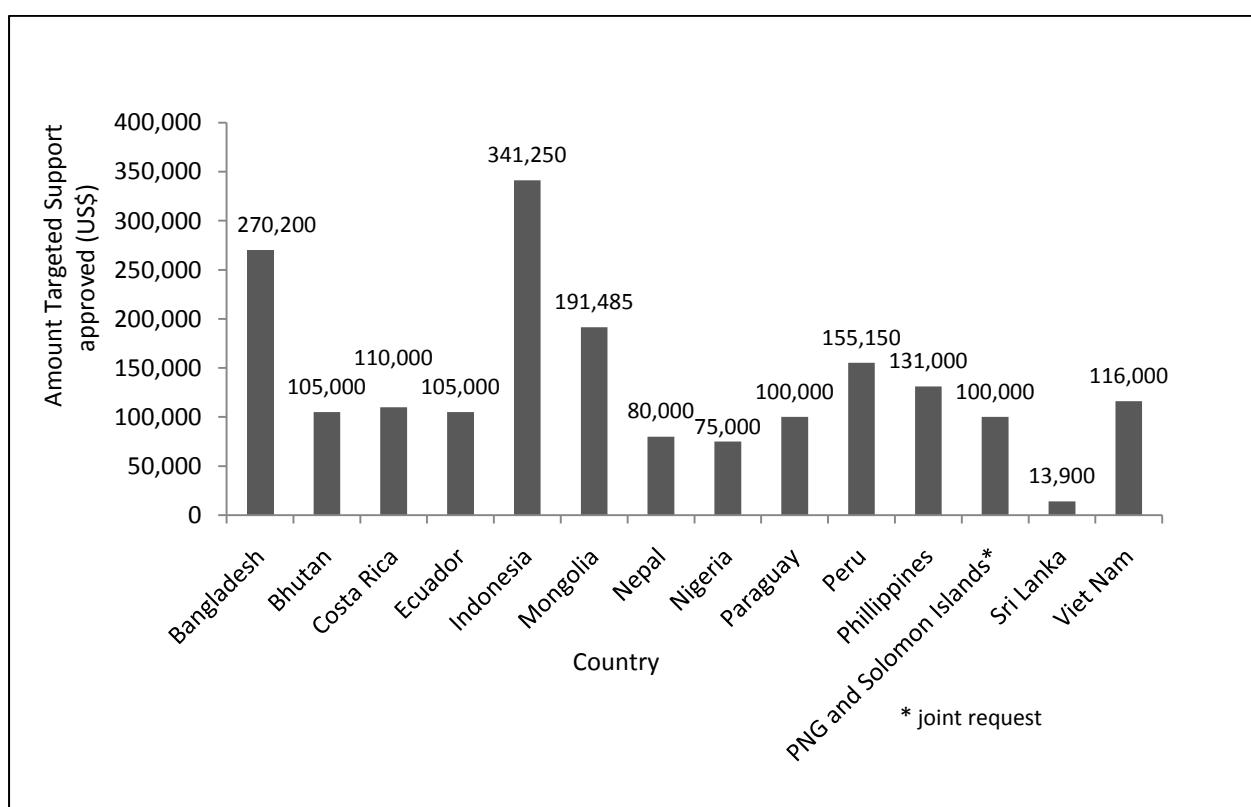


Table 2. Countries for which targeted support (excluding backstopping) has been agreed per Programme outcome. (1 January – 30 June 2012).

Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems	8 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Mongolia, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka ¹⁷
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation	9 countries: Bhutan, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Viet Nam
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened	6 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, 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	1 country: Peru
Outcome 5: Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions	4 countries: Costa Rica, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Peru

3.2.1.1 Backstopping

Backstopping refers to provision of support to countries from UN-REDD Programme staff in both headquarters and regional offices, including remote technical support, travel for scoping missions and missions directly related to supporting country activities. Within the applicable period, backstopping represented 36 percent of the total SNA expenditures. Examples of backstopping activities undertaken during the first half of 2012 include:

- Expert support to the conduct of participatory governance assessments in four pilot countries by international and regional governance experts, through both remote support and country missions.
- Country-level implementation and capacity development included missions to provide technical support on issues related to MRV and the national forest inventory (Cambodia and Viet Nam) and a mission to provide technical support for the finalization of the R-PP and national consultation for the validation of the R-PP (Sri Lanka).
- Technical support and targeted training to support REDD+ as a catalyst of the green economy among others taken place in Indonesia.
- Technical support was provided to the Government of Viet Nam on REDD+ biodiversity monitoring and national approaches to safeguards in collaboration with Netherlands Development Agency, including the development of guidance on participatory biodiversity monitoring to evaluate the impact of REDD+ activities on biodiversity and compliance with environmental safeguards.

¹⁷ In addition, Support to REDD+ preparation proposal is referring to Output 8.2 (National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme).

- Technical guidance and direct support to implementation of National Joint Programmes through dedicated staff were given to Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay in the areas of communication, legal frameworks, GIS technologies, modeling approaches and economic analysis.
- 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.
- Close collaboration with country teams on mapping of multiple benefits, to promote awareness of the potential for benefits and to inform national land-use planning includes ongoing work with DRC, Indonesia, Panama, Paraguay and Nigeria. The use of spatial decision support software to evaluate the potential distribution of different REDD+ options to deliver multiple benefits is being trialed with DRC, and a simpler approach tested in Central Sulawesi province. A case study on mangroves mapping has covered Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, DRC and Cameroon.
- UN-REDD Country Teams/National Programmes to inform Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society stakeholders on REDD+ were supported.
- Policy and technical advice to clarify intended results and methodologies in requests for targeted support.
- Support to the development of national monitoring systems for biodiversity and ecosystem services has been provided.

3.3 Secretariat

Secretariat support during the reporting period accounted for US\$ 2,022,401 approximately 13 percent of the total SNA expenditures and primarily relates to the following tasks;

- 1) Support to the delivery of quality UN-REDD Programme services and results through the creation and implementation of efficient and effective interagency quality assurance, reporting, and coordination mechanisms;
- 2) Provision of administrative and logistical support to Policy Board, UN-REDD Programme Strategy Group and Management Group;
- 3) Development and implementation of approaches to facilitate knowledge sharing among UN-REDD Programme staff, participating countries, and interested stakeholders; and
- 4) Development and maintenance of existing and new partnerships and management of external relations at the programme-level.

The Secretariat support also refers to donor relations, and preparing a resource mobilization strategy, which is underway. During the reporting period the Secretariat undertook outreach with donors, considering the needs of scaling up support to readiness and the increasing number of partner countries. In addition, upon demand from countries, the Secretariat engaged in discussion with donors and countries regarding additional support to countries' REDD+ efforts.

4. Financial Information

Table 3 provides financial information at Output and Outcome levels. Total expenditures are provided for the reporting period (1 January – June 2012) and for the period from date of first fund transfer to the end of the reporting period (1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012), respectively.

Table 3: Financial Information^{18,19}

Programme Outcome (Reference: “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”)	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring								
Output 1.1: Information and monitoring needs for REDD+	FAO	284,879	15,198	94,072	66,150	160,222	175,420	
	UNDP							
	UNEP							
Output 1.2: Tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring	FAO	1,510,000	121,791	591,923	624,040	1,215,963.00	1,337,754	
	UNDP							
	UNEP	135,000	1,898	11,707	43,059	54,766	56,664	

¹⁸ *Commitments:* Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies’ financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

Disbursement: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations).

Expenditures: Total of commitments plus disbursements.

¹⁹ The expenditure figures reported here are unofficial figures. Final official figures for 2012 will be made available in the official Consolidated Annual Report prepared by the Administrative Agent.

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Output 1.3: Technical support to country-level implementation and capacity development	FAO	4,195,000	391,258	1,243,787	835,351	2,079,138	2,470,396	
	UNDP	295,000		102,507	173,138	275,645	275,645	
	UNEP							
Sub-total		6,419,879	530,145	2,043,996	1,741,737	3,785,733	4,315,878	67%
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation								
Output 2.1: Nationally-owned, credible and inclusive systems for collecting governance data and assessments	FAO	300,000	8,108	58,474	62,703	121,177	129,285	
	UNDP	1,143,063		502,690	525,368	1,028,058	1,028,058	
	UNEP							
Output 2.2: Strengthened frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures	FAO	285,000		67,607	60,176	127,783	127,783	
	UNDP	443,773		120,000	7,575	127,575	127,575	
	UNEP							
Output 2.3: Strengthened systems for addressing and respecting safeguards	FAO							
	UNDP	513,063		242,835	322,867	565,701	565,701	
	UNEP							
Output 2.4: Building capacity for effective forest management	FAO	250,000	12,215	383	218,416	218,799	231,014	
	UNDP							
	UNEP							

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Output 2.5: Land tenure for REDD+	FAO	200,000	4,054	41,818	92,958	134,776	138,830	
	UNDP							
	UNEP							
Sub-total		3,134,899	24,377	1,033,806	1,290,063	2,323,869	2,348,246	75%
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	FAO							
	UNDP	366,472		66,942	7,575	74,517	74,517	
	UNEP							
Output 3.2: Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit distribution systems	FAO	200,000	4,054	14,920	23,243	38,163	42,217	
	UNDP	253,047		170,010	13,649	183,659	183,659	
	UNEP							
Output 3.3: Corruption risks in REDD+	FAO							
	UNDP	871,972		429,490	237,354	666,844	666,844	
	UNEP							
Output 3.4: REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction	FAO							
	UNDP	247,305		30,000		30,000	30,000	
	UNEP							
Output 3.5: Women's participation in national REDD+ systems	FAO							
	UNDP	257,305		31,850	4,556	36,406	36,406	
	UNEP							

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Sub-total		2,196,101	4,054	743,212	286,377	1,029,589	1,033,643	47%
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.	FAO							
	UNDP	262,967		29,500	71,859	101,359	101,359	
	UNEP							
Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation	FAO							
	UNDP	342,967		196,200	229,900	426,100	426,100	
	UNEP							
Output 4.3: Support for the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries	FAO							
	UNDP	534,230		179,369	23,905	203,273	203,273	
	UNEP							
Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and	FAO							
	UNDP	424,230		151,397	121,599	272,996	272,996	

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
international REDD+ processes	UNEP							
Output 4.5: Broader multi-stakeholder processes on key aspects of REDD+ readiness to build consensus and transform economic systems are supported	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	270,000	3,796	146,782	8,921	155,703	159,499	
Sub-total		1,834,394	3,796	703,248	456,184	1,159,432	1,163,228	63%
Outcome 5: Multiple benefits of forests are realized and safeguarded in REDD+ strategies and actions								
Output 5.1: Environmental and Social Principles, criteria and approaches to safeguard the multiple benefits of forests under REDD+ developed	FAO							
	UNDP	453,455		110,066	79,567	189,633	189,633	
	UNEP	210,000	2,952	144,884	62,164	207,048	210,000	
Output 5.2: Approaches to developing information systems on the ecosystem-based multiple benefits of forests under REDD+	FAO	480,000	4,054	54,065	55,361	109,426	113,480	
	UNDP	898,529		273,360	197,820	471,180	471,180	
	UNEP	380,000	5,342	181,763	175,799	357,562	362,904	
Output 5.3: Tools, methods and guidance to encourage the capture of multiple benefits	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	650,000	9,138	241,220	190,368	431,588	440,726	

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Output 5.4: Capacity strengthening, technical support and convening on ensuring and safeguarding multiple benefits	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	1,110,000	15,605	313,240	427,032	740,272	755,877	
Sub-total		4,181,984	37,091	1,318,598	1,188,110	2,506,708	2,543,799	61%
Outcome 6: Green economy transformation processes catalyzed as a result of REDD+ Strategies and investments								
Output 6.1: Making the case for the catalytic role of REDD+ in a green economy transformation	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	517,499	7,275	203,445	19,211	222,656	229,931	
Output 6.2: Technical advice in support of investment options for REDD+	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	846,498	11,901	200,730	67,968	268,698	280,599	
Output 6.3: UN-REDD Programme support is integrated into national development planning and other relevant processes	FAO							
	UNDP	100,000		18,130	13,499	31,630	31,630	
	UNEP							
Output 6.4: Technical support and targeted training to support REDD+ as a catalyst of the green economy	FAO							
	UNDP							
	UNEP	1,052,330	93,751	440,167	67,734	507,901	601,652	

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Sub-total		2,516,327	112,927	862,472	168,412	1,030,884	1,143,811	45%
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	5,754	63,558	82,970	146,528	152,282	
	UNDP	50,000			7,755	7,755	7,755	
	UNEP	25,000	351	3,612	18,393	22,005	22,356	
Output 7.2: New knowledge-sharing products and exchanges will be facilitated, developed and coordinated at various operational levels	FAO	110,625		42,441	64,603	107,044	107,044	
	UNDP	120,000		12,000	12,278	24,278	24,278	
	UNEP	50,000	703	6,476	24,182	30,658	31,361	
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	5,754	35,016	46,900	81,916	87,670	
	UNDP							
	UNEP	317,264		86,768	125,694	212,462	212,462	
Sub-total		1,004,764	12,562	249,871	382,775	632,646	645,208	64%
Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and Participating UN agencies								

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Output 8.1: Overall coordination and strategic planning provided for improved interagency and partner collaboration	All	574,016		203,235	258,157	461,392	461,392	
Output 8.2: National Programmes coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	All	496,798		100,062	161,769	261,831	261,831	
Output 8.3: Global Programme coordinated to ensure the effective delivery of the Programme	All	451,798		119,824	162,869	282,692	282,692	
Output 8.4: Policy Board has procedures and competencies to effectively make decisions	All	840,439		230,249	328,290	558,539	558,539	
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		93,518	166,250	259,767	259,767	
Sub-total		2,661,695		746,887	1,077,335	1,824,222	1,824,222	69%

Programme Outcome (Reference: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015")	Part. UN Org.	Budget (US\$)	Overall implementation progress (financial) (US\$)					Delivery (%)
			2011	2012		2011-2012		
			Total Expenditures 2011 (A)	Commitments 1 January – 30 June 2012 (B)	Disbursement 1 January – 30 June 2012 (C)	Total Expenditures 1 January – 30 June 2012 B+C (D)	Total Expenditures 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2012 A+D (E)	
Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):	FAO	8,675,040	572,240	2,515,220	2,462,126	4,977,346	5,549,586	64%
	UNDP	8,317,341		2,861,571	2,347,392	5,208,963	5,208,963	63%
	UNEP	6,957,662	152,712	2,325,300	1,781,475	4,106,775	4,259,487	61%
Indirect Support Cost (7%)		1,676,503	50,747	539,146	461,370	1,000,516	1,051,262	
Grand Total		25,626,546	775,699	8,241,237	7,052,362	15,293,599	16,069,298	63%

Table 4. Expenditure of each category of support and the proportion of the total expenditure. (1 November 2011 – 30 June 2012)

Category of Support	Expenditures (US\$)	Category expenditure / total expenditure (1 Nov. 2011 – 30 June 2012) (%)
International Support Functions	4,331,793	27
Country Specific Support	9,715,103	60
<i>Targeted support (excluding backstopping)</i>	3,928,983	(24)
<i>Backstopping</i>	5,786,120	(36)
Secretariat	2,022,402	13