



Semi-Annual 2013 Progress Update on Achievements under the UN-REDD Programme Fund

UN-REDD PROGRAMME ELEVENTH
POLICY BOARD MEETING

9-10 December 2013
Geneva, Switzerland

Foreword

The UN-REDD Programme is pleased to present this report on results and progress for the first six months of 2013. This year marks the fifth anniversary of the Programme's launch by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the Government of Norway in 2008. Five years on, partner countries are achieving their objectives for building REDD+ implementation capacity, and proving that the vision of the Secretary General and Norway was accurate. From its beginning with nine countries to its demand-driven expansion to include 48 countries, of which 17 have approved National Programmes, the participating UN agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – have continued to demonstrate that the UN can successfully “deliver as One” to support countries to achieve full readiness for REDD+ and to comply with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.



This period, the UN-REDD Programme maintained and expanded on its country focus. The maturation of the country capacities and of the Programme itself is mutually-reinforcing, across technical work areas and between national, regional and global levels.

These achievements are described in this report's restructured, simplified format. The report features useful graphics and single page summaries of achievements by countries and by the outcomes of the Programme's Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA). In addition, a number of challenges that the Programme faced, opportunities to overcome them, as well as strategic issues to consider for future programming, are highlighted. It is hoped that the updated makeup of the report will facilitate information exchange, decision-making and participation among UN-REDD Programme stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme Fund

Participating Organizations



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Contributing Donors



Denmark



European Union



Japan



Luxembourg



Norway



Spain

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

1. Introduction

This semi-annual progress update, covering the period from 1 January through 30 June 2013, is based on programmatic and financial information contained in reports from individual National Programmes and contributions from the Participating UN Organizations of FAO, UNDP and UNEP and the UN-REDD Secretariat.

2. Implementation Status

During this reporting period, countries made notable gains in advancing and consolidating their REDD+ readiness process with the support of the UN-REDD Programme. This was made possible in part because the Programme made strategic decisions to enhance coordination, address bottlenecks for implementation and anticipate externalities.

The update presents the status of support for 1) the implementation of National Programmes; and, 2) national REDD+ action at the national, regional and global levels through the [Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015](#) (SNA). For both delivery modalities, the report includes user-friendly snapshots of achievements, country focus stories, financial delivery, challenges and contingency measures, by country and SNA outcome. It also describes the period's strategic challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the Programme.

2.1 Overall status of National Programmes

At the end of June 2013, the UN-REDD Programme welcomed one new country (Tunisia), bringing the number of partner countries to 47. Of these, 17 are receiving support through National Programmes. Viet Nam presented its final evaluation and management response, which was approved at the tenth Policy Board meeting, 25-26 June, Lombok, Indonesia; while two additional countries completed operations and advanced final reports (the Philippines and Tanzania). Additionally, Sri Lanka initiated its National Programme and Colombia's funding allocation request for its National Programme was approved at the tenth Policy Board meeting (refer to Annex 1-14 for National Programme reports).¹ Three additional countries were invited to submit National Programmes to the Policy Board, namely Argentina, Bangladesh and Cote d'Ivoire.

This total amount approved for National Programmes as of 30 June 2013 is US\$ 61.3 million, of which US\$ 57.1 million has been transferred, while total cumulative expenditures as of the end of the period stood at US\$ 31.3 million or 55 per cent of transferred funds.

2.2 Overall status of the SNA

During this six-month period, SNA implementation continued focusing on country support through targeted support, based on country needs and demands, and in line with the substantial revision of the SNA work plan and budget that took place in 2012. In the reporting period, a budget revision of the SNA was approved by the Policy Board at its tenth meeting which focused on enhancing support for indigenous peoples and local communities. A new output was created under Outcome 4 *"Stakeholders at the community level engage in and contribute to the implementation of REDD+ Readiness through community-based REDD+"* and the budget cuts in the 2013 budget for the specific outputs related to indigenous peoples and civil society organizations (CSOs) were restored. An overall amount of additional US\$ 4.4 million was approved within the budget revision.

Regarding country specific support, five new countries benefited from targeted support during the six-month period, resulting in 26 countries² supported thus far, for a total amount approved of US\$ 3.2 million (refer to section 2.5).

In terms of financial status, the approved SNA budget up to 30 June 2013 stood at US\$ 42 million,³ of which US\$ 42 million have been transferred. The total cumulative expenditure of the amount transferred was approximately US\$ 34.8 million, or 82 per cent transferred.

Annex 15 provides the SNA achievements at output level against the Monitoring Framework 2013-2014 and detailed financial information at output and outcome levels.

¹The expenditures for the reporting period is based on unofficial data received from the headquarters of the three Participating UN organizations and may differ from the information made available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

²In addition to these countries, there are ongoing consultations between lead ministries and the Participating UN Organizations on targeted support opportunities in other partner countries.

³Figures include indirect support costs.

2.3 Country Pages

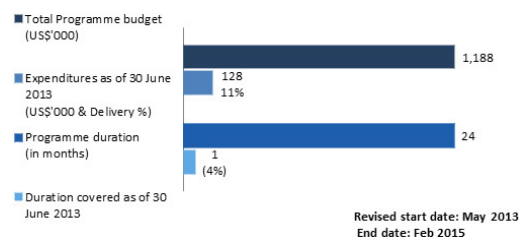
BOLIVIA (Plurinational State of)



Achievements

- Following two years of exchanges between the Government of Bolivia and the UN-REDD Programme, the country's National Programme was redesigned selecting activities that will contribute to its [Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests](#). The revised National Programme was presented at a validation workshop in March 2013, and inputs were collected and integrated into the work plan.
- The UN-REDD Programme's [Policy Board approved the revised work plan and budget on 31 May 2013](#).

This Period in Numbers



Note: the start date is the date the Policy Board approved the revised funding allocation.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Due to the suspension of the National Programme, no progress on activities was reported during this period. With the revision and approval of the work plan and budget, re-aligned with the government's priorities, activities are expected to commence in December 2013.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

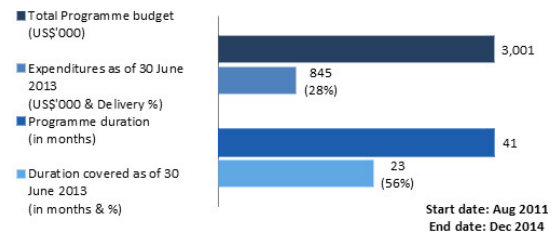
- The revised National Programme will be hosted under the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth, regulated by a new Supreme Decree (1696), and in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism, with potential co-financing from the Danish Cooperation.
- This new institutional anchor of the UN-REDD National Programme constitutes an opportunity to create synergies with other sectoral interventions being considered under adaptation or mitigation plans for Bolivia. This could also include aligning objectives, for example, between forests and water



Achievements

- Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce was officially established on 26 February 2013 through a decision letter by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- The government designated six new officials for its National REDD+ team, strengthening capacity to carry out readiness process in the country.
- The Programme Executive Board (PEB) met regularly during this reporting period and in March took decision to conduct a mid-term review of the National Programme. The review was conducted in June providing important recommendations for the adjustment of the Programme.
- Self-selection process for indigenous peoples and civil society representatives were conducted in eight provinces.
- [Cambodia's REDD+ website](#) was launched in May with the support of the Programme.
- The Programme's communication strategy was developed and approved and communication materials were produced and distributed.
- Capacity on UNFCCC negotiations and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories were strengthened for key government officials from the three agencies in May in order to increase their participation in the process.
- Research studies were conducted in Kampong Chhnang and in Preah Sihanouk provinces to identify potential areas for REDD+.
- Nationally-appropriate safeguards and indicators to monitor co-benefits have been prepared.
- Report on land-cover and forest classification systems of Cambodia were completed and disseminated.
- National consultations on the National Forest Monitoring carried out, bringing together 30 participants from different government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to present findings of the review of classification systems. A subsequent recommendations paper on land and forest classification system of Cambodia was prepared.
- A data sharing agreement was signed with the forest administration to complete forest inventory data of the forestry administration and NGO data (WCS, Wildlife Alliance, PACT, Conservation Japan, RECOFTC, GERES and others).
- Report "Tree volume and biomass allometric equations of Cambodia Report" published including allometric equation, accessible at www.globallometree.org.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

Complex decision-making processes have been identified as a major bottleneck for implementation. With two national implementing partners, four people are required for approvals. Nevertheless, in general, many indicators have been achieved (although with some significant delays) for outcomes 1, 3 and 4; whereas few indicators have been achieved in outcome 2. A mid-term review was tasked in June to generate concrete recommendations on how to address these challenges.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

The review team from the mid-term review met with key government agencies and produced a number of recommendations including management arrangements of the Programme, such as inter-relationships among Taskforce Secretariat, PEB, National REDD+ Taskforce and National Climate Change Committee, with a view in improving the implementation of the programme and collaboration and sharing of responsibilities between agencies. The National Programme will be revised in response to the mid-term review's recommendations.

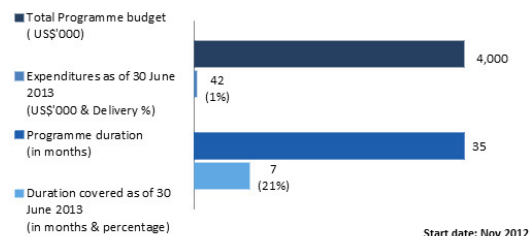


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Achievements

- Stakeholder awareness was raised on UN-REDD Programme in particular and REDD+ more generally among line and sectoral ministries (mines, fisheries, environnement and tourism), academia, CSOs and representatives of the private sector.
- REDD+ strategy development initiated, an institutional and legal framework for REDD+ implementation assessed and a communication strategy developed and agreed.
- Decentralized structures in support of REDD+ established and operational.
- Process for agreeing on the national definition of forest in the context of REDD+ initiated and a roadmap for setting up a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and structures agreed.
- Data collection for National Forest Inventory (NFI) is advanced with about 40 per cent of data collected. The data will populate both the Activity Data and Emission Factor estimations by 2014.
- Fusion of the MRV component of the National Programme with the Congo Basin Regional project "Systèmes de surveillance et de MNV nationaux avec une approche régionale pour les pays du bassin du Congo" through:
 - MRV capacity assessment carried out in April 2013
 - MRV team established in May 2013 and procedures in place for setting up the technical cell on reference levels
 - Project inception workshop carried out in June 2013
 - Finalised work plan for the MRV Action Plan, and establishment of working groups for the drafting of the Action Plan.
- Four Congolese technicians, including two women, were trained at the Brazilian Institute for Space Research (INPE) in June 2013 on TerraAmazon which brings the total number of Terra Amazon-trained technicians of the national MRV cell to eight (including five women).
- A participatory process to strengthen organizational and institutional capacities of CACO-REDD+ (a civil society and indigenous peoples' platform for of REDD+) was launched.

This Period in Numbers



Start date: Nov 2012
End date: Oct 2015

Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Limited progress in establishing an intersectoral institutional structure for the implementation of REDD+ with a remaining bias towards the forestry sector. As a contingency measure factual information to draw in other sectoral ministry's involvement in REDD+ will be provided.
- Ensure the complementarity between national structures, in particular the long established National Forest Inventory Centre (CNIAC) and the newly established "Système d'information pour la gestion forestière et le développement durable" (SIFODD), both structures being attached to the same Ministry of Forest Economy (MEFDD).
- Due to delays in the preparation of the REDD+ national strategy, now planned for beginning of 2014, progress on environmental and social risks and benefits, as well as safeguards has been delayed.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

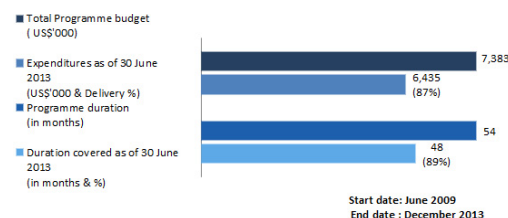
- Opportunities for regional exchange through the Congo Basin MRV project, e.g., technical exchange on NFI methodologies.
- Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the results include:
 - Highly participative process
 - Support to the decentralization of REDD+
 - Building on existing national capacity
 - Cooperation with other international and national initiatives
 - Joint missions with national counterparts.



Achievements

- Efforts have been made to improve and finalize the National Forest Monitory Systems (NFMS). Currently, the three main areas of MRV support (forest inventory, ghg inventory and the satellite forest representation system) are making good progress in terms of products developed, technical capacity and human resources.
- The following activities were undertaken for the forest pre-inventory:
 - An international technical adviser was recruited in April 2013 to contribute to the achievement of the pre-inventory, in close cooperation with other partners including JICA/JAFTA and USFS.
 - A workshop was held to validate the field data collection forms, after which intense preparatory work took place in collaboration with partners from JICA/JAFTA, to pre-test the field inventory in the peripheral forests of Kinshasa and the Bandundu province.
 - Specific trainings were conducted for the field teams on: QGIS, inventory techniques, first aid, botany, and soil sampling), during which 23 technicians were trained.
- Following this preparation, the field activities started in the provinces of Bandundu and the Eastern Province (from May 2013). A total of nine locations (63 plots) were measured.
- The field data are being encoded in DIAF's field inventory lab, which has been completed and is now operational with the establishment of a dedicated server for encoding the forest pre-inventory field data.
- The following activities were undertaken for the GHG inventory:
 - Two national consultants were recruited to monitor the GHG inventory activities.
 - A Letter of Agreement was signed with the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) in April 2013 to support the DDD on developing improving its GHG inventory in the LULUCF sector. A training workshop was held in May 2013 in collaboration with CfRN to (i) provide general information on GHG inventory for agriculture, livestock and forestry; (ii) assess the existing country data in the LULUCF sector; (iii) introduce tools to facilitate the GHG inventory emission calculations.
 - The GHG inventory lab of the DDD has been established, equipped and is now fully operational.
- The following activities were undertaken for the satellite forest representation system (TerraCongo):
 - Specific trainings were organized for the five national technicians working on TerraCongo (database management, SQL, images treatment).
 - The two national IT technicians supporting NFMS portal were trained in Rome on the administration, management and maintenance of the portal and the OpenForis tools.
 - A methodology to extract reference images and the forest area change was developed and validated using OpenForis and Google Earth.
 - The national consultants contributed to a publication on the State of the Forests.

This Period in Numbers



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Challenges and Contingency Measures

Finalize the activities in which FAO supports the government by 31 December.

Targeted Support

Support to i) reduce corruption risks in the REDD+ process; ii) assess gender equity and gender related issues within the strategic options for REDD+; and iii) support identification of areas of legal reforms for REDD+ implementation and support. (Refers to SNA Outcome 2)
Approved amount: US\$ 90,000

Draft mid-term report with assessment of forest/ environmental legal framework related to REDD+ and REDD+ national strategic framework ready for finalisation by July 2013. Achievements include:

- Legal issues analysed of seven pillars of REDD+ national framework strategy.
- Legal diagnostic produced by UNEP/GLOBE.
- Legal gaps and inconsistencies impeding REDD+ implementation identified.
- Legal reforms for support by consultative processes in short term identified.

Anti-corruption activities paused while priority given to establishment of National Fund. Linkages and collaboration increased with regional networks on gender and NRM/REDD+, such as Réseau Femmes Africaines pour le Développement Durables (REFADD) and Réseau des Femmes Africaines pour la Gestion Communautaire des Forêts (REFACOF), and access to gender expertise improved.



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Achievements

- Training was conducted on forest cover change mapping by FAO remote sensing experts in direct support of the Ministry of Environment's team of historical deforestation maps. This development of capacity, as well as continued support, has enabled Ecuador to develop its first independent assessment of 1990, 2000 and 2008 forest cover maps, a major advance and one of the largest contributions of monitoring and reporting on national GHG emissions.
- Approximately 40 participants from the Ministry of Environment, universities, and project developer technicians participated in training workshops and as a result are able to generate data for forest inventory data generation and allometric equations.
- The Ministry of Environment, through the UN-REDD Programme, has acquired 70 per cent of high-resolution RapidEye images, which are being used in the process end of the [vegetation map and land use, and verification of effective areas on compensation Socio Bosque programme](#).
- One training on spatial data publication on-line by FAO IT expert in support to the Ministry of Environment's webpage on forestry administration (SAF) now included in the [SUJA](#).
- Ministry of Environment's [webpage](#) on REDD+ designed and under operation. JNP UN-REDD's [webpage](#) designed and under operation.
- Support provided to the Ministry of Environment on starting the initial phase of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), through participation in UN-REDD regional FPIC workshop, defining the process and roadmap for national interpretation of FPIC guidelines and coordinating meetings with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for the definition/construction of the national guidelines.
- Direct support provided to the Ministry of Environment to establish and operationalize the REDD+ stakeholder platform (Mesa REDD+), where the National Programme was officially defined as the platform facilitator and the United Nations System defined as the process observer.
- Collaboration and a formal agreement established with a reforestation project in the Napo province, with the aim to support

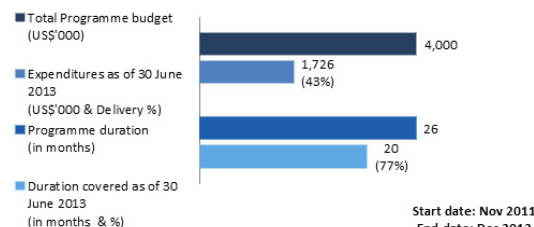
the training and capacity building processes for communities on climate change and REDD+.

- PGA component included in the National Programme's planning and a roadmap defined for its implementation. To date, two workshops have been developed for the identification of stakeholders and local platforms for future participative processes.
- Modeling tool developed including three scenarios, among them the inertial one, combined with the REDD+ cost and benefits analysis which will permit the identification of possible REDD+ areas.
- Support to the Ministry of Environment in validating the deforestation rates needed for negotiating with the REDD Early Movers initiative.
- Socio-economic database of production, surface and costs of different uses in agriculture land, livestock and forestry, information that will be used for estimating the opportunity costs and REDD+ implementation.
- Support to the Ministry of Environment redacting the Ministerial Accord 033 for ensuring the harmonization of the national legal framework with the international one on REDD+.
- Requirements for Ecuador's National REDD+ registry identified, including defining different government institutions' roles, financial mechanism, safeguards, compliance with FPIC, grievance mechanism and a benefit distribution system.
- Conceptual methodology for harmonization, design and implementation of safeguards information system (SIS) and multiple benefits was developed, and participatory mechanisms and processes to follow for socialization, consultation and feedback from national and local levels were defined.
- Roadmap to develop a grievance mechanism was established.
- Three workshops were held in January and May to collect and disseminate information related to national multiple benefits and to produce an initial consolidated list of priority benefits and risks from REDD+ in Ecuador (in Quito, Puyo and Tonsupa).

In Focus

Eight provincial-level workshops, with the participation of 228 people (36 per cent women), on productive analysis for REDD+, have been carried out in the provinces of Sucumbios, Orellana, Napo, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe, Morona Santiago, Loja y Manabí provinces. The workshops enabled participants to identify drivers of deforestation and assess social and environmental impacts of deforestation. As a result, REDD+ activities were identified in a participatory manner.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

The Ministry of Environment's central role in leading the implementation of the National Programme constitutes a major strength. However, it has been noted that the acceleration of the implementation now exceeds the capacity of the Ministry of Environment to review all the inputs that are generated from the UN-REDD National Programme. More frequent meetings of the Technical Management Committee and involvement of the Ministry of Environment in team meeting are expected to solve this problem.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

One of the most important aspects that ensure the sustainability of results and activities is the close relationship with, and direct contribution of the UN-REDD National Programme to the Ministry of Environment's National REDD+ Programme. Similarly, the proposals and assessments realized by the UN-REDD National Programme have been supported so far by the participation, input and validation of different civil society actors. The National Programme is largely focused on capacity building for REDD+. This is facilitated by several institutional partnerships.

Finally, the development of proposals for ministerial agreements for the implementation of REDD, as well as direct input for the institutionalization of the Forest Monitoring System, SIS and REDD+ registry are key mechanisms in ensuring sustainable programme results.

Targeted Support

Support to entering the initial phase of Participatory Governance Assessment. (Refers to SNA Outcome 2)

Approved amount: US\$ 105,000

The Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) process has been delayed in order to ensure proper integration within Ecuador's National Programme and broader REDD+ efforts. The plan to integrate the PGA into the broader process of Ecuador's REDD readiness has been agreed upon, and the PGA will now contribute directly and exclusively to the setting up of the national SIS.



Achievements

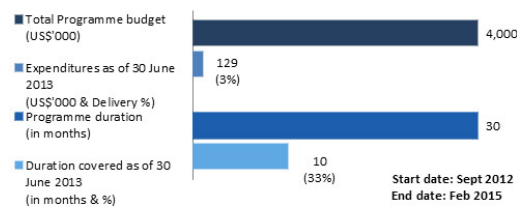
- First steering committee meeting held in April 2013, with the participation of UN organizations, Nigeria governmental management, UN-REDD staff and Nigerian civil society representatives.
- Basic infrastructure for remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS) and forest inventory being put in place at CRSFC.
- Scoping study/assessment has been undertaken and human capacities to undertake monitoring and MRV assessed, gaps identified and a capacity building programme is being developed, and will be implemented through various capacity building workshops and thematic trainings during the project cycle.
- Needs assessment of remote sensing/GIS and forest inventory equipment was assessed and a procurement plan produced for purchases of equipment and establishment of the remote sensing/GIS laboratory. However, procurement of equipment has been delayed pending renovation of the building to install the equipment at Cross River Forestry Commission.
- Reviews undertaken of existing forest inventory data, and past land use change studies in Nigeria, and has been useful for the design of the "Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation Study" which will be implemented.

Targeted Support

[Support to continuing initial stage of Participatory Governance Assessment \(Refers to SNA Outcome 2\)](#)

Approved amount: US\$ 70,000 Governance issues were prioritized by consensus among state- and federal-level stakeholders at workshop in Calabar, Cross River State. Additionally, a rough indicator set, an organizational structure for Nigeria's PGA and a roadmap for the process were developed. Capacity building efforts took place among the stakeholder group directly involved in the PGA on indicator and data collection (refer to [workshop report](#) and [workshop documents](#)). More than 50 participants from Nigeria's federal and Cross River State level convened to provide insight on the areas of relevance for the PGA in Nigeria's federal and state level REDD+ efforts. Participants reached agreement on four governance domains on which the PGA will be providing data, namely: (i) broad and informed participation of REDD+ stakeholders; (ii) harmonization of policy and legal framework for REDD+; (iii) transparency and accountability of REDD+ process and finance; and, (iv) inter-governmental relations and coordination. Participants also agreed on an organizational structure and next steps, providing a road map and delineating clear roles and responsibilities.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Implementation of activities did not progress as anticipated; this was partly due to delays in setting up the implementation arrangements, as well as consolidating a national implementation modality that became feasible after National Programme approval (this will enhance country ownership and faster implementation). UNDP provided financial and fiduciary training to the two national implementation units to strengthen such national implementation modality.
- Recruitment of key personnel has not yet been completed due to shortage of expertise in the areas of REDD+ readiness, but is advancing. Implementation of activities is expected to speed up once recruitments have been finalized.
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Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

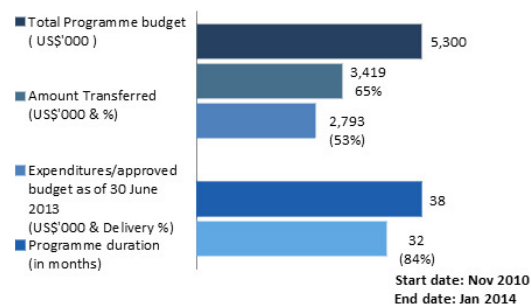
The inception process, which included crafting and agreeing on arrangements for national implementation, was extended during this reporting period. This should result in broader ownership by national stakeholders, management of the programme by national authorities and hence a faster implementation pace. The National Programme's steering committee meeting held in April 2013 served to confirm common priorities, including recruitment of key personnel.



Achievements

- An initial report on REDD+ and projections of forest cover up to the year 2028, based on different development scenarios for Panama, was concluded in June 2013. The report indicated the level of incentives required to influence patterns of deforestation in the country.
- Diagnostic study of capacity needs was completed in January 2013, as a basis to develop materials on climate change and REDD+ with the participation of the National Environmental Authority, Panama (ANAM), indigenous representatives from the Comarca Ngöbe-Buglé, peasant associations, indigenous leaders and peasant leaders from Darien.
- A comprehensive communications plan was drafted which included internal communications, corporate image and visibility, communication for development, and communication for decision-makers. Additionally, a web-page for REDD+ in Panama was designed and communication materials were produced.
- A system for land-use and land cover classification was developed and approved by ANAM in March 2013.
- There was progress on the interpretation of 50 per cent of the satellite images for the 2012 land-use and forest cover map. Agreement was reached with the National Herbarium for verification of plant taxonomy from material collected in the NFI.
- Methodology for the multi-temporal analysis of forest cover changes (including the map of annual changes) developed in June 2013.
- Introduction to the NFI delivered and agreements reached with regional administrators of ANAM on logistic support for field samplings. Initial data for nine sampling units was collected for the NFI to test and fine tune the methodology.
- Remote sensing and NFI trainings and capacity development events delivered.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- In February 2013, the National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (COONAPIP), sent a letter dated 27 February 2013 in which the organization withdrew from the UN-REDD Programme in Panama. In response a delegation of senior representatives from the Programme undertook a mission to Panama from 20 -21 March 2013 to meet with stakeholders. The high-level mission had a meeting with technical staff of COONAPIP, as senior officials were not available. In this meeting, COONAPIP reiterated their decision to withdraw from the National Programme in Panama. The UN-REDD Programme acknowledged and respected COONAPIP's decision. The mission also met with the Minister of Environment and other government representatives, with UN agencies and National Programme staff. The Programme then immediately launched an [independent investigation and evaluation](#) of the National Programme, with a view to thoroughly investigate the allegations made by COONAPIP and evaluate the entire National Programme. In addition, all new National Programme activities in Panama were suspended. Preliminary findings from the investigation and evaluation were presented at the tenth UN-REDD Policy Board meeting.
- The suspension of new activities adversely affected the delivery of the National Programme. During this reporting period, efforts focused on carrying out the investigation and mid-term evaluation.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

A revised National Programme based on the recommendations of the final investigation and evaluation reports will be presented at the eleventh Policy Board meeting.



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Achievements

- In January, the Project Management Unit (PMU) became operational, key personnel (international programme manager and national consultants for NFI) were hired, and infrastructure for Papua New Guinea's (PNG) NFMS was established in the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD).
- The methodology for PNG's first multi-purpose NFI was agreed upon in a second national NFI consultation workshop in February 2013, attended by approximately 50 participants from government (including PNG Forest Authority, PNG Forest Research Institute, OCCD), academia (including PNG University of Technology and the University of PNG), NGOs and international organizations.
- The draft National Guidelines on FPIC are currently under review following a comparative analysis of current literature and field practices. It will be followed by a period of public comments prior to finalization.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the OCCD and Forest Management and Product Certification Service (FORCERT), a leading NGO on sustainable forest management, was signed to study proposed benefit distribution systems based on experiences in Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES).

Targeted Support

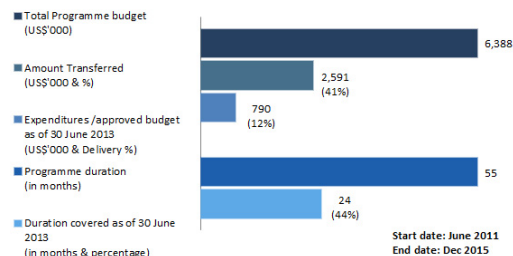
Support to develop a project proposal for the development of a regional support structure for forest monitoring and measurement for the Pacific. The targeted support refers to a joint request with the Solomon Islands.(Refers to SNA Outcome 1)

Approved amount: US\$ 100,000

Consultations with government counterparts and regional and international organizations on the development of a regional technical support proposal for the Pacific resulted in:

- Development and finalization of a full project proposal entitled "Strengthening Regional Support to National Forest Monitoring Systems in the Pacific;" proposed as a jointly implemented project between Pacific country governments, the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), the PNG Forest Authority, INPE and FAO/ UN-REDD.
- National government and non-government counterparts' awareness of regional proposal, through discussions at regional workshops in Fiji coordinated by SPC meetings of the Solomon Islands' National REDD+ Taskforce and NFMS Technical Working Group, and meetings of PNG's MRV Technical Working Group.
- Work plan agreed for 2013 targeted support allocation.
- Potential sources of funding for the regional project proposal sought and clarified.
- Technical capacity on NFMS enhanced among government and non-government stakeholders in the Solomon Islands.

This Period in Numbers



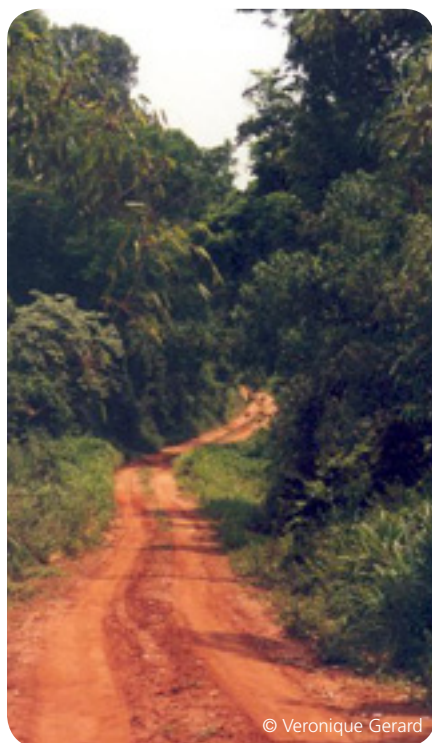
Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Programme implementation was severely impeded as a result of political instability during most of 2012. Together with a slow start in 2011, the implementation of many planned activities was delayed until early 2013.
- A request for a no-cost extension was made in June 2013 to allow for full implementation of activities as scheduled at the launch of the Programme in 2011.
- Enhanced implementation of activities under the National Programme in 2013 has been the result of a stabilized political (and institutional) climate, as well as the influence of the PMU that became operational in January 2013.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- The 2013 work plan was amended to reflect a more viable planning schedule and was approved by the PEB in March 2013. With the PMU established and personnel in place, it is expected that activities will resume with the aim of achieving intended objectives.



Achievements

- Paraguay's Federation for Indigenous Peoples Self-determination (FAPI) launched an analysis on land tenure and indigenous territories, supported by the UN-REDD Programme. The results of this important work will be presented in December 2013.
- FAPI, with the support of the Programme, coordinated an international workshop on social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ and human rights, carried out in Asunción in April, with the participation of more than 100 representatives of government and non-government institutions. The elements for implementing a complaints mechanism under the UN-REDD Programme, based on an analysis of existing national and international experiences, were discussed during the workshop.
- Throughout the reporting period, FAPI conducted visits to indigenous communities in order to provide training on climate change and REDD+, and has actively participated in the UN-REDD Programme's activities in the country.
- Increased capacities of more than 70 representatives from the government, civil society, academia and productive sector on legal and judiciary matters for REDD+.
- The validation process of Paraguay's National Climate Change Plan-Phase 1 Mitigation, was launched in May 2013,

which includes an action plan for REDD+ that was supported by the Programme. This process includes the participation of 23 institutions from the government, civil society, academia and productive sector.

- The infrastructure, software and equipment to carry out the National Forest Inventory and mapping were in place and installed by June 2013.
- Capacities of 32 technicians from the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) on national forest inventories, data collection and allometric equations were enhanced in April.
- Field verification for the forest/non-forest map completed by INFONA in May.
- Increased capacities on remote sensing for 16 people who were trained at a workshop supported by FAO Ecuador and Rome.
- Opportunity costs for REDD+ analysis completed in January 2013, based on land-use analysis at farm-level, regional production analysis and primary estimations of the financial profitability of farms. A database for updating the information developed and SEAM's technicians trained between February and May.
- The institutional framework for REDD+ was strengthened through a resolution enacted by the secretary of environment (SEAM) in April 2013, appointing a National Technical Team for REDD+ and technicians by subject area.

In Focus

During this reporting period, a historical workshop was held between lead institutions with mandate over forest issues, SEAM, INFONA and the National University, resulting in agreement on the definition of forest for Paraguay. This is particularly relevant for the country's REDD+ strategy.

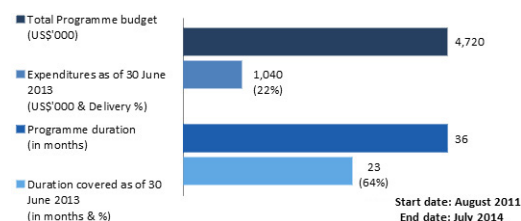
Targeted Support

Support to implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System. (Refers to SNA Outcome 1)

Approved amount: US\$ 100,000

Activities completed in 2012. Remote sensing support and WEB-GIS portal ready, the country to decide final arrangements.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

The change of government in June 2012 affected the implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme. However, despite institutional uncertainties during the first half of 2013, remarkable progress was recorded compared to previous reporting periods, in particular due to planning activities which anticipated impacts due to change in government. FAPI's permanent support during these months of transition was critical in maintaining a certain workflow. In particular, consolidation of institutional work teams at a technical level, coordination of a number of important meetings and production of various analysis and technical documents, have contributed to the achievement of the objectives proposed in the different components.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

With the new government and technical and institutional infrastructure in place, as well as a number of key studies and elements for REDD+ readiness process launched (some completed), it is expected that progress of activities will scale up to deliver expected results in 2014. In order to ensure alignment of the National Programme with the current institutional and political situation of the country, a mid-term independent review will be carried out in December 2013.



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Achievements

- The Climate Change Commission (CCC) completed all regional consultations on the prospective role and structure of both the National Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (NMRC) and the Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Councils (PMRCs).
- The Terms of Reference, Operations Manual and the CCC Resolution providing the legal basis of the NMRC for the Philippines National REDD+ Strategy have been drafted and are awaiting formal adoption.
- The knowledge and skills competency assessment and national capacity development programme is completed. This has included the implementation by the UN-REDD Programme, through NTFP-EP, of five road shows in Baguio, Southern Leyte, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Davao; the production of a capacity assessment tool to aid analysis; a capacity/competency assessment report and training packages for REDD+ practitioners. Forest monitoring and MRV for REDD+ are among the key areas in which capacity of concerned stakeholders is currently lacking.
- Three planned workshop on Forest Stratification for REDD+ and forest monitoring (17-20 July 2012), NFI (6-9 November 2012) and Remote Sensing (22-24 January 2013) were conducted. A final consolidation workshop to analyse the outcomes of the three workshops and efforts of other related REDD+ initiatives in the Philippines was conducted in March 2013. This led to the development of a conceptual framework for REDD+ Monitoring and MRV.
- The MRV technical working group received field-based training in monitoring techniques for forest carbon and biodiversity.

In Focus

"The UN-REDD Philippines Programme, while short-lived, provided the country a development framework with which to consolidate and gather the milestones and lessons from REDD+ activities in the country. The Programme provided the mechanism to link all these initiatives into one national REDD+ programme that will aid the country in fully participating in REDD+ regime and implementing its programmes."

Undersecretary Analiza Teh, DENR Focal Person on UN-REDD

Targeted Support

Support to develop i) a capacity-building programme for the provision of information on safeguards at the local level; and ii) REDD+ readiness – developing options for benefit distribution and addressing corruption risks (Refers to SNA Outcomes 2 and 5)

Approved amount: US\$ 131,000

Increased capacity at local level for participation in national safeguards process and provision of information on safeguards implementation through:

- Elaboration of a capacity building programme on existing safeguards, in consultation with the network of organizations working on safeguards in the Philippines.
- Delivery of two pilot trainings in conjunction with consultations for the development of the national safeguards guidelines (Palawan and Southern Leyte, November 2012).
- Delivery of two follow-up clinics to discuss training uptake and further need for capacity building (Palawan and Southern Leyte, March 2013).

Corruption Risk Assessment in REDD+ implementation finalized by Ateneo School of Government, under guidance of FMB. Study prioritized most harmful and likely REDD+ corruption risks (the top ones, identified through participatory methodology, relating to risks of nepotism/cronyism in the issuance of permits and the misuse of official resources), and made recommendations to prevent and monitor them. Analysis used contextualized analytical frameworks of National REDD+ Strategy and Integrity Development Review under Office of the Ombudsman. Gender-disaggregated data highlighted different perceptions and experiences of women and men in the forest sector.

This Period in Numbers



Start date: August 2011
End date: April 2013

Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- The first meeting of the interim NMRC was held in March 2013 and it was highlighted that the organizational process will require more time and consultations, in particular with regard to the selection process of representatives.
- The capacity building needs assessment for monitoring and MRV was not conducted due to unavailability of a suitable national consultant.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- An integration workshop with other key partners in national REDD+ Readiness, including the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), GIZ, USAID, and the CoDe REDD partnership was conducted in February 2013, in order to incorporate the results and planned activities of all partners into a comprehensive revised National REDD+ Strategy. The results of the UN-REDD Programme will therefore outlive the Programme itself and be sustained as long as the Philippines continues with REDD+ readiness and implementation.
- The creation of NMRC, safeguards framework, information campaigns and capacity building programme and analysis of tools and methodologies for monitoring and MRV, are all important building blocks for the REDD+ readiness phase in the Philippines.
- The CCC is continuing the formulation and operation of the NMRC and PMRC. Through its mandate, CCC will legitimize the NMRC and PMRC in the context of the National REDD+ Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan.
- Planning for a comprehensive national REDD+ programme will continue. The FMB and its civil CSO partners are working with USAID, USFS and GIZ to ensure continuity of REDD+ initiatives and to build on the outputs of the UN-REDD Programme. To ensure continuity of efforts for REDD+ work, FMB transferred coordination work for REDD+ from the UN-REDD Secretariat (at FMB) to the Bureau's Planning Unit. The move is part of FMB's efforts at mainstreaming REDD+ initiatives into its structures.



Achievements

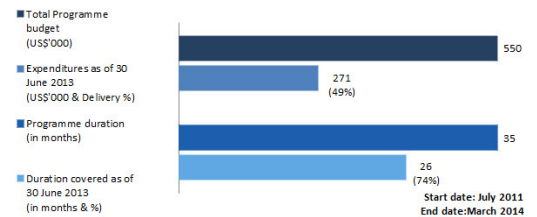
- The National REDD+ Taskforce prepared a cabinet paper regarding the Programme's progress and provided the following recommendations: 1) Government of the Solomon Islands take full ownership of the development and implementation of a national approach to REDD+; 2) government leadership facilitates a multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of REDD+, and 3) Government of the Solomon Islands considers the establishment of an official mechanism for the review and approval of forest carbon initiatives and that adequate time is provided for the development of a full framework to guide implementation of REDD+ within the Solomon Islands.
- An [initial assessment](#) of existing institutional structures was undertaken, the assessment shows that REDD+ implementation will require developing institutional changes within the Ministry of Forest and Research and the Ministry of Environment Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology in order to facilitate REDD+ related activities.
- An [assessment](#) of existing drivers of deforestation and degradation was carried out. The analysis showed subsistence agriculture is a major cause of deforestation through shifting cultivation exacerbated by indirect factors such as rapid population growth and that more than 85 per cent of Solomon Islanders are subsistence farmers.

- Strengthened communication and capacity building through a number of processes and events including: 1) development of a multi-stakeholder governance structure for awareness raising being implemented through respective technical working groups; 2) Programme brochure developed for dissemination; 3) a number of awareness raising and training events (e.g., study tour to Fiji, consultations, meetings towards sustainable development in Solomon Islands) related to the operation of REDD+ Taskforce and working groups.
- A training workshop on data collection was conducted for all stakeholders. The training provided an overview of MRV skills and process and what is needed for the Solomon Islands (e.g., equipment, data and personnel) and what information is available (e.g., GIS, inventory databases, etc.).
- The Programme and national partners were engaged with regional activities such as SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Exchange and Planning Workshop. The workshop enabled a review current work in the SPC/GIZ Pacific Regional Project on Climate Protection through Forest Conservation; provided a forum for exchange of knowledge and lessons learned for National REDD+ Readiness and developed and designed work to complement the SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Programme.
- Regional collaboration with the SPC/GIZ Pacific Regional Project on Climate Protection through Forest Conservation Programmed led to the funding of four officers from the Fijian Department of Forest to support the Solomon Islands National MRV Field Training which resulted in more than 30 people being trained.

Targeted Support

Support to develop a project proposal for the development of a regional support structure for forest monitoring and measurement for the Pacific. The support refers to a joint request with Papua New Guinea. See achievements on page 9. (Refers to SNA Outcomes 1)

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Challenges in stakeholders gaining an understanding of benefits and risks remain. These are ongoing challenges from the perspective of the Programme and lead government agencies.
- The benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon has taken centre stage in most consultations, and there is increasing understanding and awareness among Honiara-based and some provincial stakeholders of REDD+ and its potential risks and benefits.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- The Programme now has in place the national REDD+ Taskforce and Technical Working Groups to drive the formulation of the REDD+ roadmap. Its members participated in a REDD+ study tour of Fiji which has increased their understanding of the concept and role in the process.
- Stakeholder participation has resulted in firm commitment from the two lead government agencies, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forest and Research.
- The government is taking necessary steps to ensure that the Programme is sustainable not only in the current period but also for the future. This has included the Ministry of Forest's seeking additional financial resources for 2014 for two REDD+ related development budgets (national forest monitoring and forest biomass and carbon assessment training and capacity development).



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Achievements

- Internal inception workshop held from 4-7 June 2013 during which major components of the project such as results framework, monitoring framework, risk log and implementation arrangements were agreed to.
- Official launch of the National Programme and public inception workshop with national stakeholders held on 7 June 2013.
- Efforts to establish and operate the PMU strengthened through initiation of staff recruitment.

Targeted Support

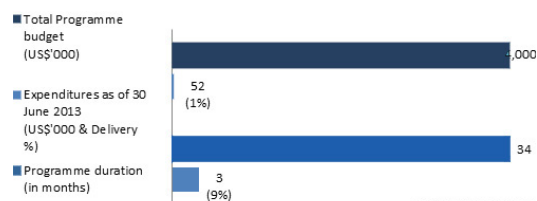
Support for REDD+ preparation proposal and development of MRV action plan. (Refers to SNA Outcome 1)

Approved amount: US\$ 13,900

Data catalogue to support preparation of GHG inventory on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector finalized.

- MRV action plan updated and National Programme document further developed through engagement of MRV group.
- Needs and gaps identified for preparation of terms of reference for activities implemented by National Programme Document.

This Period in Numbers



Start date: April 2013
End date: Jan 2016

Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

There has been little progress on activities as the inception workshop was only held in June 2013. With the work plan agreed and the project's personnel recruited, implementation is expected to pick up in the second half of 2013.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

The project inception workshop contributed to participants' awareness and understanding of REDD+ in general and the UN-REDD Programme in particular.

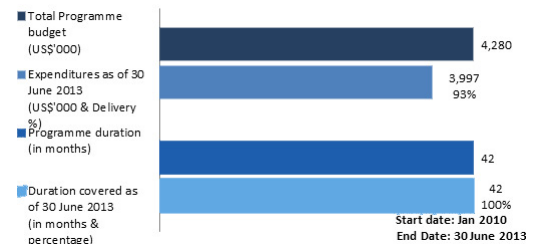


Achievements

- In March 2013, the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) released the final [National REDD+ Strategy](#) and related Action Plan (this strategy having been finalized with the support of the UN-REDD National Programme through a number of consultation events).
- Numerous training opportunities were provided to over 500 government staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Forest Service (MNRT/TFS) and other ministries on REDD+ on issues such as social and environmental standards (SES), the role of the private sector for REDD+, and REDD+ and the Green Economy. As a result, national capacities to manage, plan and take decisions on issues related to REDD+ have been strengthened at both central and district levels. A [capacity needs assessment](#) was conducted at all levels of government that will form the basis for future capacity development for REDD+ in Tanzania.
- The Programme supported the [estimation of cost elements of REDD+ projects](#) in the country. This resulted in policy and technical advice for decision-makers both domestically and internationally. It also resulted in the development of software that helps project managers and other interested parties in calculating and monitoring project cost. Other countries have requested Tanzania advice on how to conduct a similar exercise, in view of its quality and usefulness.
- Capacities of the mapping unit at MNRT/TFS were strengthened based on comprehensive training and the provision of essential equipment (hardware and software for data management, mapping and printing).
- An activity to develop a roadmap for the establishment of reference emission levels and reference levels (RELS/RLs) was launched and will be completed in November 2013.

- A comprehensive dataset of soil carbon from NAFORMA permanent sample plots was produced and analyzed in Tanzania, which will be used to develop a national soil carbon map in collaboration with other data sets provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives of Tanzania, ISRIC - World Soil Information and the Africa Soil Information Service (AfSIS). The maps will be ready by December 2013.
- Activities to review and improve the national database of allometric equations by eco-zone have been launched and a wood density database is being compiled. These activities will serve Tanzania to develop national emission factors for REDD+ which can make a significant improvement in accuracy and precision of the emission estimates compared to default values.
- Maps on REDD+ environmental and social co-benefits have been developed and extensive training has been provided to MNRT/TFS and related agencies to support the planning of REDD+ activities as well as the eventual development of SIS and identification of potential social and environmental co-benefits of REDD+. The relevant report and maps will be published in December 2013 and will help inform policies and decisions on REDD+ options.
- Training relevant to REDD+ planning and implementation (e.g., remote-sensing, GIS, data management, NFIs, MRV for REDD+, reference levels, allometric equations, REDD+ implementation, etc.) has been provided to government staff (primarily MNRT and VPO) and partner institutions (Forest Training Institute, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Forest Industry Training Institute, University of Dar es Salaam).
- A REDD+ communications strategy was prepared for MNRT/TFS and the relevant units at MNRT/TFS received substantial training.
- A wide range of awareness-raising materials was prepared, including radio spots, feature articles and policy briefs.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Achievements and effectiveness of the UN-REDD National Programme need to be assessed in the context of the overall REDD+ readiness process, which is marked by the complexities of a large bilateral cooperation programme, and a number of sub-national initiatives.
- Although Tanzania and the UN-REDD National Programme have made good progress, the REDD+ readiness process is not yet complete. The National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan need to be further refined and operationalized. The NCMC, which should be responsible for the completion of the design and the operation of the National Forest Monitoring and MRV systems, has been launched recently but needs to become functional. Institutional arrangements to make it fully operational are not in yet in place and the links with MNRT/TFS, the custodian of NAFORMA, are not clear.
- A national system for social and environmental safeguards is still under development. A financial mechanism for REDD+ needs to be designed and no decisions have been made about a benefit-distribution system (although some assessment of existing experiences from pilots and options have been conducted under UN-REDD support).
- Project-recruited staff and external consultants implemented most of the activities under the UN-REDD National Programme. The number of staff from MNRT contributing actively to implementation of the UN-REDD National Programme was reduced significantly in 2012/13. This raises questions about the sustainability of capacity-building at MNRT, and the capacity for implementing follow-up initiatives, in particular since key project-recruited staff ended tenures along the closure of the project.
- A new Programme Steering Committee was created following the Mid-Term Evaluation. Several of its members were also members of the NRTF and its Secretariat, which ensured coordination and sustainability of programme outcomes, and due alignment of UN-REDD with the national REDD+ process.

In Focus

What are the costs of REDD+?

This is an essential question for anyone working on REDD+: for governments, project developers and communities. The UN-REDD National Programme in Tanzania decided to find an answer to this question. In close cooperation with the REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania, data was collected on four different kinds of costs that REDD+ projects incur: opportunity costs, implementation costs, transaction costs and institutional costs.

The study “Estimating Cost Elements of REDD+ in Tanzania” informed national decision-makers, but also became the basis for a global approach to identify the cost of REDD+ projects, in close cooperation with the World Bank’s FCPF and the World Bank Institute. Additional research has been conducted so far in DRC and Colombia. In addition, this work stream resulted in the development of a software tool that can assist REDD+ projects in identifying and monitoring in detail the cost involved in project management and implementation. All related reports and the software tool can be downloaded [here](#).

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- The UN-REDD National Programme was well integrated into the national REDD+ process. The NRTF, which is the key coordination body for REDD+ in Tanzania, formally provided guidance to the UN-REDD Programme. The NRTF reviewed the UN-REDD National Programme’s annual work plans and ensured coordination of activities with the overall REDD+ process.
- The government of Tanzania recognizes that REDD+ considerations need to be integrated in many sectoral policies. These issues have been addressed in the proposal for a follow-up initiative “Strengthening the REDD+ readiness process in Tanzania,” which the UN-REDD National Programme has helped to draft (yet further work is still required to ensure a qualitative proposal).

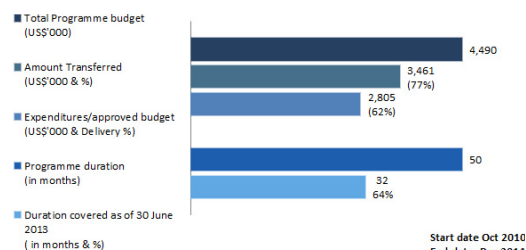


Achievements

- During the reporting period, the National REDD+ Coordination Unit became formally associated to the National Climate Change Secretariat, hence ensuring the cross-sectoral dimensions of REDD+ and aligning REDD+ with national climate policy. The Coordination Unit is working with civil society, the Community-Based Natural Resource Management Forum and various line ministries in the readiness phase.
- A study on relevant REDD+ initiatives was conducted to assess different forest management practices with potential for REDD+.
- An improved and abridged version of the stakeholder engagement assessment and plan, with an accompanying Policy Brief, were developed. Among other results, the plan has facilitated deeper understanding and knowledge of roles and functions among various stakeholders. A policy brief and a concise work plan are under preparation and will facilitate decision-making by policy-makers.

- A number of CSO consultative meetings were held. They assessed the significant representation and inclusiveness of non-governmental actors in the National REDD+ process allowing for greater transparency and co-operation in organizing specific activities and awareness campaigns.
- A training and resource manual was developed to support work carried out regarding stakeholder engagement at the provincial, district and local levels. The training manual will support trainers in relaying UN-REDD information to various stakeholders. The manual ensures consistency in the presentation of the training programme.
- A second, detailed study of drivers of deforestation, identification of threatened forests, and analysis of REDD+ co-benefits in Zambia were completed during the reporting period.
- Central GIS office was established in the Forestry Department.
- Land-cover classification for 1990 was completed in the Forestry Department using technical staff and interns.
- Detailed study of a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UNFCCC/IPCC) compliant GHG reporting system in Zambia and identification of emission factors for an IPCC compliant GHG reporting system was completed and national stakeholder validation process took place during a three-day workshop held in Lake Safari Lodge, Siavonga from 8-11 April 2013. The validated report will now be subject to editorial review in preparation for formal publication.

This Period in Numbers



Note: in calculating programme duration, the start date is the day of the month in which transfer was made.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- In this reporting period, implementation of UN-REDD has been accelerating steadily. A robust planning at the end of 2012 enabled the team to advance on a number of different work streams.
- In order to collectively take stock of the first two years of the programme and adjust implementation going forward, a strategic review was designed during the reporting period (planned for July-August 2013).

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- A Climate Change Secretariat, of genuine cross-sectoral nature and under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, has been established. The UN-REDD Zambia National Programme is closely associated with this new Climate Change Secretariat, with an intent to deepen collaborative efforts, in particular on issues related to the development of the national REDD+ Strategy.
- A national-level stakeholder engagement process has been put in place, as required in REDD+ processes and in climate-change endeavours, to ensure a more open and consultative engagement across ministries, local authorities, civil society forces and community representatives.
- Stakeholder engagement and the advancement of a network of REDD+ practitioners have been supported through a series of trainings and dialogue events geared towards civil society.

2.4 Outcome Pages

Outcome 1

REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring



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Achievements

- NFMS components and capacity have been built through backstopping to 13 National Programmes and 7 partner countries across all regions (6 countries from Africa, 3 from Asia-Pacific and 11 from Latin America).
- Knowledge sharing and capacity enhanced through four sub-regional trainings on themes including forest inventories, allometric equations, GHG inventories, remote sensing and land classification systems, and one regional training on NFMS and MRV components for Latin America and the Caribbean in Ecuador in April with 63 participants from 11 countries and two more planned for the second half of 2013.
- Remote sensing tools, web portal upgrades, training (for portal customization and guidance for forest area estimation using Landsat and Rapid-Eye data) and software developed in cooperation with Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE), in particular software for statistics generation, simplified back- and front-end, and user interfaces tailored to country needs. Training materials have been developed.
- A framework document for "National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (M&MRV) in the context of

REDD+ Activities," was presented at the ninth Policy Board Meeting, has been widely shared and used to assist countries in understanding the complex reporting requirements and systems needed for REDD+.

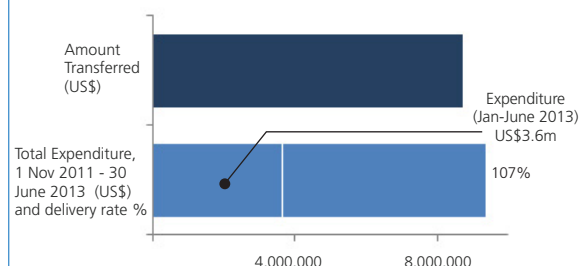
- Enhanced understanding and implementation of all components/pillars of NFMS in all countries with National Programmes and all UN-REDD Programme countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- Key manuals and training materials developed and disseminated through one regional, four sub-regional and eight national workshops and training held during the first half of 2013.
- Enhanced cooperation with other initiatives such as CD-REDD, FAO-MICCA-MAGHG, SilvaCarbon and UNDP LECB Project on the area of capacity building for GHG inventories with joint participation and technical cooperation in workshops and national support (e.g., Ecuador); and meetings to plan and coordinate future activities in other regions.

In Focus

Collaborative research generates country-specific tree allometric equations for Viet Nam

Six national institutes and the Viet Nam Forestry Administration have undertaken research for the development of country-specific tree allometric equations and the establishment of a national database. Results of the study will contribute to increasing accuracy of Viet Nam's forest biomass assessment. This dynamic cross-institutional collaboration has enabled country practitioners to compare methodologies and share best practices.

This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 1, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

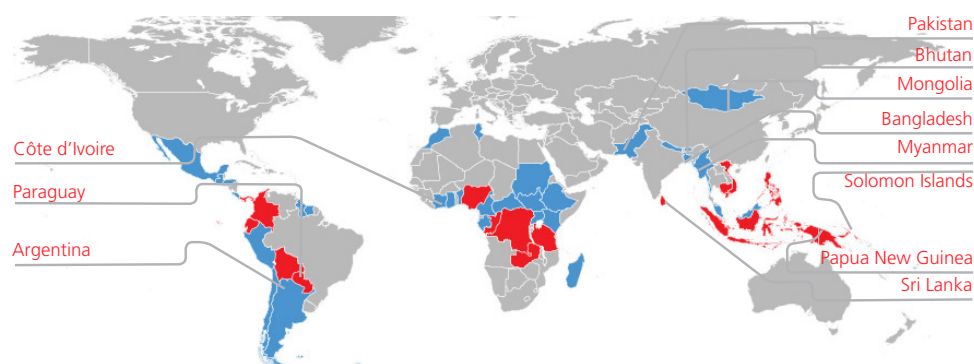
Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Resiliency of capacity and consolidation of institutions is a slow process, and can only be addressed through incremental steps, while concurrently being coordinated and integrated with country planning.
- Lack of coordination by multiple actors in implementing NFMS and MRV in the countries can be improved by supporting focal points and governments through improved communication and collaboration between related initiatives (e.g., joint workshops such as the Latin American and the Caribbean NFMS workshop with collaboration of CD-REDD and SilvaCarbon).

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- Enhancing coordination of initiatives in the area of NFMS and MRV, including demonstration activities (linkages at the national level) is a challenge but also a strategic issue and an opportunity. A country is demonstrating strategic improvements when activities are well defined and nested in national approaches.
- Opportunities for improved coordination between donors and planning complementary actions when working in the same countries (e.g., UN-REDD and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)) plus many large bilateral projects and programmes, and enhancing cooperation with other thematic capacity building activities such as the broadly GHG inventories capacity building initiatives and the IPCC Task Force on GHG inventories.

Targeted Support⁴



⁴Countries benefitting from targeted support under the outcome. (All UN-REDD partner countries marked with National Programme countries shown in red.)

⁴The Spanish contribution (US\$ 2.4 million) was received in September 2013. This explains why the total expenditure and delivery rate appear larger than the amount transferred as of 30 June 2013.

Outcome 2

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



Achievements

- Finalization of the first government-owned REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessments at the national level in two countries, while ten countries included dialogue on transparency, accountability and women's participation as elements of their readiness processes.
- Development of DRC's national REDD+ fund, following the inclusion of REDD+ measures in the country's "economic governance matrix," for strengthened institutional and fiduciary arrangements.
- Establishment of governance dataset in Indonesia through its first PGA. The dataset allows governance issues to be embedded into the design of REDD+ policies and measures.
- Enhanced understanding of tenure arrangements for REDD+ through a global Expert Consultation on Tenure and REDD+ (Rome, February 2013) and a series of regional capacity building workshops building on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure.
- Legal diagnostic, identifying opportunities for reforms and prioritizing actions required to strengthen national legal frameworks for REDD+, conducted in Kenya and the DRC.
- Improved National Programme implementation in: Bolivia (revised work plan and the validation process); Cambodia (addressing institutional coordination); Ecuador (support of PMU to national counterparts); Panama (independent investigation of concerns raised by COONAPIP

and a mid-term evaluation); Paraguay (support to FAPI); and Zambia (focus on UN agencies' coordination and governmental cross-sectoral coordination).

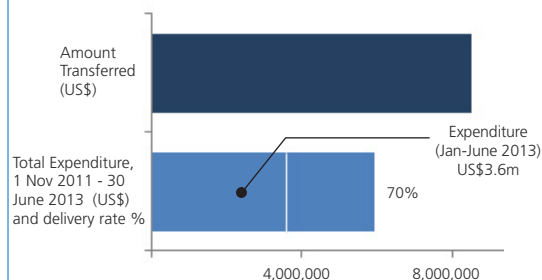
In Focus

As a partner country since 2010, Kenya has engaged with the UN-REDD Programme in a number of ways, including participation in various regional and global awareness-raising and capacity-development events. With UN-REDD targeted support, initiated in 2012, Kenya recently completed three complementary studies on governance issues that addressed three inter-related questions:

- What are the challenges and opportunities for REDD+ law reform and implementation in Kenya, and how can Kenya strengthen its REDD+ relevant legal framework?
- What lessons can Kenya learn from current land-based carbon projects to inform a future national benefit sharing system?
- What are corruption risks in REDD+ in Kenya, and how can the country build on its existing strengths to counter them?

The studies, which will be launched as a series, were based on several participatory methodologies, including national and field-level interviews, desk research, an online survey, and workshops. As a result, they are characterized by strong country ownership, from the then Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (now Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources) but also other governmental agencies such as the Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Kenya Forest Service, CSOs and the private sector. The studies are paving the ground for further policy support to promote the qualitative implementation of Kenya's R-PP.

This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 2, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

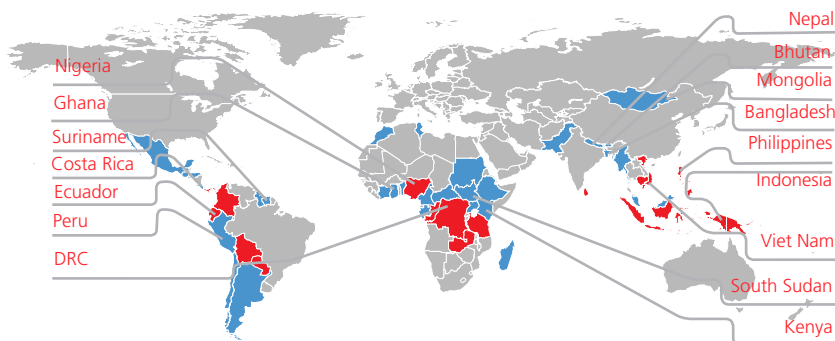
Challenges and Contingency Measures

- The development of legal frameworks and tenure systems supportive of REDD+ is dependent on a country's legislative processes, which can often be lengthy and difficult to predict. Complex social and legal issues, such as land tenure, may take decades to make major changes. Short- to mid-term arrangements are needed to advance REDD+ readiness. In the meantime support is being provided and increasingly delivered through targeted support to advance where countries are willing and actively working.
- Sensitivity of governance issues requires careful dialogue and therefore an investment in time and presence.
- Capacity is low on certain governance themes; therefore capacity with national government and non-governmental partners was developed through awareness-raising events, trainings and forging institutional partnerships at the national level.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- Reforms underway in several countries to amend forest and environmental laws provide a strategic opportunity to insert REDD-related provisions in domestic legislation, improve effectiveness and ensure the sustainability of national REDD+ strategies.
- The UN-REDD Programme is uniquely positioned to provide a neutral platform in bringing together government and non-governmental partners in reaching consensus on the need and means to prioritize and address governance issues.

Targeted Support



Outcome 4

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

Achievements

- Capacity built and concrete stakeholder engagement processes supported in Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Myanmar and Peru through provision of technical support to improve indigenous peoples' and CSO representation national REDD+ decision-making bodies and increasing the awareness of stakeholders on national REDD+ processes.
- Two key tools to guide countries finalized: (i); Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and its associated Legal Companion; and, (ii) early guidance on grievance.
- Development of key guidance for FPIC in Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam, and country level planning of FPIC implementation carried out with Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru; capacity building in grievance mechanisms for Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Suriname; and initial scoping of national grievance mechanisms in Cambodia.
- National and local stakeholder networks and representative mechanisms strengthened through technical support to identify, consult with and inform stakeholder groups in Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Myanmar, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the Republic of Congo through direct support (e.g., support to national indigenous peoples and CSO platforms to strengthen their capacity; technical support to indigenous peoples and CSO self-selection process).
- CBR+ strategy developed with joint collaboration with Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (SGP) benefiting from operational and technical expertise of both the UN-REDD and SGP.
- Shared analyses of experiences in stakeholder engagement to promote lesson learning in countries, for example an FPIC learning exchange between Central Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan and Jambi provinces was held in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

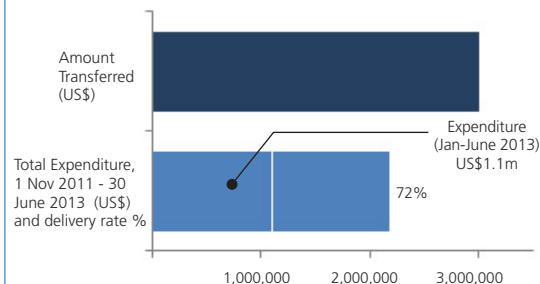
- Indigenous peoples and CSOs represented and engaged in decision-making processes, for example: formal representation supported in the UN-REDD Policy Board; consultation held between indigenous peoples and CSO representatives of UN-REDD, FCPF and FIP, resulting in recommendations to improve stakeholder engagement for all three initiatives; and the Latin American and Caribbean indigenous peoples and CSO representatives' mission to Panama to review concerns raised by COONAPIP and contribute to formulating the UN-REDD response to the situation.

In Focus

Cambodia's National Programme began the process of dialogue with CSOs and indigenous peoples' groups on the matter of CSO and indigenous peoples' representation on Cambodia's UN-REDD PEB in May 2012. Interim representatives were selected according to a process developed collaboratively with CSO and indigenous peoples' stakeholders. This proved to be an important learning exercise and certain gaps were identified in the process that was conducted. For instance, it was found that not all key organizations were aware of the selection activity and the election process needed to be clarified. As a result, a new process has been elaborated, with a committee made up of CSO members established to select representatives based on eligibility. For the indigenous peoples' selection process, starting from the fourth quarter of 2012 more extensive outreach was conducted in the 15 Provinces with significant indigenous populations and representatives were self-selected by the communities from each province.

SNA contributed during the reporting period through observing the provincial-level election process in the field and providing technical advice. Measures to improve the process this year included ensuring better coordination with provincial authorities to ensure that provincial decision makers recognize the status of selected representatives.

This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 4, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

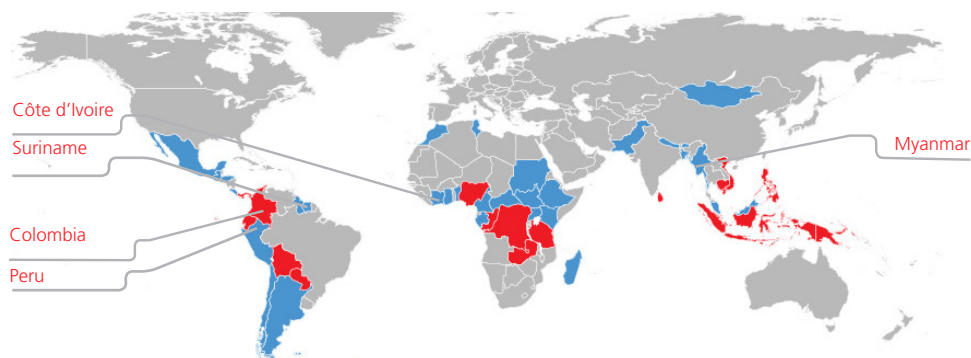
Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Lack of in-country capacity and the complexity of implementing FPIC in countries with very different national contexts require more technical and direct financial support for national activities, this has been accounted for in the planning for 2014.
- Concerns raised by indigenous peoples and other stakeholders, such as those raised by COONAPIP in Panama, can potentially have a significant impact on programme delivery and confidence in national processes. Grievance and conflict resolution processes are being developed for the Programme to tackle these needs.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- The Programme is building a strong body of work on FPIC and grievance for REDD+ that is advancing understanding and application of these principles on the ground, and is well positioned to contribute to debate on these issues globally.

Targeted Support



Outcome 5

Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized



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Achievements

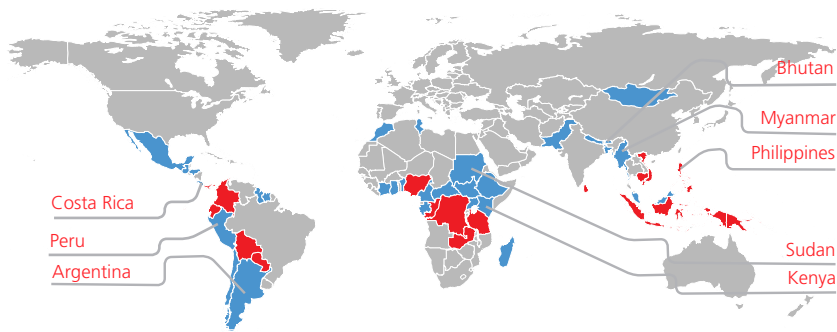
- The UN-REDD Programme conceptual framework for supporting the development of country approaches to safeguards was developed in May 2013, following progress made on the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries on safeguards, including the endorsement of the [UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria](#) (SEPC) at the eighth Policy Board Meeting in March 2012. The framework offers recommendations for how countries may undertake the development of their national approaches to safeguards as well as relevant tools and guiding documents.
- Technical support and capacity building to countries on their development of safeguards systems was undertaken in Argentina, Bhutan, Costa Rica, the DRC, Ecuador, Nigeria, Peru and Viet Nam.
- Capacity building on spatial analysis, and collaborative production of materials for spatial decision-support, progressed in [DRC](#), Indonesia ([central Sulawesi](#)) and Nigeria.
- Open source GIS software was trialed for multiple benefits analysis in 2013, with development of methodologies and training materials. These achievements followed development of an Exploring multiple benefits tool for GIS technicians in December 2011.

- Policy Briefs produced on [Putting REDD+ Safeguards into Practice](#) (January 2013) and [Multiple Benefits](#) (November 2012), both had wide dissemination in 2013. Further publications related to this work area, including six country reports and two journal papers are [available online](#).

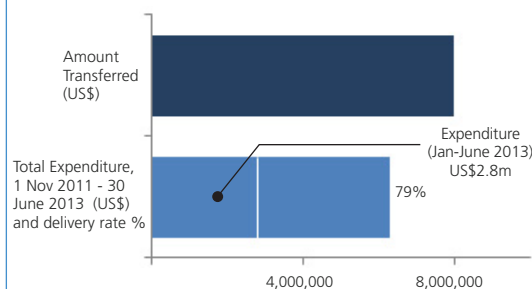
In Focus

In response to Tanzania's REDD+ Strategy and its Action Plan, work was carried out to support the development of maps in order to facilitate consideration of multiple benefits and safeguards in REDD+ planning and implementation. This work was undertaken in close collaboration between Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the UN-REDD Programme and built on data provided by Tanzania's National Forest Monitoring and Assessment project (NAFORMA). Maps include natural forest, biodiversity, ecosystem services, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and potential zones for implementation of REDD+ activities.

Targeted Support



This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 5, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- The landscape is continuously evolving and countries are approaching work on safeguards and multiple benefits in different ways. The strength lies in the fact that much of the work is country-driven and there is country ownership; the challenge is to provide a tailor-made approaches. This has been partially addressed through the development of a conceptual framework enabling a flexible approach that can be modified for specific country needs and the organization of regional workshops adapted to the capacities of the regions.
- Confusion at the country level regarding integration between national processes to address the UNFCCC safeguards with other safeguards-related processes, particularly the SESA where this is applicable. Development of a UN-REDD decision-support tool which is underway is intended to help clarify these linkages and help to address this challenge.
- Adequate timing and sequence of safeguards work is required, notably ensuring that safeguards are designed according to the national REDD+ strategies and each of their strategic options.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- Increased South-South collaboration.
- Enhancement of coordination between the Programme and the FCPC on support related to safeguards at country, regional and global levels.

Outcome 6

Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing



Achievements

- In June 2013, a Global Symposium on REDD+ and the Green Economy was convened in Indonesia, bringing together country representatives, international experts, civil society and members of academia. The participants discussed how REDD+ could act as a catalyst for a green economy, and a clearer view of how green economy could stimulate REDD+ investments and make them more secure; thus there is a mutually reinforcing relationship. ([Report from the Symposium](#)).
- In Indonesia, the host of the Global Symposium and where REDD+ is central to the national development strategy, the country continues to develop REDD+ strategies and actions in line with achieving sustainability. The national government is working with provincial governments on how to synchronize emission reduction action plans. The third-day of the Symposium focused on Indonesia's achievements and plans for the way forward.
- Formation of a team of multi-disciplinary experts progressed for an International Resource Panel Report on REDD+ and the Green Economy in June 2013.
- The importance of links between REDD+ to Green Economy development goals for wider benefits was emphasized by DRC's REDD+ Programme, through its framework

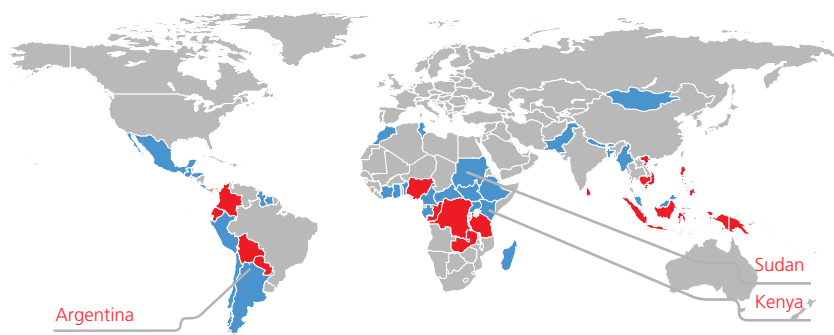
strategy and investment plan development in late 2012 and throughout 2013.

- Awareness raising and capacity was built on the engagement of private sector at the national level through wide dissemination of the Policy Brief and engagement with country representatives and international experts at various fora.
- Meeting held on 8 February in Geneva, Switzerland on REDD+ finance and private sector engagement, which confirmed the importance of advancing work in this area, in response to which the Programme has developed a strategy on private sector engagement.

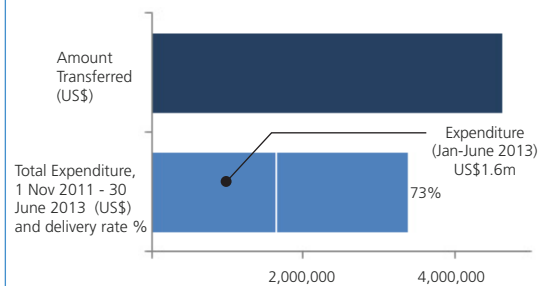
In Focus

In providing an international perspective on the Green Economy concept, Fulai Sheng, Technical Manager of UNEP's Green Economy Initiative, stated during the Global Symposium on REDD+ in a Green Economy held in Indonesia in June 2013 that "sustainable development is the overarching destination...Green economy is the vehicle to reach that sustainable development destination". He also emphasized that in the implementation process taken up by governments "REDD should be considered as a development scheme, not merely a payment scheme."

Targeted Support



This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 6, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- There is a need to increase expertise in this area in order to support countries on linking REDD+ and the Green Economy, in order to accommodate that, the Programme is hiring an Environmental Economist and is establishing an internal working group on the economics of REDD+.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- Demonstrating the full potential of REDD+ based on the entirety of the economic value of forests is vital for ensuring there is a strong business case for REDD+. In addition, linking REDD+ to wider development goals and economic transformation is essential for the success of REDD+ and improving livelihoods and economic opportunity in countries. These continue to be the challenging but central goals for REDD+ in countries.

Outcome 7

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



Achievements

- Learning, advocacy, promotion and capacity development facilitated through innovative knowledge management and communications formats, such as web portals, scientific and technical publications and reports, photo competitions, and videos and social media, including Facebook and Twitter.
- Launch of the Policy Brief on Private Sector Engagement in June 2013 garnered highest social media outreach for the Programme, with 22,000 blog hits and an estimated 200,000 accounts reached via Twitter.
- Enhanced media coverage for a number of events including launch on 6 May 2013 of the 2012 Indonesia Forest, Land and REDD+ Governance Index and the Global Symposium on REDD+ and the Green Economy, 19-21 June 2013.
- Re-launch of social media platforms (Twitter, Blog).

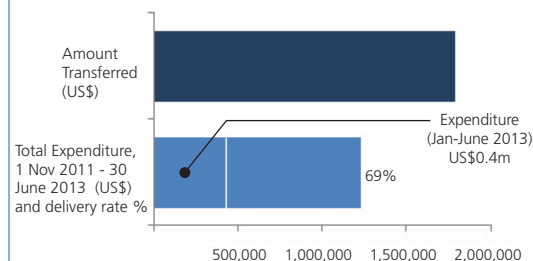
In Focus

“Nurture Forests for the Future – REDD+ for Food” photo competition took place during the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition in May 2013 at FAO headquarters. The UN-REDD Programme teamed up with National Geographic Italy to organize the contest. The contest challenged photographers from around the world to capture images demonstrating how trees are connected to food security and what REDD+ looks like. Ms. Lani Holmberg’s photo “Papaya trees and poverty fighting” captured how smallholders successfully cultivate trees as suppliers of fruits through intercropping, thus providing a seamless relationship and relevance to the subject of the photo and the theme of the contest.

Key publications and products during January-June 2013

- [International Day of Forests Video](#)
- [Democratic Republic of Congo National Forest Monitoring System Web Portal Video](#)
- [Legal Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues for REDD+ Implementation: Lessons Learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia](#)
- [National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification \(M & MRV\) in the Context of REDD+ Activities](#)
- [UN-REDD Photo Contest Nurture Forests for the Future – REDD+ for Food](#)
- [Policy Brief - The Role of the Private Sector in REDD+: the Case for Engagement and Options for Intervention](#)
- [Policy Brief - Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems into Practice](#)
- [‘FORESTS: The Heart of a Green Economy’](#)
- [UN- REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent and the associated Legal Companion](#)
- [Public animation video on Anti-Corruption and REDD+](#)
- [Asia-Pacific Knowledge Product Brochure](#)
- [Lessons Learned: Role of Religious Leaders](#)
- [Lessons Learned: Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples Representation Selection](#)

This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 7, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- Absence of systematic approaches to capturing, synthesizing and exchanging knowledge on important subject areas for REDD+ readiness and implementation.
- REDD+ is a continually changing field and the knowledge base that the UN-REDD Programme operates from needs to be continually updated, based on national experience, developments at the international level and working in collaboration with other actors in the REDD+ community.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- Strengthening REDD+ actor networks, to enable multi-country learning and knowledge exchange on an on-going basis. There are many actors in the REDD+ field, both in multilateral agencies and NGOs, whom the UN-REDD Programme could partner with in strategic areas to leverage collective knowledge, experience and resources to support countries.

Outcome 8

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



Achievements

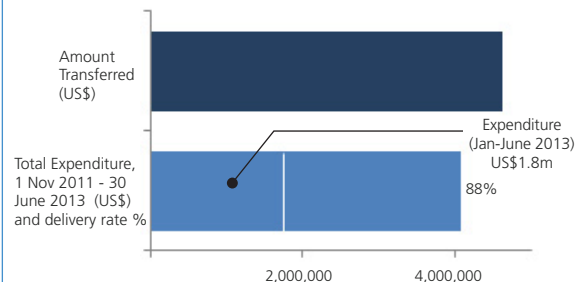
- Key programmatic agreements at tenth Policy Board Meeting, organized by the UN-REDD Secretariat, related to: CBR+; further support to stakeholder engagement; approval of Colombia's National Programme budget allocation; endorsement of Viet Nam's National Programme final independent evaluation; and, engagement between Panama's National Programme and COONAPIP.
- Partnership strengthened with the GEF related to the CBR+.⁶
- A SNA Monitoring Framework at output level⁷ has been developed,⁸ and the National Programme monitoring and evaluation framework has been further refined.
- Completion of the independent review of the Policy Board structure and a process to respond to the issues raised in the review agreed at the tenth Policy Board Meeting.
- Terms of reference for the Programme Evaluation developed and a work plan and process approved at the tenth Policy Board Meeting.
- Additional resources received through Norway's contribution of an additional US\$ 16.4m for 2013, enabling activation of new National Programmes and further support to local communities, CSOs and indigenous peoples.

- Inter-agency coordination of Programme activities and operations maintained and assurance of effective programme management through weekly coordination meetings of the Management Group, complemented by periodic inputs from the Strategic Group, as well as meeting of the Global Programme (SNA) Coordination Group, National Programme Working Group and thematic working groups.

In Focus

"REDD+ is highly relevant to the post-2015 development agenda, as an initiative that addresses climate change, and sustains biodiversity and ecosystem services, while protecting and improving the livelihoods of communities that depend on forests and their resources," Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán, UN-REDD Programme Policy-Board Co-chair and Deputy Director, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, noted on the occasion of the Tenth Policy Board Meeting.

This Period in Numbers



Out of total amount transferred for Outcome 8, total expenditure with delivery rate and expenditure from 1 January - 30 June 2013.

Challenges and Contingency Measures

- While progress was achieved for SNA and National Programme results and monitoring frameworks, the overall Results Based Management system at Programme level is critical. The development of means of measuring impact level achievements remains a challenge taking into account the limited timeframe.

Opportunities and Strategic Issues Ahead

- The five year anniversary of the Programme provides opportunities to reflect on lessons learned, achievements and experiences to inform the next phase of the Programme. The transition from the existing strategy to an updated strategy for post-2015 period marks a critical juncture for the UN-REDD Programme.

⁶Refer to Outcome 4.

⁷The outcome level (baseline, target, indicator, risk and means of verification) was already in place.

⁸Draft version being tested in this reporting round (see annex 14) and being finalized.

2.5 Country-specific support

Country-specific support, referring to targeted support including backstopping has been increasing in significance as a delivery modality and have called for further coordination and improved response effectiveness. From 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2013, targeted support was approved to 26 countries⁹ for a total amount of US\$ 3.2 million¹⁰ and equivalent to more than half of the total SNA expenditures by 30 June. Of these countries supported in their REDD+ efforts, 16 do not have UN-REDD National Programmes and the achievements for these countries are seen below. The achievements in ten countries with National Programmes are found described in the country pages since the support is intended to complement ongoing REDD+ efforts in consistency with the National Programme or to leverage other activities. During the last six-month period until 30 June, support was approved to Colombia, Ghana, Myanmar, the Republic of Sudan and South Sudan.

Overview of the main results achieved until 30 June 2013 via targeted support in the countries without National Programmes:¹¹

Argentina	
Outcomes 1, 5 and 6	<i>Support to i) strengthen national capacities for forest monitoring; and ii) incorporate environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ Programme.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 191,512	
Work plan agreed by counterpart and actors engaging in national forest monitoring systems (NFMS), focusing targeted support on the web platform dissemination component of the NFMS and support to exchange of knowledge on monitoring of forest degradation Workshop “Taller de capacitación inicial de la Plataforma web del Sistema Nacional de Monitoreo de Bosques (uso del tipo administrador)” held in Buenos Aires (24-28 June) increased capacity of 13 technical staff from SayDS (primary authority for NFMS) and from one of the Unidad de manejo del sistema de evaluación forestal (UMSEF) regional nodes. The approach is to co-develop the Platform with IT experts within the country and the region, increasing the “community” of developers familiar with the tools and the sustainability of the Platform in the country. Consultations resulted in a joint country approach to SESA, REDD+ SES and SEPC, through design of frameworks and processes for provision of safeguards information to UNFCCC consultant and assistant.	
Bangladesh	
Outcomes 1 and 2	<i>Support to i) develop MRV Action Plan and national REDD+ readiness; and ii) implement Bangladesh's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by addressing corruption risks and building capacity on social impacts.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 262,500	
National level technical skills and collaboration improved for MRV, mapping, corruption risks and social impacts of REDD+. MRV action plan updated to support national roadmap and R-PP preparation. GHG inventory management improved through the follow up of the workshop data needs for 28 national professionals from 14 organizations, including governments, universities, and NGOs, held at the end of November 2012. Training provided from 24-28 March for 35 participants enhanced knowledge on land cover classification, enabled identification of gaps and needs for harmonized land cover maps. Land cover maps and metadata collected for harmonization of existing land cover maps of boundaries, legends and classification frequencies.	
Consultation with institutions involved in MRV-related activities, including partners such as EPA and CREL, on progress of MRV activities. Two national consultants recruited for work on corruption risks (“REDD+ integrity study”) and social impact assessment.	
Core group established from government, academic and NGO stakeholders, to guide integrity study and convene on methodological issues. Online survey on integrity risks and opportunities for REDD+ was disseminated to over 140 national stakeholders, to date 60 surveys have been completed. An initial social impact assessment completed, to be reviewed by international consultant before finalization.	
Bhutan	
Outcomes 1, 2 and 5	<i>Support to i) develop REDD+ Readiness, Monitoring and MRV for REDD+; ii) develop options for benefit distribution and address corruption risks; and; iii) ensure multiple benefits of forests.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 103,250	
Institutional arrangements established through engagement of national UN-REDD Focal Point, national REDD+ Working Group (20 persons) and Forest Resources Management Division, for:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap - Awareness and capacity raised among national counterparts on REDD+ Readiness arrangements - Arrangements proposed for the National System for GHG inventory - Additional NFI equipment and capacity needs identified with relevant counterparts. 	
A report on safeguards is being developed to inform the national REDD+ strategy. It captures risks and benefits of proposed REDD+ actions and identifies relevant policies, laws and regulations. National consultant recruited and anti-corruption assessment activities in Bhutan postponed, to allow for completion of draft R-PP in June 2013.	

⁹In addition to these countries, consultations on targeted support opportunities are on-going in other partner countries between the lead ministries and the Participating UN Organizations.

¹⁰The amount excludes indirect support costs. Similar for the amounts listed below.

¹¹The targeted support achievements for Indonesia and Viet Nam (both with National Programme) are included as not included as country pages in report. The Solomon Island achievements are reported on the country page for Papua New Guinea as being a joint regional request.

Colombia	
Outcome 4	Support to facilitation of stakeholder involvement for updating the country's REDD+ readiness preparation proposal
Approved amount: US\$ 50,000	
Stakeholder participation advanced the National Programme on multiple fronts. Consultations from April-June on first version of R-PP with IPs and NGOs, in joint development with government team comprised of Ministry Environment and IDEAM. Example: National consultations workshop held in Bogota, 9-10 May 2013, and attended by 107 delegates from the government, IPs, Afro-Colombian community farmers and CSOs. Committee formed to follow up on agreements. On 26 June, in Lombok, Indonesia, proposed REDD + (R-PP) and National Programme presented to the Policy Board which approved US\$ 4 million.	
Costa Rica	
Outcomes 2 and 5	<i>Support to develop and implement a safeguard information system (SIS), integrating the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC in the REDD+ strategy.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 110,00	
Approach designed on development of SIS, including consultation process to feed stakeholder input into the set up and methodologies of the system. National consultant recruited and a draft work plan generated. FONAFIFO and the consultant supported in planning of inception workshop for July.	
Côte d'Ivoire	
Outcomes 1 and 4	<i>Support for the i) official launch of the implementation of REDD+ mechanism and institutional arrangements; ii) training of stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process; iii) evaluation of coverage and loss of forests; iv) development of a National Forest Monitoring System; and v) stakeholder engagement activities.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 235,000	
Targeted support planning revised for alignment with R-PP and MRV preparations. For stakeholder engagement, capacity built on technical questions and REDD+ strategic approach, with 220 stakeholder representatives reached including a mix of civil society, IPs, government, National REDD Coordination, private sector and researchers – with a main emphasis on civil society. Three workshops in provinces and two held in the capital. Training material adapted to national context produced and disseminated. Preliminary discussions undertaken with relevant stakeholders on organization of civil society to ensure full and effective participation in REDD+ process.	
Ghana	
Outcome 2	<i>Support regular information sharing and awareness raising of stakeholders on common technical areas between REDD+ and FLEGT and encourage participation in the coordination between the processes.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 40,000	
No activities to be reported on during the period.	
Indonesia	
Outcome 2	<i>Support to entering the implementation phase of Participatory Governance Assessment</i>
Amount approved: US\$ 521,729	
PGA report launched in Bahasa on 6 May in Jakarta , and on 25 June in Lombok at the Pre-PB10 Information Session (full English report ; and Executive Summary in French , Spanish and English). Despite some critical findings, PGA report well received by Indonesian stakeholders, including government, academia, CSOs and IPs and the private sector. The Ministry of Forestry and REDD+ Task Force utilize findings and recommendations for planning and preparation of regional REDD+ strategies. Further, discussions initiated on how the PGA data may feed into parts of Indonesia's SIS. The Indigenous People's Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) is using the PGA findings to inform its strategic planning.	
Kenya	
Outcomes 2,5 and 6	<i>Support for i) anti-corruption, carbon rights and benefit-sharing; ii) workshop and high-level panel on green economy investments in forests; and iii) an analysis of the forest related legal framework relevant to REDD+ and assistance in drafting REDD+ provisions to clarify and regulate major REDD+ legal issues prioritized by the government, focusing on land and carbon tenure issues.</i>
Amount approved: US\$ 175,800	
Benefit sharing, governance and Green Economy informed by studies and consultations. Based on two consultation workshops, four field missions and extensive inputs from the National REDD+ Focal point (Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife of Kenya), two complementary studies on benefit sharing and anti-corruption advanced, for final release by October 2013. Through engagement of national REDD+ Focal Point, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife of Kenya, information collected for legal report analyzing major forest, land and carbon tenure issues for REDD+, as well as identifying challenges and opportunities for REDD+ law reform in Kenya, (expected in November 2013). Following high-level workshop in November 2012, Kenya shared progress on Green Economy at the Global Symposium in Indonesia on 19-20 June 2013.	

Mongolia	
Outcomes 1 and 2	<i>Support to i) develop Mongolia's Action Plan for their National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+; ii) develop a Forest Satellite Monitoring System; iii) re-design Mongolia's National Forest Inventory Methodology; iv) sustainable financing options for REDD+ readiness, and; v) effective forest sector policy implementation to support REDD+ roadmap implementation.</i>
Amount approved: US\$ 185,500	
<p>Engagement by the Environmental Information Center, Forest Research and Development Center and the Forest Inventory Division resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government staff trained on Open Forest Collect Earth software for national lands - Customization of Open Foris Collect Earth land use assessment software to the national circumstances through a consultative process. - Preliminary assessments on forest area and land use of Ulanbaataar Province - Work programme developed for national assessment of activity data for Mongolia for REDD+ reporting to UNFCCC. <p>Mongolia's National Forest Monitoring System Action Plan document available in Mongolian and distributed to government counterparts. Analytical framework for assessment of institutional stakeholders finalized, using political economy approach to review obstacles and entry points to make three key recommendations from forest sector valuation work.¹³</p>	
Myanmar	
Outcomes 1, 4 and 5	<i>Support to the consultation process on MRV and NFMS and stakeholder participation in the overall REDD+ process and the development of the Roadmap.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 55,200	
<p>REDD+ Readiness Roadmap validated, through multi-stakeholder consultation processes: first national roadmap consultation workshop held in Nay Pyi Taw on 15 May; four regional consultation workshops in Bago (Bago Region, 30 May), Taunggyi (Shan State, 5 June), Bogalay (Ayeyarwaddy Delta, 11 June), and Kathar (Sagaing Region, 18 June); and, a final national roadmap validation workshop in Nay Pyi Taw on 25 June.</p>	
Nepal	
Outcome 2	<i>Support to develop REDD+ Readiness – building approaches to i) establishing effective, efficient and equitable REDD+ policies and measures, and; ii) finance management systems.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 85,000	
<p>Baseline studies for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and national REDD+ finance management options, formally launched on 25 March under guidance of core group of governmental and CSO stakeholders. In June, data collection began in Terai, Hills and Mountain regions.</p>	
Pakistan	
Outcome 1	<i>Support to i) National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, including proposals for Roadmap implementation; and ii) to capacity development for MRV Action Plan implementation.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 107,000	
<p>Preparations with nearly finalized contractual arrangement with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), an INGO specialized in project management. ICIMOD have facilitated the formulation of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap Working Groups, which convened twice in May and June 2013; a draft Roadmap ready and used in Pakistan's submission to join FCPF; four provincial consultation workshops and national validation workshop planned; and a National NFMS training workshop planned for December.</p>	
Peru	
Outcomes 2, 4 and 5	<i>Support to strengthen capacities of indigenous peoples to enable their informed participation in the design and implementation of REDD+</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 145,000	
<p>Indigenous organizations' capacity built through five regional workshops on benefits, responsibilities and opportunities associated with participation in REDD +, including processes for consent and consultations in the context of national and international legal frameworks. Workshops conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pucallpa, Ucayali, with 38 regional leaders from 17 organizations on 16-17 January - Contamana, Loreto, with 98 leaders from 37 communities on 20-21 January - Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, with 47 leaders of four regional organizations on 20- 21 February - Atalya, Ucayali, with 45 leaders of 11 regional organizations on 23-24 March - Lamas, San Martin, with 37 leaders of 15 regional organizations on 20-21 April <p>Workshops included presentations from government ministries and IP organizations on the basics of climate change science and REDD+, and risks and benefits for IPs.</p> <p>National consultant on safeguards recruited to design a participatory monitoring system, including a training plan, for REDD+ safeguards by IPs. Finalized draft workplan linked to national approach to safeguards.</p> <p>First draft of anti-corruption study completed through technical support, backstopping, in-country travels, online survey, and stakeholder interviews.</p>	

¹³1) Integrating forests into the spending of other sectors; 2) Incorporating sectoral values in to forest management services and 3) Harmonizing forest sector finance and management planning.

South Sudan	
Outcome 2	<i>Support to strengthen stakeholder engagement in forest governance in the national REDD+ readiness</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 50,000 ¹⁴	
Nothing to report on during the period (implementation will start in Oct 2013).	
The Republic of the Sudan	
Outcomes 5 and 6	<i>Support capacity building on technical aspects of REDD+, conducting an initial REDD+ needs assessment and support the drafting of the roadmap on REDD+ preparation</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 27,900 ¹⁴	
Discussions with government to revise and enhance targeted support proposal to UN-REDD (with implementation to start October 2013).	
Suriname	
Outcomes 2 and 4	<i>Support to strengthen frameworks for implementing REDD+ policies and measures.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 100,000 ¹⁵	
The Climate Compatible Development Agency's (CCDA) presented and obtained approval for R-PP in March 2013, for revised R-PP based on feedback prior to final approval by PMT. CCDA also undertook public awareness activities via press conference, television and radio interviews, and print and online articles.	
Viet Nam	
Outcome 2	<i>Support to enter initial phase of Participatory Governance Assessment.</i>
Approved amount: US\$ 116,000 ¹⁶	
PGA process advanced through three workshops: i) 6 <u>March</u> workshop to discuss findings of the Institutional Context Analysis on stakeholder dynamics and linkages in Lam Dong (the PGA pilot province). Governance issues prioritized and immediate next steps identified; ii) 16-17 <u>April</u> training session on PGA indicator and data collection in Da Lat (Lam Dong province); iii) 13-15 June workshop on PGA indicator development.	

¹⁴US\$ 46,729 excluding indirect support costs.

¹⁵A top up amount was approved after reporting period.

¹⁶A top up amount was approved after reporting period.

3. Financial Information

In the period under review, contributions to the UN-REDD Programme fund increased by US\$ 15.5 million or 10 per cent of the cumulative contributions through December 2012. An amount of US\$ 4 million was approved for Colombia's National Programme and US\$ 4.4 million for the revised SNA budget for 2013.¹⁷ Transfers to approved Programmes amounted to US\$ 20 million while total programme expenditures incurred for the period was US\$ 25.5 million, an increase of 39 per cent over 2012 expenditures.

In summary, overall Programme delivery rate improved from 63 per cent at end 2012 to 73 per cent as of 30 June 2013. Delivery rate for the National Programmes increased from 46 per cent in 2012 to 55 per cent and the SNA improved from 73 per cent to 82 per cent. Table 1 provides a summary of funding, expenditures and Programme delivery rate.

	Approved budget up to 30 June 2013 (US\$)	Funds Transferred (US\$)	Expenditures (US\$)	Delivery rate (%)
National Programmes	61,305,873 ¹⁸	57,152,243	31,326,565	55
Global Programme (2009 - 2011) ¹⁹	24,583,627	24,583,627	25,124,576	102
SNA (2011 - 2015)	42,439,000	42,439,000*	34,814,446 ²⁰	82
Total	128,328,500	124,174,870	91,265,587	73

Table 1 – UN-REDD Programme funding, expenditures and delivery rate as of 30 June 2013.

*Funds transferred equals the amounts transferred from the UN-REDD Programme Fund plus US\$ 613,695 transferred directly by the Government of Spain to UNEP.

3.1 Donor contribution

The number of donors contributing to the Programme increased by one with the signing of the contribution agreement with the Government of Luxembourg for an equivalent amount of US\$2.67 million. Total deposits received amounted to US\$15.5 million, representing contributions of US\$11.7 million from the European Union, US\$1.3 million representing 50 per cent of the contribution from the Government of Luxembourg and US\$2.4 million from the Government of Spain. At the end of the period, a cumulative amount of US\$169.8 million has been contributed by donors. Table 2 shows the breakdown of donor deposits to the Programme as of 30 June 2013.

Donor	Deposits (US\$ million)
Denmark	8.1
European Union	11.8
Japan	3.0
Luxembourg	1.3
Norway	141.2
Spain	4.4
Total	169.8

Table 2. Donor Deposits as of 30 June 2013

¹⁷For breakdown into National Programmes and SNA Outcomes of amount transferred and expenditure with delivery rates, refer to each country and outcome page.

¹⁸*Original budget for Bolivia was US\$ 4,708,000. The revised budget per inter-sessional decision is US\$ 1,187,591. The revised amount is yet to be reflected on the MPTF-O Gateway due to pending internal agency adjustments.

¹⁹The Global Programme 2009 – 2011 was operationally closed in 2012 and is pending financial closure, final adjustments will be made on the GATEWAY upon receipt of final certified financial statements.

²⁰The expenditures reported for the reporting period is based on unofficial data received from the three Participating UN Organizations and may differ from the information made available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

4. Programme Challenges, Strategic Issues and Opportunities

While the Programme has made significant achievements during this reporting period, it is pertinent to take stock of challenges and address strategic issues and opportunities in the future. External factors such as changes in governments and national counterpart personnel have affected the implementation of several National Programmes. While it was not possible in all cases to mitigate the impacts of the changes, in countries such as Paraguay anticipating them and integrating mitigation measures in activity planning prevented delays and enhanced implementation.

The Programme received a complaint about one National Programme (Panama) and the withdrawal of a national organization for indigenous peoples. The Programme responded by launching an independent investigation and evaluation that is expected to be finalized in October 2013, and by suspending any new National Programme activities in the country.

In the case of Bolivia, a revised work plan and budget in line with Bolivia's Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests was developed and presented at a national validation workshop and subsequently approved by the Policy Board inter-sessionally.

Countries have been facing some difficulties integrating national processes and tools that may have applied to help address the UNFCCC safeguards. The Programme's decision tool for safeguards, currently being developed under the SNA, is intended to help address this challenge. The complexity of implementing FPIC in countries with different contexts requires more technical and financial support. This also applies to the development of legal frameworks and tenure systems supportive of REDD+, depending on a country's legislative process, which can often be long and multifaceted.

Some of the Programme's key strategic issues and opportunities are:

- Two National Programmes have finalized implementing activities, bringing the number of countries that reached completion to four (Indonesia, the Philippines, Tanzania and Viet Nam), and opening the door for continued collaboration via targeted support and/or Tier 2.
- Mid-term reviews conducted in three countries, provided recommendations to enhance delivery and overcome bottlenecks for implementation, and will be put in place in revised work plans.
- Improved coordination between all REDD+ related actors for joint planning and complementary actions. The Programme could partner in its strategic areas to leverage collective knowledge, experience and resources to support countries. This is, for example, essential for the multiple actors in implementing NFMS and MRV.
- ThenationalgrievancemechanismsthattheProgrammeisbeingdevelopedforREDD+willcontribute to the global debate on addressing issues regarding complaints.
- It is essential to link REDD+ to development goals and economic transformation.
- The Programme is positioned as a neutral platform in bringing together government and non-governmental partners in reaching consensus in prioritization and addressing governance issues.
- The rapid growth in the number of countries the Programme supports demonstrates strong interest from countries and is also fundamental to the success of the Programme. Apart from opportunities, it also creates challenges in delivery and the Programme is continuously looking at ways to meet expectations and address bottlenecks.
- The Programme has come a long way in developing partnerships and technical support is expanding exponentially as the Programme works with countries and provides for increased South-South exchange and learning.
- The Programme aims to continue to deliver results and building momentum towards REDD+ readiness in all partner countries through and beyond 2015.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AE	Allometric equations
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (National Environmental Authority, Panama)
CCC	Climate Change Commission (the Philippines)
COONAPIP	Coordinadora Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama)
CSO	Civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPI	Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous People, Paraguay)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMB	Forest Management Bureau (the Philippines)
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIZ	German Academy for International Cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
INFONA	Instituto Forestal Nacional (National Forestry Institute, Paraguay)
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research, Brazil)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism (Tanzania)
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFCI	National Forest and Carbon Inventory
NFMS	National Forest-Monitoring System
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
NRTF	National REDD+ Task Force (Tanzania)
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PES	Payments for Ecosystems Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PMRC	Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (the Philippines)
PMU	Programme Management Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REL	Reference Emission Level
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEAM	Secretaría del Ambiente (Environment Secretariat, Paraguay)
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SIS	Safeguards information system
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	Programme United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries