

**UN-REDD Programme
2017 Semi-Annual Progress Update**

Introduction

The purpose of the following report is to provide a narrative update to the Executive Board of the UN-REDD Programme on implementation between 1 January and 31 July 2017. Overall, the Programme continues to demonstrate progress across the four work streams, with the majority of outputs on track to be delivered by the end of 2017. In the few cases where delays have occurred, these challenges have been outlined in the progress overview below, along with the solutions that will ensure these programmes deliver in a timely manner.

2017 Programme Overview

The UN-REDD Programme delivered support across four modalities in the first half of 2017:

- i. 2017 Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation
- ii. Ongoing National Programmes
- iii. Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2016 (SNA) (no-cost extension to December 2017)
- iv. Technical Assistance to Support Ongoing National Programmes

For the purpose of brevity and readability, results of the technical assistance to support ongoing national programmes have been combined with national programmes in this update.

The following report provides a progress overview by country for each of the four types of support, based on a traffic light system. Green represents those areas in which all deliverables programmed for 2017 have been completed; blue indicates that the programme is on track in accordance with the agreed workplan and that deliverables will be completed by the end of 2017; yellow indicates that delays have been encountered; and red indicates that implementation has not yet started. In the case of a yellow or red result, further information is provided on the specific challenges causing the delay and solutions being put in place.

			
Completed	On-track	Delayed	Not started

When referring to the pillars of the Warsaw Framework, the following abbreviations are used: NFMS (national forest monitoring system), FREL/FRL (forest reference emissions level/forest reference level), and SIS (both for safeguards and safeguards information system). When referring to the first pillar - national strategy/action plan - no abbreviation is used.

Progress Overview by Country

The following abbreviations are used to designate the type of support: TA: Technical Assistance for REDD+ Implementation; NP: National Programme; TS: Targeted Support (provided under the Support to National REDD+ Action); and CNA: Country Needs Assessment (provided under the Support to National REDD+ Action modality).

Progress across regional programmes, knowledge management, community-based REDD+ initiatives (CBR+), and south-south cooperation is reviewed at the end of this section.

Country	Type of Support	Status (traffic light)	Highlights (including challenges & solutions where relevant)
Argentina	NP		<p>The UN-REDD national programme focused on strengthening inter-institutional linkages within and outside the Ministry of Environment to develop the national strategy (ENBCC), including provincial multi-sector dialogues to discuss deforestation drivers and options to address them. Actions were taken to link the NDC Action Plan, involving provincial governments and taking advantage of technical inputs into the ENBCC (e.g. drivers, opportunities cost). Work also focused on strengthening the NFMS in ecoregions and improvements in reporting to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, linkages were fostered with scientific and technical entities, and capacity boosted on forest monitoring automatization and on greenhouse gases (Biennial Update Report). On the FREL, the national programme helped adapt relevant data to national circumstances, identify information gaps, and develop a roadmap towards submission. Finally, on the SIS, UN-REDD supported national interpretation, legal and institutional framework assessment and gaps identification. Assessment of the existing information systems was also initiated.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> A change in authorities caused project delays and new authorities required time to review the national programme. Argentina has been granted a no-cost extension until December 2018.</p>
Bangladesh	NP		<p>The UN-REDD Programme contributed to several deliverables, including a drivers analysis that incorporated a gender focus; follow-up studies related to weak governance; implementation of a communications and knowledge management strategy and production of numerous awareness raising materials; completion and implementation of a stakeholder mapping and analysis. Additionally, technical support from UN-REDD helped build capacity for greenhouse gas inventories for agriculture, forestry, and other land use.</p>
Bhutan	TS		<p>The UN-REDD Programme contributed to the successful completion of the country's first National Forest Inventory Report.</p>

Bolivia	TA		In Bolivia, UN-REDD technical assistance focused on the implementation of the NFMS in contribution to the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Sustainable Management of Forests and of Mother Earth (the Joint Mechanism or JMA). This included the registry/inventory of sustainable forest management projects and analysis of lessons learnt. Adjustments were made on the methodology and preparation of a land cover and land use map (COBUSO), while technical assistance also helped finalise a web dissemination platform and technical documentation. Community level forest management plans (<i>planes de gestión integral del bosque/PGIBT</i>) were developed in collaboration with the Forest and Farm Facility and MINGA (<i>Asociación de Grupos Mancomunados de Trabajo</i>) and experiences shared on agroforestry systems contributions towards sustainable forest management and mechanisms for climate change, climate change mitigation, and adaptation.
Cambodia	TS		UN-REDD targeted support facilitated the participation of Cambodian officials in the Technical Assessment process of preparing their initial Forest Reference Level.
Chile	NP		NP: The work on the fine-tuning and final drafting of the national programme has been an opportunity for the UN-REDD Programme to work with the government of Chile to update the NP design to the current status of REDD+ in the country, as well as align it to the Paris Agreement and the expected outcomes of UN-REDD. The TS project provided interim support to REDD+ readiness in the country, and the NP will continue the work of the targeted support (to be finalized in 2017), including the design, testing, and implementation of an Environmental Forest Fund. Other pending technical activities and UN-REDD technical support were completed, so as to be available for the inception of the NP. <u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> National Programme documents were signed in August 2017, and inception workshop and first steering committee meeting were held at the beginning of September 2017.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD targeted support to Chile was completed after the finalization of the following deliverables: 1) definition of the legal structure to create an Environmental Forestry Fund in CONAF; 2) evaluation of the environmental and social safeguards through the application of the CONAF Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS) to projects implemented in the field; 3) 4 agreements signed with small owners for piloting of activities; 4) preparation of tools such as calculation reports for the estimation of opportunity costs, afforestation costs, and operational planning for the implementation of the measures of the strategy will allow improvements in the national strategy; 5) restoration carried out in four areas for a total of 51 ha, improving landscape continuity in an area of 445.8 ha, and a total CO ₂ e balance of 20,889 tons.
Colombia	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance helped create the first National Platform for REDD+ (<i>Mesa REDD+</i>) lead by the new Forests Director of Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which involved the participation of indigenous peoples, afro-Colombians, and <i>campesinos</i> . This participatory plan on deforestation, security, and other issues in the Pacific region of Colombia was linked to the national REDD+ strategy. The UN-

	NP	●	<p>REDD Programme also supported legal preparedness work, including revision of the forest law and the draft Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management, which was developed through consultations reflecting gender equity principles. Revision of the agricultural development banks' credit lines for cattle ranching led to recommendations for credit access (co-funded by Global Environment Facility), which could have an impact on the demobilization process and Peace Agreement. A REDD+ vision was further developed, confirming that controlling deforestation within the post-conflict context is a high national priority. UN-REDD also supported a <u>national workshop on REDD+ safeguards for indigenous peoples</u>.</p> <p>NP: The UN-REDD national programme supported the development of a proposal to regulate the NFMS. The national forest inventory is now finalized and awaiting approval. The programme also provided support to conclude a methodological proposal for monitoring forest degradation at the national level. Community-based monitoring is progressing with pilot implementation with UN-REDD support. A first draft of a national policy to combat deforestation is finalized. The technical analysis on the Biennial Update Report's REDD+ annex is now available on the UNFCCC web platform.</p>
<p>Congo Basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo; Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea)</p>	TA	●	<p>In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the UN-REDD Programme supported the implementation of the CAFI national forest monitoring system and provided technical expertise related to national forestry inventories. The national forest inventory collection methodologies include gender and child data and socially inclusive practices and approaches. FREL/FRL methodology was developed, as were methodologies related to greenhouse gas inventories, along with other forest, agriculture and land use monitoring systems. The National Fund for REDD+ (FONAREDD) is working effectively, issuing calls for proposals and reviewing and approving projects, with UN-REDD support. With technical and institutional support from UN-REDD, the FONAREDD programme to support civil society engagement conducted its inception process and the FONAREDD governing bodies have representatives from civil society and indigenous peoples actively participating in programme review and decision-making.</p> <p>In the Republic of the Congo, UN-REDD helped develop a Green Climate Fund proposal for the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. Technical assistance was also provided to the FIP/CAFI REDD+ Investment plan. The country was supported to modify its FREL and submit to UNFCCC for technical assessment (now finalized). One challenge for the Republic of the Congo will be maintaining stakeholder participation via the CACO-REDD platform, which UN-REDD helped establish.</p> <p>In Equatorial Guinea, UN-REDD support was provided to the CAFI programme to finalize the national REDD+ strategy and develop a REDD+ investment plan. Best practice from UN-REDD on stakeholder engagement and inter-sectoral coordination was made available to CAFI.</p>

Costa Rica	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance helped develop Costa Rica's REDD+ implementation plan, launched in January 2017. This plan will also become the basis for participation in the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund's Carbon Fund. The conceptual design of the National Forest Monitoring System on Land Use, Land Cover and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) supported with the government's use of a land executive decree as an implementation framework for SIMOCUTE based in the Ministries of Environmental and Agriculture. The monitoring system for productive landscape (MOCUPP) is fully operational and aims to address the drivers of deforestation as well as implement the REDD+ Strategy (to be formally integrated with the SIMOCUTE). national forest inventory tool was validated by stakeholders and will soon be published on the SINAC website. Resource mobilization must now be undertaken to ensure the continued implementation of SIMOCUTE in 2018. The completed REDD+ implementation plan and accompanying financial strategy cite the participation of the Development Banking System as a potential partner for financing REDD+ compatible productive activities, while also examining the possibility of FONAFIFO accessing funding directly from the Development Banking System.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD targeted support enabled the revision and finalization of the REDD+ implementation plan, to ensure it complies with the requirements of the FCPF Carbon Fund. Additionally, UN Environment facilitated the accreditation of Coopepuriscal to the Development Banking System, which will support a low carbon cattle ranching pilot supporting REDD+ implementation.
Côte d'Ivoire	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance has supported significant progress across the four Warsaw pillars, including submission of a FREL to the UNFCCC and adjustments based on UNFCCC's technical evaluation. UN-REDD also supported the development of the national forest inventory within the REDD+ national strategy. Additionally, a workshop was convened to launch the development of a national investment framework and finalization of the REDD+ proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund. Six regions benefited from capacity building on the REDD+ national strategy, national investment framework, and REDD+ implementation. These regional consultations and information workshops brought together government, civil society, youth, and women. UN-REDD technical assistance is also supporting a safeguards process, currently in the early analysis and design phase. In partnership with the European Forest Institute, a study is being carried out to determine the economic viability and financing needs of zero deforestation agriculture measures related to cocoa and agroforestry. This partnership is working with the government to collect lessons from the private sector on agroforestry and agricultural intensification that may also support the Green Climate Fund proposal as well as efforts such as the Cocoa and Forests Initiative led by IDH, Prince Charles and World Cocoa Foundation. UN-REDD is also working with the government to engage the private sector on co-financing and tangible commitments for the implementation phase of REDD+ through the submitted REDD+ GCF project. So far, over USD \$96 million has been committed by the cocoa private sector.

	NP		<p>NP: The UN-REDD national programme supported the revision of the REDD+ national strategy, incorporating sustainable forest management and improved contracting policy, which will address the issue of infiltration within classified forests. The Programme also supported capacity building on the national forest monitoring system, specifically the processing of biomass data, and contributed to the harmonization of data from the next national greenhouse gas inventory communication. The country's FREL was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2017, and adjustments made based on the results of the UNFCCC technical evaluation. Support on safeguards focused on contracting with the Swiss Center for Scientific Research and recruiting an international consultant to support the SIS. The national programme also provided support on the FLEGT / REDD + civil society platform – the Ivorian Observatory for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN). Efforts are underway to incorporate new relevant civil society organizations, to ensure broader reach and stronger technical expertise within the platform. Private sector engagement is actively ongoing especially on the PPPP for the Conseil-Café Cacao, as well as efforts to engage the private sector in the policies and measures for the REDD+ NS, and provide support to the private sector (oil palm and rubber) to review their development plans to include a green commodities, zero-deforestation, and REDD+ angle.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> The activities are being implemented as planned apart from some minor delays (analysis of the result of biomass inventory and update of the 2015-2016 map) due to some internal issues with the Permanent Executive Secretariat for REDD+ (SEP-REDD). Some difficulties within the OI-REN platform are being resolved. The basic documents are being revised in a participatory manner, the structuring and internal organization will be strengthened, and a General Assembly was organized in July to renew governance bodies. A no-cost extension has been granted until April 2018.</p>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	TS		Political instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo meant postponing the final workshop to present the results of the UN-REDD work on historical forest changes and pre-NFI and the GHG inventory workshop. UN-REDD technical support was then finalised in January 2017.
Ecuador	TA		<p>TA: UN-REDD technical assistance supported the finalization of the country's REDD+ policies and implementation plans. Ecuador submitted its summary of information on safeguards to the UNFCCC in March and ratified the Paris Agreement in July with UN-REDD legal backstopping. UN-REDD is also supporting the consolidation of the NFMS and improvement of the greenhouse gas inventory reporting process. UN-REDD further supported the consolidation of the monitoring, reporting and verification system. It is expected that the NFMS will be used to monitor the REDD+ action plan for 2014 - 2016. UN-REDD is also supporting the development of the Ecuador's nationally determined contribution (NDC), and collaborating with BanEcuador to develop credit lines for sustainable and deforestation-free commodity production. Recommendations are being assessed by the bank for implementation.</p>

	TS		TS: UN-REDD provided targeted support for capacity building through training on the Google Earth Engine (GEE), and the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing & Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL), as well as other tools for processing satellite data, multi-scale cartographic generation, and multi-temporal analysis. The Programme also supported NFMS development and efforts to improve the greenhouse gas inventory towards demonstrating national performances of emission reductions. UN-REDD also contributed to Ecuador’s successful application for support from the Green Climate Fund, while a proposal on sustainability in financial decision-making, developed with UN-REDD support, was presented to the national financial regulator.
Ethiopia	TA		TA: UN-REDD conducted preparatory work such as analytical reviews in anticipation of the approval from the Ethiopian government and full TA implementation. <u>Challenges and solutions:</u> UN-REDD activities were delayed for six months while awaiting government approval of the proposed TA. However, this has now been approved and technical assistance will commence in September. Given the remaining timeframe, modifications were made to the workplan and further adjustments are expected during the remaining programme implementation period.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD targeted support helped finalise Ethiopia’s forest economic valuation project. Ethiopia & Ghana were included as cases in the UN-REDD Policy Brief on Agroforestry: a potential REDD+ policy measure in coffee and cocoa agroforestry systems.
Guyana	TA		UN-REDD technical assistance advanced the development of the monitoring, reporting, and verification workplan. The UN-REDD Programme also supported the development methods for identifying and monitoring land cover and cloud detection and screening for high spatial resolution rapid-eye data. Technical assistance also ensured the integration of REDD+ into a proposal for the development of the Country Green Development Strategy. The proposal has been approved by Guyana’s REDD+ Investment Fund. Additionally, UN-REDD facilitated the development of new guidelines on stakeholder engagement, land titling and dispute resolution for the implementation of Guyana’s Amerindian Land Titling (ALT) Project after a year of collaborative drafting by representatives of government commissions and ministries, Amerindian peoples, civil society, and additional natural resource users.
Honduras	NP		UN-REDD’s national programme in Honduras helped strengthen institutional capacities on design and compliance with the national climate change agenda and international commitments, particularly on the land use and forestry sector and safeguards. UN-REDD also supported Honduras’ progress on safeguards including: establishing a national safeguards committee, agreeing on a conceptual framework and roadmap, and completing legal and institutional framework analysis. Finally, a UN-REDD facilitated dialogue between the State and indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran organizations helped developed a mechanism for free, prior, and informed consent.

Indonesia	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance worked to build capacity on satellite land monitoring as well as complete a review of the NFMS and monitoring of peatlands. The Indonesian REDD+ funding instrument is being put in place and the team anticipates that the instrument will be operational by the end of the year. UN-REDD also provided technical advisory services on sub-national REDD+ financing strategies. UN-REDD is supporting Indonesia to develop a pipeline of bankable peat restoration projects and has also developed peatlands fire risk management systems now operational in 2 provinces, covering 8 out of the 14 most fire vulnerable districts.
	TS		TS: The fiscal policy study has been finalized with UN-REDD support and shared with a number of international organisations (including Kemitraan and CLUA).
Kenya	TS		TS: The NFMS roadmap was published with UN-REDD support and Kenya is also on track to complete the legal preparedness work, including a briefing covering the implications of legislation on land, forest and tree tenure. UN-REDD also helped finalise and launch a study assessing efficiency improvements in Kenyan forest products.
Liberia	TA		Technical assistance provided by UN-REDD focused on building capacity on national forest inventories and remote sensing/forest change mapping. The Programme also supported work on the NFMS. The government requested adjustments in programming to include capacity building on mapping for non-carbon benefits at the national scale, with a focus on REDD+ zones. Additional changes include a focus on the environmental monitoring component under a GEF-6 project currently being developed between UN Environment and IDH focused on de-risking commercial financing of deforestation-free land-use in Brazil, Indonesia, and Liberia. The private sector engagement component is also now embedded in oil palm companies' demand for environmental monitoring standards under concessions. The Programme's technical assistance supported the government of Liberia on the design of a potential national funding mechanism. UN-REDD continues to collaborate with the UNDP Green Commodities Programme in Liberia. Ensuring complementarities with other ongoing initiatives in the country, UNDP is leveraging the Liberia GEF/IAP project on "Reducing Deforestation from Commodity Production" by ensuring programmatic linkages and synergies with REDD+ work at the national level. Support for the establishment of an institutional strengthening and capacity building framework focusing on REDD+ for the Liberia Forestry Training Institute is ongoing with additional financial support from the UNDP Country Office to the Liberia Forest Institute.
Madagascar	TS		UN-REDD helped Madagascar finalise six reports (ongoing editing and design): synthesis of UN-REDD recommendations, capacity needs assessments on land tenure for REDD+, country needs assessment for monitoring, reporting and verification/NFMS, policy dialogue, and legal preparedness. Remaining funds were reallocated to other countries.

Mexico	TA		TA: UN-REDD's technical assistance helped improve the Monitoring Activity Data for the Mexican REDD+ Programme (MAD MEX). Support also contributed to the strengthening and consolidation of the Virtual Center of Excellence on forest monitoring for Mesoamerica. Good practices have been highlighted and disseminated, supporting 13 countries in the region to enhance their understanding of national forest inventory data analysis. UN-REDD provided technical support to CONAFOR to develop its draft first summary of information on how the Cancun Safeguards are addressed and respected. The summaries of information will be submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2017. UN-REDD also provided technical assistance to CONAFOR on Green Climate Fund financing, as well as technical advice on UNFCCC processes, including preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR) technical annex. Additionally, UN-REDD supported regional exchange on national greenhouse gas inventories in the land use and forestry sector with Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD targeted support helped Mexico to produce a draft first summary of information on safeguards.
Mongolia	NP		NP: UN-REDD support for the national programme helped develop the first stages of a REDD+ strategy and a NFMS – FRL action plan, as well as an update of national-level forest cover change data, and identification of additional plots for the national forestry inventory. Mongolia has defined a set of goals and scope for its safeguards approach with UN-REDD support. The country has carried out an initial assessment of benefits and risks of proposed policies and measures; the results are informing policy and measures design refinements and subsequent assessment of safeguards-relevant policies, laws, and regulations. UN-REDD also supported the development of a REDD+ communications strategy to target the general public, technical stakeholders and decision-makers. Additionally, the UN-REDD Programme assisted Mongolia in the development of its FRL action plan and work on national forest inventory.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD's targeted support helped finalise the multiple benefits mapping report in English and Mongolian. All other deliverables have been completed.

Myanmar	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance to Myanmar has focused on 1) an in-depth analysis of key sectors affecting the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (oil palm, rubber and rice); and 2) an assessment of potential opportunities and barriers to broad domestic and international private sector engagement in REDD+ implementation. UN-REDD also supported development of a training plan and is assisting Myanmar to prepare a study tour to Brazil.
	NP		NP: The early stages of the national programme are on track, including key consultations and needs assessments with NGO/CSOs. A zero draft REDD+ strategy has been developed and used for consultations with key government ministries (MONREC, MOALI, Energy, Home Affairs, Border Affairs, Planning and Finance). Myanmar has also drafted a national forest inventory design and methodology and piloted it in nine locations across the country. The UN-REDD national programme has supported the drafting of the first safeguards roadmap, building on a Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) exercise, a meeting of the Technical Working Group on Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards, and a stakeholder workshop.
	TS		TS: The successful organisation of a greenhouse gas inventory workshop marked the final deliverable under UN-REDD targeted support for Myanmar.
Nepal	TS		The UN-REDD Programme continued to support work on the UNFCCC technical assessment process, holding a workshop in Nepal for Asia-Pacific countries. UN-REDD also supported a cost-benefit analysis for deforestation and forest degradation, which provided an economic rationale for the government to reduce deforestation to accelerate the REDD+ process.
Nigeria	NP		With UN-REDD support, Nigeria delivered a (sub) NFMS action plan for Cross-River State, designed a national monitoring, reporting and verification framework for Nigeria; and developed sub-national FRELs, which will be submitted to UNFCCC during the next session. The UN-REDD Programme also supported establishment of a remote sensing/GIS laboratory at the CRS Forestry Commission (State REDD+ Unit); field data collection on 80 sample plots to estimate forest biomass and carbon stocks (emission factors); and a drivers of deforestation study. Nigeria developed a draft National Framework Strategy for REDD+ and a CRS REDD+ Strategy, both anchored on widespread stakeholder consultations, communication, and knowledge management at national and sub-national (CRS) level. The draft national REDD+ framework strategy – presented to high level government officials – provides guidance to states on engaging in REDD+ development and is expected to be launched at the end of the year. As a pilot, CRS’s REDD+ Strategy will inform the national strategy and serve as a model for other states – a platform for learning and structural planning for REDD+ implementation in other parts of Nigeria. To underpin the CRS Strategy, analytical studies and assessments were conducted and developed through an iterative, participatory process involving all key stakeholders.

Pakistan	TS		UN-REDD's targeted support is helping finalize a legal assessment, in its final stage of revision based on stakeholder consultation and addressing diversity between provinces.
Panama	TA		TA: Technical assistance from the UN-REDD Programme assisted with the development of internal regulations and governance of natural forest in the Wounaan community in Aruza indigenous territory. The Programme also supported capacity building in community-based forestry planning among 12 Ngäbe Bugle organisations, and capacity building of technicians and traditional authorities on remote sensing and forest inventories.
	TS		TS: Ongoing UN-REDD targeted support contributed to the revision and adoption of the forest incentive law to promote the restoration of degraded lands and reforestation of 1 million hectares. An agreement was also established with UN-REDD and FLEGT support to establish a network for legal logging (link)
Peru	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance helped Peru make progress on the development of a new private sector engagement plan that broadens its scope and reach to incorporate all sectors considered under the country's nationally determined contribution (NDC). Moreover, UN-REDD provided support on (i) conceptual reaffirmation on the potential use of Peru's instruments on climate change and forests (JDI, NDCs, ENBCC); (ii) advice on the role of the NDCs vis a vis the REDD+ agenda; (iii) Examples of BUR REDD+ Technical Annexes; (iv) technical discussions between the government of Peru and indigenous peoples representatives on monitoring, reporting and verification of indigenous engagement and communities; (v) roadmap drafted for the integration of the indigenous approach into the relevant modules of Peru's National Forestry and Wildlife Information System; and (vi) assistance on the joint declaration of intent as well as information flow with Norway's focal points for the joint declaration and UN-REDD. <u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> Changes in government led to a review of agreements with UN-REDD (and other partners), causing delays in implementation. The new plan proposes that TA will support the government to enforce the Forest Law and provide assistance on Peru's greenhouse gas inventory.
	NP		NP: The signature of the NP document and the inception was delayed but the UN-REDD Programme continued to provide support, which served to enhance national capacities and help anchor the NP and the overall REDD+ process in the new institutional architecture for climate policy and finance. The TS project and the TA provided a critical bridge for the country. The NP was revised and finalised over the reporting period. <u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> Delays were experienced due to the government transition, as well as changes in the institutional architecture of climate policy, which required the REDD+ process to be shifted and rearranged. The UN-REDD Programme continued to support the country's REDD+ process via the TS project and multi-faceted technical assistance. Four UN-REDD missions were conducted to ensure that the NP is now ready for inception. NP support will include the technical review recommendations on the existing greenhouse gas inventory (LULUCF).

	TS		<p>TS: UN-REDD targeted support assisted the government of Peru in discussing and developing opportunities for collaboration with the private sector.</p> <p><u>Challenges and solutions:</u> There were delays as a result of the change in administration which were accompanied by a change of focal point from the National Forest and Climate Change Programme to the Climate Change Directorate. This process will be taken over by the NP.</p>
Philippines	TS		UN-REDD targeted support enabled the completion of a National Forest Monitoring System Action Plan and the implementation of a training programme on Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the forest sector.
Solomon Islands	TA		<p>UN-REDD technical assistance to the Solomon Islands was provided as part of FAO's Pacific regional support.</p> <p><u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> It has been difficult to provide support that addresses the country specific needs and it has been agreed that FAO's support to NFMS and FREL/FRL in Solomon Islands will be continued under GEF5 Project "Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands (FAO Project ID: 618735)". A workplan for assessment on annual forest and land use change was prepared and the budget secured for implementation.</p>
Sri Lanka	NP		<p>Sri Lanka's national programme has been successfully closed. Over four years, UN-REDD support has helped Sri Lanka develop the National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (NRIFAP), which was endorsed by the government in May 2017. This included a multi-stakeholder consultation process. UN-REDD also supported Sri Lanka to make improvements in national forest monitoring systems and develop an online geoportal, launched in February 2017. The online geoportal assembles and disseminates forest-related data, analysis, and information with the aim of reducing threats to Sri Lanka's forests and contributing to their preservation. The <u>Geoportal helps Sri Lanka take major step on road to implementing REDD+</u>.</p>
Suriname	TS		All deliverables have been completed, including activities related to programme closure.
Tunisia	TS		Technical support from UN-REDD has helped Tunisia purchase equipment for a pilot to map forest claims in two districts and undertake training planning. The remaining deliverables, including the implementation of training and a pilot mapping exercise will be completed in 2017.
Uganda	NP		UN-REDD's national program supported the development of a national REDD+ strategy, which has been circulated for stakeholder review and is currently being finalized. High level policy dialogues on the strategy with key decision-makers has facilitated country ownership of the strategy and enhanced stakeholders' awareness and response to the REDD+ agenda. Uganda is planning a roundtable with parliamentarians as well as a high-level launch of the strategy during the COP23. The construction of Uganda's FRL for REDD+ has been finalized with UN-

			REDD support and Uganda made its first FRL submission to the UNFCCC in January 2017. The technical assessment process is ongoing and a revised version of the FREL has been submitted. The NFMS has been strengthened to help the country monitor, report, and verify REDD+ activities, while government capacities have been enhanced through training in forest monitoring, including in remote sensing as well as in collection and analysis of field inventory data for the development of emission factors. A NFMS web portal is under development and should be published by December 2017. A no-cost extension was approved until December 2017.
Viet Nam	TA		TA: Viet Nam’s work on the national REDD+ investment plan is being informed by UN-REDD knowledge and experiences in using integrated land use planning approaches for REDD+ planning. The investment framework will operationalise the national REDD+ action plan. UN-REDD supported the drafting of a technical note on markets for forest carbon credits to inform the national discussion on the feasibility of a domestic forest carbon market in Viet Nam. <u>Challenges & solutions:</u> FAO activities have been delayed but have been rescheduled for October.
	NP		NP: Integrated land-use planning approaches developed with assistance from UN-REDD are being disseminated and scaled up by the Ministry of Planning and Investment. Viet Nam has formed a group of national consultants to progress work on the establishment of its SIS and drafting of its first summary of information on safeguards.
Zambia	TA		TA: UN-REDD technical assistance builds on the TS outlined below, including the commissioning of analytical work to inform the development of Zambia’s REDD+ Investment Plan. With the technical assistance, a draft Investment plan is already in place that identifies core investment priorities to be supported by strengthening governance and technical capacities of local communities in forest management and conservation through participatory land use planning and mapping, support for community governance and institutions, and technical assistance and training. In addition, the complementary studies outlined in TS below were completed by UN-REDD agencies to inform investment priorities. The UN-REDD Programme helped strengthen stakeholder engagement in the investment plan development process. One outcome of a civil society meeting on stakeholder engagement was a proposal for the Zambia Climate Change Network to continue to participate in the Zambian REDD+ process, including in the elaboration and implementation of the REDD+ investment plan. At a strategic level, core investment priorities identified in the REDD+ Investment Plan were integrated into the 7th National Development Plan implementation matrix, which is linked to the government’s budgetary allocation processes. Finally, UN-REDD also supported SIS design and drafting of a first summary of information. <u>Challenges and Solutions:</u> The FREL work has faced some initial delays. With the recent communication with the Zambian counterpart the activities are planned to take place in October and November 2017.
	TS		TS: UN-REDD targeted support helped Zambia compete three of the four pillars of REDD+ and the Programme is

			now supporting the development of a REDD+ investment plan, along with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and The Nature Conservancy. Targeted support was provided to facilitate sectoral analysis on REDD+ supportive investments by the mining sector in North Western Province, strengthening Zambia's extractives legislation, policy, and financing mechanisms for REDD implementation in line with the African Mining Vision (AMV). The outcomes of wood fuel value chain studies were also integrated into the REDD+ Investment Plan. These analyses have been endorsed by government and stakeholders. Targeted support was also provided by UN-REDD in the following areas: risks and benefits assessment of the core investment priorities of REDD+ Strategy Investment Plan; and an evaluation of civil society engagement in REDD+ implementation, including the investment plan.
Pacific Region	TS	●	The majority of activities were completed in 2016. The Solomon Islands was the main focus country of the Pacific Region's TS in 2017 and these deliverables have been completed or transferred (see Solomon Islands above).
West Africa Region	TS	●	Targeted support from UN-REDD increased the capacity of representatives from 12 West African countries on software for land use/land cover classification and harmonization of map legends. A West African Network of Experts in mapping land use/land cover (WANEM-LULC) was created, and a provisional team of six committee members elected to continue with the process of harmonization of classification systems in West Africa.
Knowledge Management	TA	●	UN-REDD technical assistance has increased the capacity of the Programme to develop and share knowledge, and advocate for the fight against deforestation via bi-monthly newsletters, workshops, social media, and regional knowledge exchanges, among other knowledge products. These include a Latin America and Caribbean Knowledge Exchange between 12 UN-REDD countries, increased reach through twitter and Facebook campaigns, greater demand for REDD+ Academy learning journals, and content and knowledge management via the UN-REDD Workspace. The Programme also supported the development and REDD+ communications strategies in Sri Lanka and Nigeria.
CBR+		●	100 percent of the UN-REDD funds for community grants have been committed or already disbursed. Since 2015, a total of USD 3.5 million has been disbursed through 95 community grants and technical assistance to beneficiary organisations. In 2017, in addition to continue implementation, the CBR+ initiative has designed and launched a knowledge management initiative to collect lessons: This process has been successfully completed in Panama (with various outreach events and knowledge products) and is well advanced in Sri Lanka. The presentation of CBR+ progress and achievements during the first UN-REDD Executive Board was appreciated by board members, including representatives from civil society and indigenous peoples. An information brochure and update brief were produced and released. Initial lessons include: in Panama, an extensive CBR+ process has resulted in valuable

			policy recommendations for REDD+, which the government is considering. In Paraguay, CBR+ has resulted in the first grants awarded directly to indigenous people by the Small Grants Programme. In Sri Lanka, CBR+ has led to the formation of a civil society REDD+ policy watchdog group. In Nigeria, CBR+ implementation has informed the development of the CRS REDD+ Strategy.
CNA		●	The country needs assessments have been completed in Malawi and regional assessments completed in Mesoamerica and West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo). The country needs assessment in Tunisia was delayed due to consultations on specifications of technical equipment to be purchased but will be completed by December 2017. Gender and tenure for REDD+ were addressed specifically in the needs assessments. The consultations in Mali highlighted the increased pressure on land resources, gender-based inheritance systems and the lack of a legal basis for securing tenure on customary land have led to increasing insecurity of customary tenure. Protection of legitimate tenure rights for women and other vulnerable groups is a key issue. See reports for Malawi, Madagascar, and Tunisia.
South-South Cooperation		●	<p>South-South cooperation has continued to be an important element of UN-REDD Programme support. In 2017, an Amazon and Mesoamerican exchange in Brazil on national forest inventories resulted in a joint agenda for the harmonization measurements of forests and establishment of a network of experts for technology transfer and knowledge. A Second Working Meeting of the Latin American Network of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories in Argentina facilitated the sharing of best practices and progress in developing national forest inventories. Nigeria conducted a knowledge exchange with South Korea to explore a strategic partnership on REDD+, sustainable forest management and green growth. As a result of the exchange, a memorandum of understanding between Korea University and Ministry of Climate Change and Forestry is being developed that will focus on data exchange, interchange of experiences between researchers, and collaborative research activities aimed at building the capacity of experts on afforestation, restoration, and forest disaster management.</p> <p>Additional examples of south south-south cooperation in community monitoring include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experiences in community-based forest monitoring and drones in Panama and Guatemala • Development of conceptual frameworks in Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, and Paraguay • Systematisation of community-based monitoring for Colombia and Panama <p>The workplan of the Mesoamerican region also strengthened national capacities on forest monitoring through the framework of the <u>Virtual Center for Excellence on Forest Monitoring</u>.</p> <p>UN-REDD's support to local communities in collecting and interpretation of forest information always takes into consideration the needs and priorities of women in the use of forests, knowledge and experience.</p>

<p>Safeguards and Multiple Benefits</p>			<p>Highlights of UN-REDD support on safeguards and multiple benefits:</p> <p>Costa Rica and Colombia have produced a first draft summary of information on safeguards. Costa Rica also considered the multiple benefits of specific REDD+ actions in the implementation plan for its REDD+ strategy, which was launched in March 2017.</p> <p>Ecuador has published a first summary of information on safeguards, which was informed by a participatory process identifying, prioritizing, and mapping social and environmental risks and potential co-benefits associated with the implementation of REDD+. The summary draws on work supported by UN Environment prior to 2017, with no need for further TA in 2017.</p> <p>Technical support has been provided to Mongolia in defining the goals and scope for its safeguards approach, one of the first steps in the country approach to safeguards.</p> <p>Zambia, building on existing information systems and sources, has identified components of their national SIS, which is to be housed within its NFMS as an interim solution. A draft SIS design document – with recommendations on SIS objectives, information structure, institutional arrangements and web-based systems requirements – has been prepared and is undergoing further stakeholder consultations throughout 2017.</p> <p>New GIS tutorials for multiple benefits analysis have been released, including building spatial workflows to help identify potential areas for undertaking a REDD+ intervention, choose carbon datasets, process species data, and model forest ecosystem services for water provision and soil erosion control.</p> <p>A workshop facilitators’ kit version of the Benefits and Risks Tool was launched in June on un-redd.net, in English, Spanish and French.</p> <p>Online country hubs for safeguards and multiple benefits on the unredd.net workspace are sharing content for 15 and 18 countries respectively.</p>
--	--	---	---
