



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP



Progress Report on Activities Implemented Under the UN-REDD Programme Fund

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2009**

Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
mdtf.undp.org

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UN-REDD Programme Fund

PARTICIPANT UN ORGANISATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS



Denmark



Norway

Abbreviations and Acronyms

COP15	Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office/UNDP
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Definitions

Allocation

Amount approved by the relevant Steering Committee for a project/programme¹.

Annual Work Plan (AWP)

The required UNDG ExCom agency Annual Work Plans set out the activities which will be undertaken during the year in order to reach the results specified in the agency's Country Programme Action Plan. The AWP's will include a timeframe, budget and responsibilities for completing the activities.

Approved Project/Programme

An Annual Work Plan, a project/programme document, etc, which is approved by the relevant Steering Committee(s) for fund allocation purposes.

Direct Costs

Costs that can be traced to or identified as part of the cost of a project or programme in an economically feasible way.

Donor Commitment

A Donor contribution as per signed Letter of Agreement or Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MDTF Office for the Fund.

Donor Pledge

An amount indicated as a voluntary contribution by a Donor to a Fund, which is not yet confirmed by a signed Letter of Agreement or Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

Indirect Cost²

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the organization. These costs are recovered in accordance with each organization's own financial regulations and rules.

Participating Organisations

Organisations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDTF Office.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

¹ The term "project" is used for programmes, programmes and projects.

² UNDG Financial Policies Working Group

Project/Programme/Programme Document

An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc., which is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Project Commitment

The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

Project Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations).

Project Expenditure

Amount of project disbursement plus unliquidated obligations related to payments due for the year. (except for UN Organisations that have adopted the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)).

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MDTF Office to the Participating Organization

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) Programme Fund (or the Fund) is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund. This consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2009 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of the Programmes funded by the UN-REDD Programme as well as the lessons learned and common challenges faced.

Progress Reports

This report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual Programme narrative progress reports received by the MDTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme Fund nor the MDTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating UN Organizations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the UN REDD Programme Fund. Moreover, as 2009 was the UN-REDD Programme Fund's first full year of operation, it is too early to assess the impact of its activities.

Report Structure

The Report is presented in seven sections. Section 1 provides a brief overview of the UN-REDD Framework document, governance and approval process. Section 2 presents information on Programme approval and fund transfers. Section 3 highlights Programme implementation. Section 4 presents achievements and challenges. Section 5 provides an overview of the financial performance, based information provided by the Participating UN Organizations. Section 6 presents the transparency and accountability of the UN-REDD Programme operations, and finally, Section 7 presents the conclusions. Annex 1 contains the Annual Narrative reports submitted by the Joint Programmes.

UN-REDD Programme Overview

The UN-REDD Programme was established in June 2008 and became operational with its first contribution from the Government of Norway in August 2008. The Programme has two components: (i) assisting developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms (national programmes); and (ii) supporting the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD+ instrument linked with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) global programme. The REDD+ Programme focuses on 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. REDD+ is an important part of the global climate-change agenda, and its negotiation advanced considerably in Copenhagen.

As defined in the UN-REDD Programme Framework Document, a primary objective of national actions is to facilitate and broker the challenging national process in which REDD+ actions are defined and agreed. National actions are identified and led by the host government and supported by the UN Country Team. As "honest brokers" to support country-led development programmes and to facilitate the informed involvement of national stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent local communities, UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) aim to provide the critical assurances necessary to help establish a national REDD+ institutional framework. The application of UNDP,

UNEP and FAO rights-based and participatory approaches helps to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous and forest-dwelling peoples and the active involvement of local communities and relevant institutions in the design and implementation of REDD+ plans.

Using their convening power, FAO, UNDP and UNEP bring together the required experts and scientists to develop the global monitoring, assessment, verification and financial components. The UN-REDD Programme works closely with other REDD+ actors such as the World Bank, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and potential investors.

UN-REDD Programme Policy Board

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board is made up of representatives from pilot countries, donors to the Fund, civil society, indigenous peoples and UN organizations. In addition, the Policy Board includes observers from indigenous peoples and civil society organizations from each of the regions, the Global Environment Facility, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility hosted by the World Bank, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the MDTF Office. Other observers, such as observer developing countries, have participated in the Policy Board meetings. By the end of 2009, in addition to the nine pilot countries, five additional countries—Argentina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Nepal and Sri Lanka—were granted observer status.

Overall Fund Achievements and Challenges

In this first year of operations, the UN-REDD Programme established its governing mechanism, the Policy Board, and the Secretariat, as well as supported national REDD coordinating mechanisms. The Policy Board approved allocations to seven Programmes in six countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, and the Global Programme that supports and complements the country efforts. Of these, three Programmes—DRC, Viet Nam and the Global Programme—received funding. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme Fund fostered wide stakeholder consultation for national REDD Programmes, elevated the visibility of REDD through outreach activities, developed Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) tools, and drafted and built consensus for guidelines, such as those related to the engagement of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities. Challenges include the rapidly changing environment, underestimation of the length of time for consultations, changes in governments, and recruiting qualified technical staff.

Financial Performance

In 2009, deposits to the fund increased from US\$12 million to US\$54 million. US\$37 million were allocated to seven Programmes—US\$24 million (plus earmarking of US\$3.8 million) for six countries, and US\$9.6 million for the Global Programme. Of the allocated amount, nearly US\$16 million were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations in three Programmes. Of this amount, US\$6.9 million or 43 percent were reported as expenditure.

Accountability and Transparency

In 2009, the MDTF Office developed the MDTF Office GATEWAY, a knowledge platform combining easy access to more than 4,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial data in real-time from the MDTF Office accounting system on donor contributions and transfers to the Participating UN Organizations. It is designed to give transparent and accountable information on the fund-management services provided to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency, and can be found at <http://mdtf.undp.org>. In addition to the information available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY, the UN-REDD.

Programme also offers a website (<http://www.un-redd.org/>) with up to date information on the UN-REDD Programme.

Conclusion

2009 marked the first full year of UN-REDD operations. It has increased its funding platform, and has engaged with more participating countries taking interest. US\$16 million were transferred to three Programmes and of this amount 43 percent have been reported as expenditure. The Programmes have reported increased stakeholder engagement, including at the highest political level; progress in Measurement, Reporting and Verification approaches; and establishment of national REDD coordinating structures. There has been growing interest in the UN-REDD Programme, with five additional countries granted observer status and a number of other countries requesting participation, as well as additional funding and donors. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme has heightened the visibility of the REDD+ issue in international fora, as well as enhanced coordination with different actors, including the World Bank.

1 Introduction

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) Programme was established in June 2008 and became operational with its first contribution from the Government of Norway in August 2008. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board was established in March 2009, and since then, has met three times to decide on fund allocations, and to review and endorse UN-REDD activities and guidance. A Secretariat has also been established. The UN-REDD Programme played a catalytic role in raising awareness, knowledge and consensus in preparation for the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in December 2009.

1.1 Strategic Framework

The Programme has two components: (i) assisting developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms (national programmes); and (ii) supporting the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC global programme. The nine pilot countries are: Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Paraguay, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. The REDD+ mechanism was significantly advanced in the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen in December 2009.

As defined in the UN-REDD Programme Framework Document, a primary objective of national actions is to facilitate and broker the challenging national process in which REDD actions are defined and agreed upon. National actions are identified and led by the host government and supported by the UN Country Team. As "honest brokers" to support country-led development programmes and to facilitate the informed involvement of national stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent local communities, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) aim to provide the critical assurances necessary to help establish a national REDD+ institutional framework. The application of UNDP, UNEP and FAO rights-based and participatory approaches helps to ensure the protection of rights of indigenous and forest-dwelling people and the active involvement of local communities and relevant institutions in the design and implementation of REDD plans.

Using their convening power, FAO, UNDP and UNEP bring together experts and scientists to develop the global monitoring, assessment, verification and financial components. The UN-REDD Programme works closely with other REDD actors, including the World Bank, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and potential investors.

1.2 Governance Arrangements

Overall leadership of the UN-REDD Programme Fund is provided by its Policy Board. The 'Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure,' which were approved at the first meeting of the Policy Board, set out the process for fund allocation.

The **UN-REDD Programme Policy Board** is made up of representatives from pilot countries, donors to the Fund, civil society, indigenous peoples, UN organizations and the MDTF Office as an ex-officio member. In addition, the Policy Board includes observers from indigenous people and civil society organizations from each of the regions, the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Other observers have participated in the Policy Board meetings. By the end of 2009, in addition to the nine pilot countries, five additional countries-

Argentina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Nepal and Sri Lanka-were granted observer status. The Policy Board met three times in 2009.

The **UN REDD Secretariat** was established in Geneva in 2009. It comprises a head of the office as well as professional staff to coordinate, implement and oversee the UN-REDD Programme, including serving as the Secretariat to the UN-REDD Policy Board.

The **MDTF Office** has been designated as the Administrative Agent for the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Its responsibilities as Administrative Agent include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board; and consolidation of narrative and financial reports produced by each of the Programmes and Participating Organizations.

The MDTF Office performs the full range of Administrative Agent functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Programmes, and One UN Funds.'

1.3 UN-REDD Programmes

The initial nine pilot countries are: Bolivia, the DRC, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Paraguay, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. All countries have initiated work on their National Programmes, and six have received approvals for these Programmes. Of these, two-DRC and Viet Nam-have submitted the complete documentation required for fund transfer. Below is a status of approvals and transfers: In addition to these programmes, the Global Programme also submitted complete required documentation for transfer of funds.

Table 1-1 Status of Approvals and Transfers (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Budget	Date of Transfer(s)
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP		
UN-REDD Democratic Republic of Congo Quick Start Programme - Year 1	583,150	925,550	374,500	1,883,200	24 June 2009
UN-REDD Indonesia	1,498,000	2,996,000	1,150,250	5,644,250	N/A
UN-REDD Panama Programme	2,189,000	2,067,350	1,043,650	5,300,000	N/A
UN-REDD Programme - PNG Quick Start Initiative	1,016,500	1,568,534	-	6,388,884	N/A
UN-REDD Programme - Tanzania Quick Start Initiative	1,498,000	2,568,000	214,000	4,280,000	N/A
UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme	1,690,814	2,501,128	192,814	4,384,756	6 Oct. 2009
UN-REDD Global Programme	2,738,899	2,812,809	4,010,297	9,562,005	2 Feb. 2009 11 Sept 2009
TOTAL APPROVED	11,214,363	15,439,371	6,985,511	37,443,095	

*The Policy Board approved an 'earmark' of 3,803,850 for the PNG Programme. UN agency distribution to be provided.

1.4 Approval Process

Programmes from the pilot countries are developed locally and then submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat for initial vetting. The Secretariat reviews the submissions and provides inputs to the Policy Board for approval. The MDTF Office transfers funds based on approval by the Policy Board and receipt of signed joint programme documents which have been cleared by the UN REDD Programme Secretariat, which ensures that all comments made by the Policy Board have been duly incorporated in the final, signed documents.

2 Programme Approval and Fund Transfer

2.1 Approved Programmes

Three Programmes received funding in 2009, as shown in the table below:

Table 2-1 Approved Programmes (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Budget	Date of Transfer(s)
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP		
UN-REDD Democratic Republic of Congo Quick Start Programme - Year 1	583,150	925,550	374,500	1,883,200	24 June 2009
UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme	1,690,814	2,501,128	192,814	4,384,756	6 Oct. 2009
UN-REDD Global Programme	2,738,899	2,812,809	4,010,297	9,562,005	2 Feb. 2009 11 Sept 2009
TOTAL TRANSFERRED	5,012,863	6,239,487	4,577,611	15,829,961	

2.2 Programmes in the Pipeline

Of the nine initial pilot countries, UN-REDD Programmes in Bolivia, Paraguay and Zambia continue to work on their National Programmes. All programmes report consultations on the REDD activities in the country.

In Bolivia, a national REDD team has been formed, and the coordination mechanism is being reactivated. Dialogue and coordination between stakeholders are being undertaken with indigenous and other local communities, highlighting the particular Bolivian context where indigenous rights are protected by law. The first draft of the National Programme is expected to be presented to the Policy Board in early 2010.

In Paraguay, a new Administration was installed in 2009, and consultations have taken place. Leading indigenous peoples organizations in the country have been working together to coordinate their activities, and a draft National Programme is expected to be presented in early 2010.

Progress towards developing a national REDD Programme in Zambia continues, with the development of an institutional framework and continuing consultations with stakeholders to build consensus. A readiness roadmap

has been developed, and the implementation strategy will give a prominent role to forest-dependent communities. The first draft of the National Programme is expected to be presented to the Policy Board in early 2010.

3 Programme Implementation Status by Programme

3.1 National Programmes

3.1.1 UN-REDD Democratic Republic of the Congo Quick Start Programme – Year 1

Democratic Republic of the Congo received US\$1,883,200 in June 2009 and reported expenditures of US\$435,632 or 23 percent.

Table 3–1 UN-REDD Democratic Republic of the Congo Quick Start Programme – Year 1 Transfers and Expenditure (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2009	Total Expenditure up to 31 December 2009	Expenditure Rate (%)
FAO	583,150	59,714	10
UNDP	925,550	329,004	36
UNEP	374,500	46,914	13
TOTAL	1,883,200	435,632	23

The UN-REDD Programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo aims to put in place the enabling conditions for a REDD strategy. Its core objectives are: 1) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; 2) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process; and 3) to lay the technical foundations for REDD.

The main achievements of the Programme include the finalization of the first Readiness Plan; extensive consultations through workshops (both at the national and provincial levels) already involving several hundred participants, and a plan for further consultations; a survey involving diverse stakeholders; and increased technical knowledge. In addition, the basis for an institutional framework to support the entry to a full readiness process was endorsed by the Prime Minister.

The consultations involved, among others, civil society representatives, provincial leaders, representatives of indigenous populations, the private sector, and the academic and scientific communities. These workshops included discussions where participants were able to share their expectations, concerns and the contributions they are ready to make to the REDD process. During some of the workshops, concrete decisions were made, for example, the creation of a REDD work group in the Oriental Province.

Regarding MRV, a number of key decisions have been made, particularly on the general structure of the system, and on the steps to follow to achieve a national forestry inventory of carbon, a monitoring system of deforestation activities, and development of a national greenhouse gas inventory. Further, a number of technical assessments

and studies have been launched, for example a study on the causes of deforestation, which has provided the basis for discussions and debate. In addition, a national coordination unit was established. DRC is planning to present the first draft for a full UN-REDD Programme to the Policy Board in early 2010.

3.1.2 UN-REDD Indonesia

Indonesia received an approval of US\$5,644,250 from the Policy Board in 2009 for its National Programme.

Table 3-2 UN-REDD Indonesia National Programme (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Total Approved Budget
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
UN-REDD Indonesia	1,498,000	2,996,000	1,150,250	5,644,250

The objective of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is to support the Government of Indonesia in attaining REDD readiness. The three main outcomes are: 1) strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level; 2) successful demonstration of establishing a Reference Emissions Level, Measurement, Reporting and Verification system and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture; and 3) capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels.

Indonesia reported enhanced consultations within national entities as well as with CSOs, NGOs and indigenous stakeholders to lead to a more strongly nationally owned REDD Programme. The Ministry of Forestry's Directorate of Forest Resource Inventory and Mapping hosts the National Program, with its Director as the National Program Director of the UN REDD Programme. The national Programme was signed in late 2009.

3.1.3 UN-REDD Panama Programme

The **Panama** National Programme of US\$5,300,000 was approved by the Policy Board in 2009.

Table 3-3 UN-REDD Panama Programme (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Total Approved Budget
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
UN-REDD Panama Programme	2,189,000	2,067,350	1,043,650	5,300,000

The objective of the UN-REDD Panama Programme is to assist the Government of Panama in developing an effective REDD regime. This will contribute towards the broader goal of ensuring that by the end of 2012, Panama will be REDD-ready and will have the capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally. The outcomes of the Programme are: 1) institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD Programme in Panama; and 2) technical capacity to monitor, measure, report and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Major achievements have been agreement on the link between the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the committed participation of indigenous peoples organizations in the drafting,

review and elaboration of the UN-REDD national Programme. The change of key staff members at the National Authority of the Environment has impacted progress towards the results.

3.1.4 UN-REDD Programme PNG Quick Start Initiative

The UN-REDD **Papua New Guinea** Programme of US\$2,585,034 was approved by the Policy Board in 2009. An additional 'earmark' of US\$3,803,850 was approved in the third Policy Board meeting in 2009, and the distribution amongst Participating UN Organizations will be provided with the finalized national programme document.

Table 3-4 UN-REDD Programme PNG Quick Start Initiative (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Total Approved Budget
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
UN-REDD Programme - PNG Quick Start Initiative	1,016,500	1,568,534	-	2,585,034
Funds earmarked by the Policy Board				3,803,850

The UN-REDD Programme in PNG will support the preparation of a draft National REDD Plan. The objectives of the Programme are: 1) institutional capacity support to the Office of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (OCCES); 2) assessment of information needs for key building blocks of REDD (i.e., MRV, opportunity cost calculations and benefit-sharing mechanisms); and 3) establishing stakeholder-engagement processes and building awareness.

The National Programme document continues to be drafted with engagement and consultations with stakeholders.

3.1.5 UN-REDD Programme – Tanzania Quick Start Initiative

The **Tanzania** National Programme of US\$4,280,000 was approved by the Policy Board in 2009.

Table 3-5 UN-REDD Programme Tanzania Quick Start Initiative (in US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Total Approved Budget
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
UN-REDD Programme - Tanzania Quick Start Initiative	1,498,000	2,568,000	214,000	4,280,000

The UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania will strengthen its readiness for REDD as a component of the Government's evolving REDD strategy. The outcomes of the Programme are: 1) national governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD; 2) increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within national Monitoring, Assessment Reporting and Verification systems; 3) improved capacity to manage REDD and to provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels; and 4) broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania.

The Tanzania National Programme reported extensive consultation processes, with signature of the UN-REDD Tanzania Programme document in late 2009.

3.1.6 UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme

The **Viet Nam** Programme received \$4,384,756 in October 2009 and reported expenditures of US\$569,847 or 13 percent.

Table 3-6 UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Transfers and Expenditures (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2009	Total Expenditure up to 31 December 2009	Expenditure Rate (%)
FAO	1,690,814	30,373	2
UNDP	2,501,128	392,777	16
UNEP	192,814	146,697	76
TOTAL	4,384,756	569,847	13

The objective of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of relevant organizations at central and local levels to ensure that by the end of 2012, Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Programme has three key components: 1) to improve capacity for coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam; 2) to improve capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district level through sustainable development planning and implementation; and 3) to establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing regarding REDD implementation.

The Viet Nam Programme reported enhanced consultations through workshops at both the national and provincial levels, the completion of a draft report outlining priority policy recommendations on a REDD-compliant benefit distribution system, a short documentary for the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) side event, and establishment of a coordination and implementation mechanism for REDD.

3.2 UN-REDD Global Programme

The **UN-REDD Global Programme** received US\$9,562,005 in 2009. The original Programme was approved for US\$6,938,591 (includes parallel funding from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation [NORAD]) at the first Policy Board meeting covering support to Measurement, Reporting and Verification, stakeholder engagement, analytical work on co-benefits and interagency coordination. The Programme was subsequently revised and approved for US\$9,562,005 to include the Secretariat to carry out support functions to the national programmes; strengthen cooperation with the World Bank; support South-South cooperation; liaise with donors; organize and manage the Policy Board meetings in 2009; and strengthen knowledge sharing on REDD as well as communication about the UN-REDD Programme. 2009 expenditure for the Global Programme was US\$5,929,702 or 62 percent.

Table 3–7 UN-REDD Global Programme Transfers and Expenditures (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations	Total Transferred up to 31 December 2009	Total Expenditure up to 31 December 2009	Expenditure Rate (%)
FAO	2,738,899	1,817,293	66
UNDP	2,812,809	1,307,709	46
UNEP	4,010,297	2,804,700	70
TOTAL	9,562,005	5,929,702	62

The UN-REDD Global Programme provides support to country actions on REDD readiness through international support functions, such as expert consultations, operational and practical guidelines, technical reviews, analyses, development of knowledge and sharing of experience. It also aims to increase international confidence and understanding about the potential REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC. The outcomes of the Global Programme are: 1) improved guidance on MRV approaches; 2) increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda; 3) improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD decision makers; 4) increased knowledge management, coordination and communication.

The Global Programme has made progress in all the outcomes. In the area of MRV, a breakthrough was made in remote sensing by making available ready-to-use remote sensing data on a website free of charge. This facilitates sound and objective estimates of global forest and land cover change. Progress has also been made in monitoring multiple benefits of forests, for example, through spatial analysis which illustrates that areas that are high in carbon are also high on other benefits, such as biodiversity. In addition, the UN-REDD Global Programme has also started elaborating its governance activities to be guided by country-led governance assessments and has promoted independent forest monitoring through collaboration with CSO partners.

The UN-REDD Global Programme also convened a number of workshops and training programmes to sharpen understanding and develop knowledge on how REDD would work in a number of countries. Further, technical tools such as the greenhouse gas inventory toolkit have been developed to provide guidance on MRV.

Regarding the engagement and participation of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations, the UN-REDD Global Programme supported activities at both global and national levels. The Programme drafted and built consensus for the UN-REDD Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest-Dependent Communities, and supported national UN-REDD Programmes to fully engage stakeholders. The Programme has also made progress towards harmonizing the UN-REDD approach to engagement with the FCPF approach. The good practice of engaging stakeholders in the DRC was documented and widely disseminated, and the Programme has developed recommendations on Free Prior and Informed Consent and recourse mechanisms.

Outreach on REDD, particularly in preparation to the COP15, included a high-level event presided over by the UN Secretary-General, and attended by the World Bank President, 15 heads of state and government, and over 100 countries and 150 dignitaries and leaders from international and non-governmental organizations, academia, think tanks and the private sector. In addition, two 30-minute documentaries have been broadcast on BBC World and 3,500 media briefing packs were distributed at the COP15. The UN-REDD Programme also collaborated with development partners to produce supporting material for media to report on REDD.

The UN-REDD Global Programme also undertook a number of activities to support countries to maximize socio-economic and social co-benefits forests provide through REDD+. Along these lines, the Programme prepared a comparative review of REDD+ legislative frameworks, produced a report called 'Making REDD Work for the Poor,' and initiated discussions on incorporating gender perspectives and social impact of REDD. In addition, the Programme developed tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits.

Lastly, the UN-REDD Programme increased knowledge management, coordination and communication both with the World Bank as well as among the Participating UN Organizations, in part through its online collaborative workspace (www.unredd.net). The Programme is working in close coordination with the FCPF, hosted by the World Bank, both at the international level, harmonizing normative frameworks and organizing joint events, and at the national level, where joint missions and sharing information are producing support interventions. It is also working closely with the Forest Investment Program of the World Bank. Other partners include the UNFCCC, Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) secretariats as well as donors, indigenous and civil society organizations at the global and national levels, and academia.

To raise the awareness of REDD, a number of efforts, such as internal and external websites (unredd.net; UN-redd.org), newsletters, and a multimedia campaign have been initiated. The visibility of the Programme has increased especially on the internet, where visits on the UN-REDD website have increased to more than 30,000 monthly and are still increasing by 2,500 visits per month.

All of the global activities have been supported through the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, which was established in Geneva in mid-2009. Most posts in the Secretariat had been filled by the end of December 2009.

4 Overall Fund Achievements and Challenges

Overall, the progress reports show increased levels of stakeholder participation and consultation (Tanzania, Indonesia, Viet Nam, DRC) supported by the UN-REDD Programme. In three countries (Indonesia, DRC and Viet Nam), a REDD implementation coordinating body has been established. Countries such as Panama have also indicated heightened coordination between the UN-REDD Programme, the FCPF, and other REDD+ readiness initiatives. Some countries (DRC, Viet Nam) have also reported policy decisions on REDD+.

At the global level, technical tools on MRV have been developed in consultation with international and national stakeholders. The use of in-situ and remote sensing data has been included into the design of the MRV framework at the global and national level, and initial work on developing a greenhouse gas inventory toolkit, and methodologies to identify terrestrial carbon stocks has been carried out.

The UN-REDD Programme has convened indigenous people and civil society organizations at the global and national level, and has developed operational guidance on their engagement in REDD+ and clarified specific initial issues regarding recourse and safeguards.

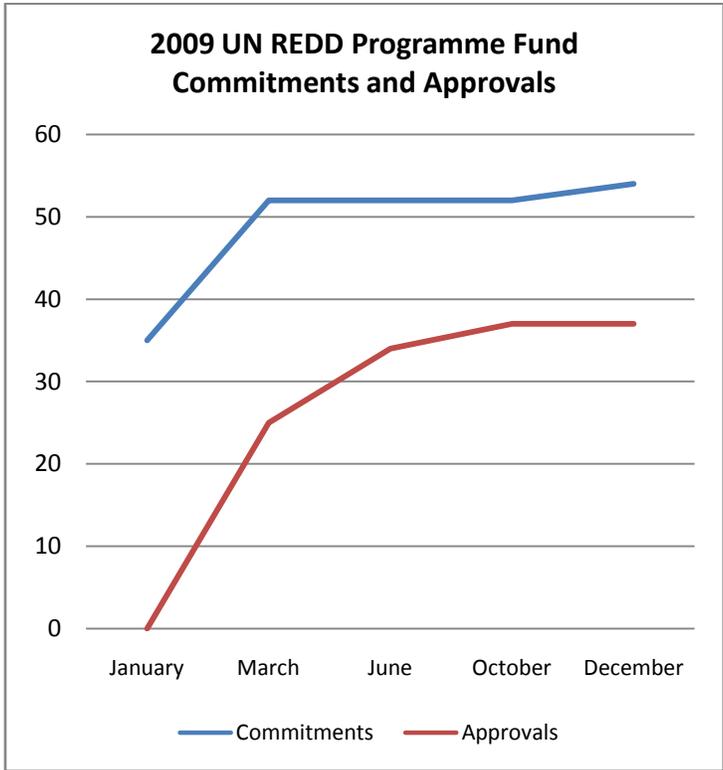
It has also enhanced knowledge on REDD+ through its websites, and multimedia campaigns including documentaries and broadcasts. Further, the UN-REDD Programme has heightened awareness of REDD+ during the UN Secretary-General's high-level event held during the 64th General Assembly. The Programme has also provided information on REDD+ to regional groups in the form of technical support persons at their meetings.

Challenges include the rapidly changing environment and underestimation of the length of time required for consultations, changes in governments, and recruiting qualified technical staff.

5 Financial Performance

In 2009, donor commitments to the fund increased from US\$35 million to US\$54 million. US\$37 million were allocated to seven Programmes—US\$24 million (plus earmarking of US\$3.8 million) for six countries, and US\$9.6 million for the Global Programme. Figure 5.1 illustrates the growth of the UN-REDD Programme Fund in 2009.

Figure 5–1 Donor Commitments and Joint Programme Approvals as of 31 December 2009 (in US dollars millions)



In terms of actual deposits (‘commitments’ refers to the amount stated in the Standard Administrative Agreement for current and future year deposits), in 2009, the amount increased from US\$12 million to US\$54 million. As for transfers, nearly US\$16 million were transferred to the Participating UN Organizations in three Programmes. Of this amount, US\$ 6.9 million or 43 percent have been reported by the Organizations as expenditures. Table 5–1 shows the cumulative, overall financial performance of the UN-REDD Programme Fund.

Table 5-1 Financial Overview UN-REDD Programme Fund cumulative as of 31 December 2009 in (US dollars)

	Prior Years	2009	Cumulative as of 31 December 2009	% of Gross Deposit
Gross Donor Contribution	12,000,000	42,131,128	54,131,128	100
Total Fund Earned Interest	187,324	591,170	778,494	1
Administrative Agent Fee	120,000	421,311	541,311	1
Funds Transferred to Participating UN Organizations	0	15,829,961	15,829,961	29
Total Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent	12,067,324	26,471,027	38,538,350	71
				% of Funds Transferred
Funds Transferred to Participating UN Organizations	0	15,829,961	15,829,961	100
Participating UN Organizations' Expenditure	0	6,935,181	6,935,181	43
Balance of Funds with Participating UN Organizations	0	8,894,780	8,894,780	56

5.1 Donor Contributions

In 2009, the UN-REDD Programme Fund received additional commitments of US\$19 million, bringing the portfolio from US\$35 million to US\$54 million. Norway increased its contribution by US\$17 million, and Denmark joined Norway as a contributor to the UN-REDD Programme. In terms of actual amounts deposited Table 5-2 shows that all amounts committed by the end of 2009 had been deposited.

Table 5-2 Total Donor Deposits into the UN-REDD Programme Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2009 (in US dollars thousands)

Donor Name	2008	2009	Grand Total
NORWAY, Government of	12,000	40,214	52,214
DENMARK, Government of		1,917	1,917
Grand Total	12,000	42,131	54,131

5.2 Earned Interest

The Fund earned US\$778,494, or 1.44 percent in interest through 31 December 2009.

Table 5-3 Allocation of Earned Interest, cumulative as of 31 December 2009 in (US dollars)

Administrative Agent			
	2008	2009	Total
Fund Earned Interest	187,324	591,170	778,494

5.3 Fund Transfers and Expenditures

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved US\$34 million towards seven Programmes in 2009, or 3 percent of the available resources (reference: Table 1–1: Status of Approvals and Transfers. Of this amount, US\$16 million, or 47 percent of the approved amount, was transferred to the three Programmes that provided the complete set of documentation. These three Programmes have reported expenditures of US\$6.9 million, or 43 percent of the amount transferred.

Table 5–4 Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization, cumulative as of 31 December 2009 in (US dollars)

Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations			Total Transferred	Date(s) of Transfer	Expenditure	Expenditure Rate (%)
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP				
UN-REDD DRC Quick Start Programme - Year 1	583,150	925,550	374,500	1,883,200	24-Jun-09	435,634	23
UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme	1,690,814	2,501,128	192,814	4,384,756	6 Oct. 2009	569,849	13
UN-REDD Global Programme	2,738,899	2,812,809	4,010,297	9,562,005	2 Feb. 2009 11 Sept. 2009	5,929,704	62
TOTAL TRANSFERRED	5,012,863	6,239,487	4,577,611	15,829,961		6,935,187	43

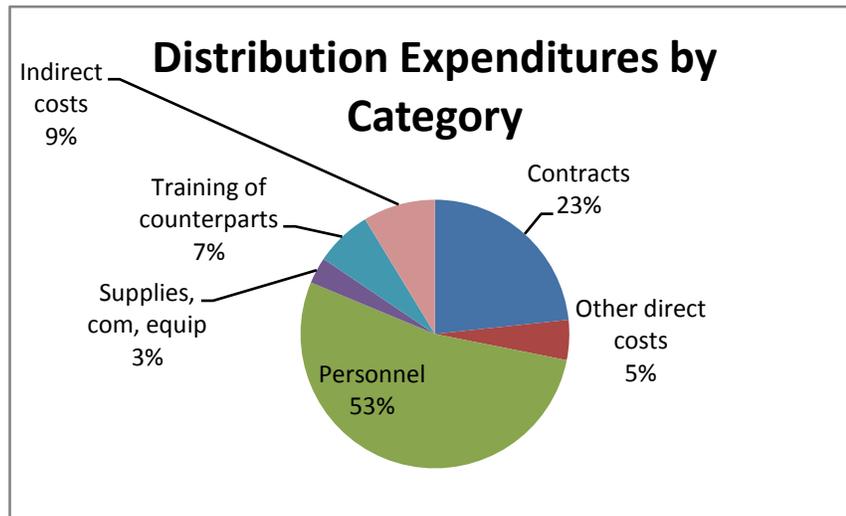
5.4 Expenditure Breakdown as Reported by Participating Organizations

The largest proportion of expenditure was for Personnel (53 percent) with the next largest for Contracts (3 percent), which is consistent with the results reported, which consisted of consultation and engagement, advocacy for the UN-REDD Programme, and development of tools and instruments for MRV.

Table 5-5 Total Expenditure by Category (for all Programmes) in (US dollars thousands)

Category	2009	%
Programme Costs		
Supplies, commodities, equipment	220	3
Personnel	3,686	53
Training of counterparts	475	7
Contracts	1,617	23
Other direct costs	334	5
Total Programme Costs	6,331	91
Indirect Support Costs		
Indirect costs	604	9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,935	100

Figure 5-2 Distribution Expenditures by Category



The distribution of expenditure for each Programme varied based on the nature of the activities. Personnel was the highest expenditure category for the all the programmes, with Supplies and Contracts making up the second largest expenditure category. The high proportion of indirect costs in Vietnam is due to the timing of the transfer, October 2009, and the method used to calculate indirect support costs. As the implementation increases, the indirect support costs will align with the standard 7 percent.

Table 5-6 Expenditure by Category by Programme in (US dollars)

Category	DRC		Vietnam		Global		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Supplies	93,919	22	66,391	12	59,416	1	219,726	3
Personnel	188,978	43	98,919	17	3,398,185	57	3,686,082	53
Training	30,177	7	15,608	3	429,522	7	475,308	7
Contracts	49,250	11	168,986	30	1,398,512	24	1,616,748	23
Other direct costs	45,686	10	31,772	6	256,143	4	333,602	5
Total Programme	408,010	94	381,677	67	5,541,778	93	6,331,465	91
Indirect costs	27,622	6	188,170	33	387,924	7	603,716	9
GRAND TOTAL	435,632	100	569,847	100	5,929,702	100	6,935,181	100

5.5 Cost Recovery

The Administrative Agent one-time fee of one percent, or US\$541,311, was calculated based on the total amount of contributions. Interest earned on the Fund through 31 December 2009 was US\$778,494, which exceeds the Administrative Agent fee.

Total indirect costs of 9 percent were reported by the Participating UN Organizations. This currently exceeds the standard 7 percent of expenditures; this is as a result of some differences in the application of Financial Regulations and Rules of the Participating Organizations. For example, some UN Organizations charge the indirect cost 'off the top' (at the time of receipt of funds). The indirect cost rate will adjust as the expenditures increase, and ultimately, will not exceed 7 percent of total expenditures, as stipulated in the UN-REDD Programme Fund TOR and MOU.

6 Transparency and Accountability

In 2009, the MDTF office developed the MDTF Office GATEWAY, a knowledge platform combining easy access to more than 4,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial data in real-time from the MDTF Office accounting system on donor contributions and transfers to the Participating UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency and can be found at <http://mdtf.undp.org>.

In addition to the information available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY the UN-REDD Programme also offers a website with up to date information on the UN-REDD Programme <http://www.un-redd.org/>.

7 Conclusion

2009 was the UN-REDD Programme's first year of operation. In this initial year, there has been progress towards developing national REDD frameworks as well as providing technical guidance on MRV as well as on conducting inclusive processes for stakeholder engagement, particularly indigenous peoples and forest dwellers. There has been growing interest in the UN-REDD Programme, with five additional countries granted observation status and eight more countries formally requesting participation, as well as additional funding and donors. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme has supported heightening the visibility of this issue in international fora, as well as enhanced coordination with the different actors, including the World Bank.

Annex I

Joint Programme Annual Reports



In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board this document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Participants are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings. Most of the UN-REDD Programmes meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net.

03/03/2010

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Title	UN-REDD
Reporting Period	June – December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Fabien Monteils, CTA, fabien.monteils@undp.org +243 (0)81 478 6052

I. PURPOSE

This programme aims at putting in place the enabling conditions for a REDD Strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Its core objectives are: (i) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach; (ii) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process; and (iii) to lay the technical foundations for REDD. The Programme is accordingly structured in three components that respond to each of these objectives.

The Programme corresponds to phase 1 of UN-REDD for a duration of one year approximately, during which phase 2 will be formulated and duly submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board. The budget for phase 1 is estimated at about US\$1.8 million. The Programme was elaborated through a qualitative dialogue with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, both national and international. Its current structure and contents were developed during two multi-stakeholder and participatory REDD missions in January and May 2009.

The UN-REDD Programme supports DRC through a robust readiness process, to allow the country to take part in the international REDD system which is expected to result from UNFCCC negotiations. It will set the conditions for the country to access international funding to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that contributes to fighting poverty and meeting MDG. In this way, the Programme is closely related to the overall national and UNDAF development goals in DRC. The practical support of the Programme to build the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP) will become increasingly concrete once the roadmap for the whole readiness process (phase 2) is finalized and endorsed.

The Programme is financed from a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for UN-REDD, with funding from the Government of Norway. The MDTF is implemented via a Pass-Through mechanism, which distributes technical and financial roles among the participating agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Within the country, the Programme is lodged in the REDD National Coordination (NC-REDD). The UN-REDD Programme is the main support to the NC-REDD. In September 2009, a \$200,000 support was provided directly by the World Bank as part of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Programme.

In the country, the Programme is implemented by the NC-REDD, in a highly participative approach which includes:

- Public Authority (Government, Ministries, Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature and

Tourism) and its various Directions (DDE, DIAF, DEP, DSE) and agencies, National Assembly, Decentralised Authorities (Provincial governments and Assembly) and Deconcentrated Authorities (Provincial Coordination).

- Civil Society, which is organizing itself as a national platform, gathering progressively all the national and local associations and networks from every part of the civil society life (environment, human rights, minorities, confessions).
- International NGOs, Technical and Financial Partners (UN agencies, bilateral missions, GTZ, DFID, AFD, WWF, AWF, CI, WCS, ONFI).
- Private sector (FEC, FIB, Novacel).
- Academia (UNIKIN, UNIKIS).

II. RESOURCES

During phase 1, the overall UN-REDD resources in DRC were provided by Norway (\$1.8 million) and were spread over the three Programme components as follow:

- Planning and Coordination: \$680,000
- Capacity-Building: \$265,000
- Technical Dimensions: \$815,000
- Management costs: \$123,200
- Total: \$1,883,200

For more details, see Appendix A.

III. RESULTS

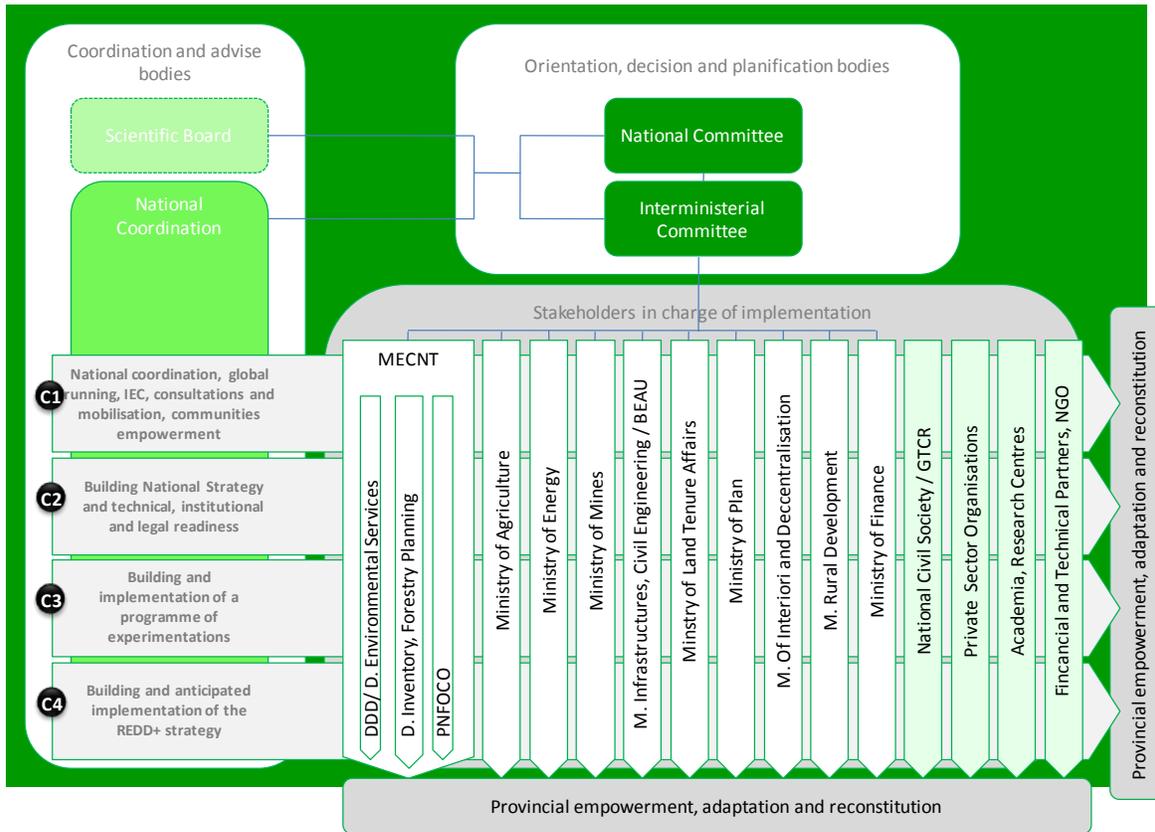
The Programme is progressing fast, and in some parts, faster than expected:

- (i) to prepare a Readiness Plan (R-Plan) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach:
 - The first draft of the R-Plan was delivered on 11 January 2010. It was built in a highly inclusive and participatory manner acknowledged by stakeholders. It is expected to be completed by the end of February, for approval by the initial funding partners (UN-REDD phase 2 and FCPF) in March 2010.
- (ii) to inform and train stakeholders in order for them to actively participate in the REDD process
 - A set of activities related to information, education, communication and consultation has been implemented, and a full three-year IEC and consultation plan has been written. Major stakeholders are well aware of REDD issues and implications, even though there will still be much to do to engage everyone, with current frontier laying at the Ministries other than MECNT and at the local level.
- (iii) to lay the technical foundations for REDD.
 - Technical knowledge has been brought to the country and is being disseminated among stakeholders. Technical Directions within the MECNT and other implementation partners have gained skills and understanding of the technical issues of REDD (MRV, reference level) and are fully involved in the solution-building process. Moreover, the REDD Decree endorsed by the Prime Minister on 26 November lays the basis for institutional framework and supports the entry to a full readiness process in DRC.

Main activities undertaken during the period from June to December 2009 have contributed simultaneously to the three objectives above.

- Implementation of an institutional framework to carry out the readiness period, as made official with the Decree of 26 November and summarized below:

Organisation of the REDD national process up to 2012



- The early organization and operationalization of the National Coordination, with the recruitment of a Coordinator and a Technical Assistant in May 2009 and the recruitment of a Chief Technical Advisor and an expert in IEC in September. Two Administration and Finance Assistants were also hired, and some personnel and equipment were bought to ensure the daily functioning of the office.
- National Coordination has positioned itself as a central engine for the REDD national process, laying bridges with programmes and directions in the MECNT, building trust and acknowledgment from the civil society, and ensuring daily cooperation with all stakeholders.
- The National REDD Coordination initiated the effort of consultation and involvement of REDD stakeholders in the DRC at the end of April 2009 and pursued it throughout 2009. The work began with the meeting of the various REDD stakeholders in the DRC. During these meetings, National Coordination stated its objectives and needs to the various stakeholders. The Coordination also worked actively to disseminate information on the REDD process. All the players demonstrated that they were ready to support the Coordination in its efforts. Beyond daily and bilateral meetings, some key events served as landmarks in the mobilization process:
 - A launch workshop for the REDD process in the DRC bringing together 150 participants (state officials, private Sector, civil society, funders) from all the country's provinces and from other

countries members of COMIFAC was held on 21–22 August at the Hôtel Sultani. CDs containing all the presentations and a report on the Workshop were distributed to the participants.

- National Coordination organized a series of provincial workshops to raise awareness and consult on the REDD process in the DRC. These workshops took place in Kisangani (16–18 September), Bukavu (22–24 September), Matadi (14–16 December) and will be held in Mbandaka and Lubumbashi in January.

The goal of these provincial workshops is (1) to inform civil society authorities and partners about the REDD process, (2) consult stakeholders on the preliminary components of the REDD Strategy, and (3) launch the implementation of the work plan relating to the process in the province in question.

On average, the workshops attracted nearly 100 participants from several backgrounds, including Provincial Environment Ministers, Provincial Environment Coordinations, representatives of provincial administrations whose attributions are agriculture, rural development, mines, public works, land affairs, energy, planning, national NGOs and civil society, representatives of local and indigenous populations, the private sector (FIB, FEC, organization of agricultural producers: coffee, eave, corn, etc.), the academic and scientific community, international agencies, funders, NGOs and other international organizations.

1) With regard to informing civil society authorities and partners about the REDD process: workshops made it possible to make contact with over 100 NGOs working in the environment sector.

2) With regard to consulting stakeholders on the REDD Strategy's preliminary component: the provincial workshops enabled rich discussions where participants were able to impart their expectations, concerns and the contributions they are ready to make to the REDD process. Participants also asked a number of questions and made several suggestions regarding various subjects, such as the framework for implementing strategies relating to REDD and pilot projects or conflict prevention and management mechanisms that will be implemented for REDD. Some participants demonstrated strong interest in learning more about the techniques used to measure carbon.

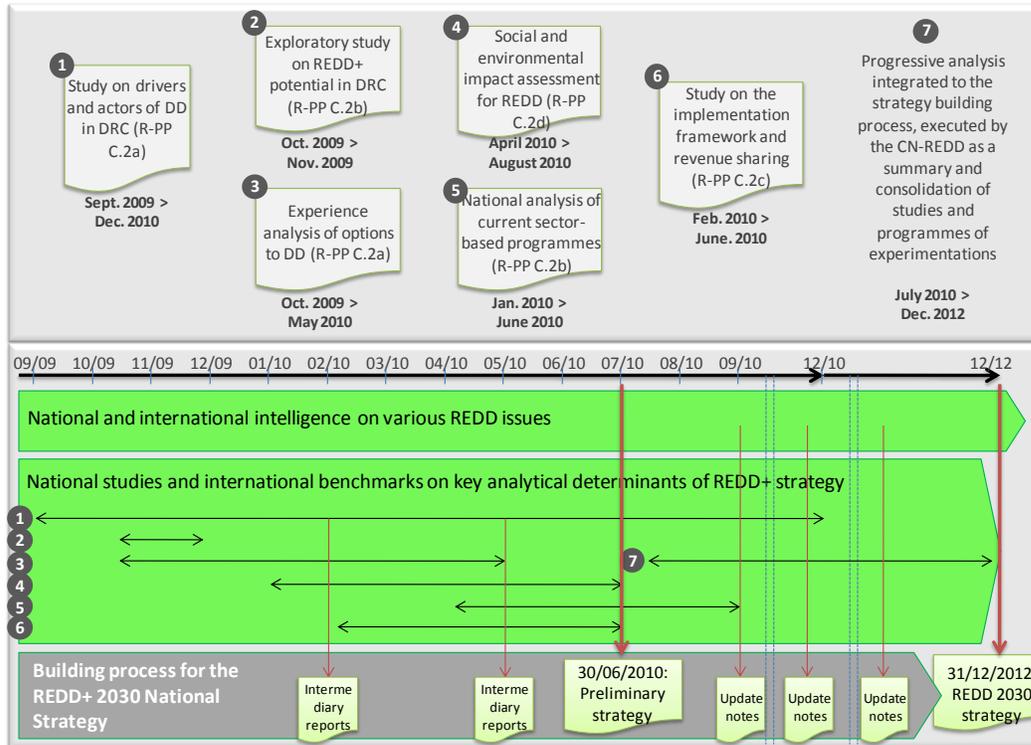
3) With regard to launching the implementation of the work program relating to the REDD process at the provincial level: provincial workshops led to a few concrete decisions, particularly the creation of a REDD work group in the Oriental province.

- An awareness-raising session on carbon finance with the Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the Parliament was held on Tuesday, 19 May during the joint UN-REDD-FCPF mission. From 5–7 October 5 2009, an awareness-raising workshop was held in Kinshasa for the Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the Parliament.
- Numerous consultations with the MRV sector stakeholders and information management relevant to REDD took place in the DRC between July and December 2009. It is appropriate to mention the organization of an MRV workshop on 12 and 13 October in Kinshasa, where a number of key decisions regarding the future MRV system in the DRC were made, particularly on the general structure of the system, and on the steps to follow to achieve a national forestry inventory of carbon, a monitoring system of deforestation activities, and to develop a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory.
- Following launch and consultation workshops on the REDD process, held in Kisangani and Bukavu in September 2009, a survey was conducted to ensure a first consultation of stakeholders. It continued during the workshop in Matadi (December 2009). This survey targeted NGOs and civil society organizations which were consulted with the objectives of:

- Establishing an account of players and their actions.
- Identifying the problems they are facing.
- Identifying the conditions for REDD success.

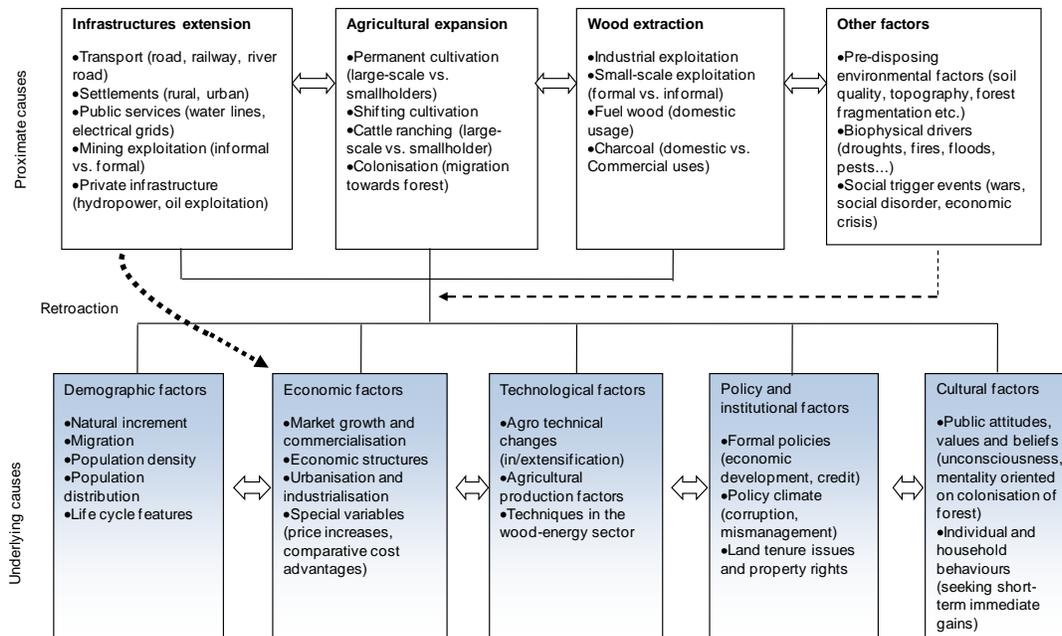
Over 200 NGOs and associations have answered the survey to date. It is still in progress.

- All the comments received were considered during the development of the relevant R-PP components. It is important to note that the approach that underlies the REDD process is a participative development approach. Through this approach, R-PP developers and particularly National Coordination members have refined their vision of the REDD planning process in the DRC through consultations and other participative exercises conducted throughout 2009. To that end, the R-PP document was not developed with “top-down” logic, but rather more with an iterative logic through a constant feedback process.
- During the last quarter of 2009, NC-REDD collaborated with various stakeholders, and in particular the Civil Society GTCR to build an IEC and consultations plan for the next three years of the country’s preparation for REDD, between 2010 and 2012. In line with the DRC’s commitment towards a model, transparent and participative process, the IEC plan’s ambitions are high. Add to this the DRC dimension, its cultural diversity and lack of means of communication throughout the country; the exercise had to be made official and prepared thoroughly.
- From September 2009 on, a set of technical assessments and studies has been launched and partially completed as summarized in the prospective timetable below. This comprehensive portfolio of studies is fully consistent with the readiness requirements for REDD, and has been designed with respect to overall input and consultations made nationally and internationally.
 - As an example, an exploratory study of REDD potential in the DRC was conducted in November 2009 by the Minister of the Environment with the support of the McKinsey study office and under the management of the National Coordination. The framework for this study made it possible to consult general secretaries and experts from the various ministries, international NGOs, civil society, and Congolese private-sector experts. One of the results was the identification of priority strategic options for REDD. This preliminary work was presented to all the ministers concerned about REDD, parliamentarians (Deputies and Senators), and to representatives from civil society, the private sector, funders and international agencies working on the environment.



- Otherwise, the study on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation already started to provide food for thought and is advancing fast. The challenge is both technical and political, with the final goal being to build a large consensus among stakeholders who have, from the start, seemingly irreconcilable points of view. The process is highly inclusive to allow the progressive emergence of consensus supported by constant dialogues and workshops fuelled with technical support as illustrated below.

Causes of Deforestation according to the analytical framework from Geist and Lambin (2001) adapted to DRC



- This first seven months of operations identified major challenges related to the readiness and implementation of REDD in DRC:
 - REDD is not only about technical issues, but is first and foremost a human challenge. Technical instruments must be put under control (MRV, reference level) but should not divert priorities from finding efficient and sustainable ways of reducing deforestation and degradation of forest on the ground, which requires building and implementing a sustainable development strategy with high political and organizational implications and constraints.
 - Associating technical and political agendas also suggests the management of various and somehow confronting timing of the Programme, with short-, medium- and long-term outlooks and constraints that must be harmonized and through which the Programme has to make its way.
 - Confidence between stakeholders is compulsory, and the credibility of DRC's State might be the key factor of success of the whole process.
 - A successful REDD Programme requires joining all sectors, all stakeholders in the country in a coherent direction, requiring proximity but also arbitrations.
 - Regarding key arbitrations, the Programme must remain realistic to be effective, but is doomed to embrace a global and systemic approach and set high ambitions if it is to sustainably achieve the objectives of the REDD initiative.

All the above elements of constraint and concern have fuelled the building of the R-PP, and responses are integrated in its plan of action. For further details on activities, achievements and the overall partnership dynamic around the Programme, please refer to the draft R-PP.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

This section will consider the work plan up to May 2010, as included in phase 1 of the current Programme. For information on the work plan for the period up to 2012, please refer to the R-PP.

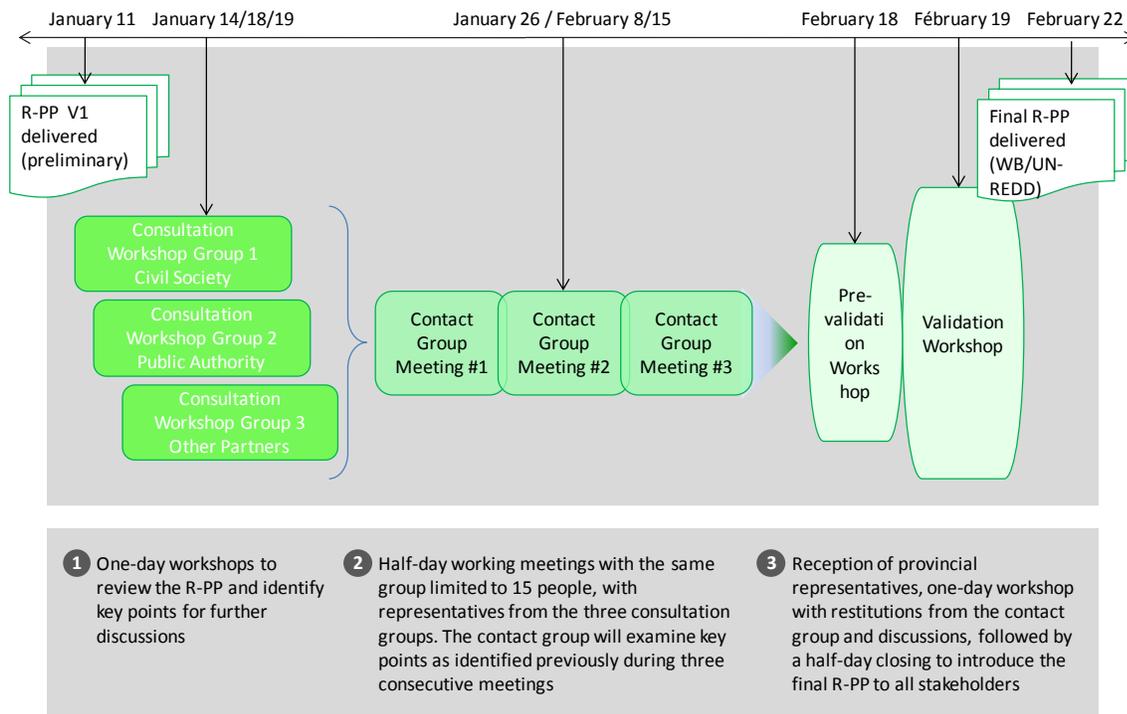
Beyond general management and daily activities related to information, consultation, dialogue and cooperation, the main workflows remaining up to May 2010 can be summarized as follow:

- Completing the R-PP and securing the first funding for phase 2
- Implementing the IEC+ Plan
- Implementing the plan of study
- Pursuing the development of the MRV system
- Making the newly enacted REDD institutions operational
- Framing the component 3 of the NC-REDD roadmap, related to pilot projects
- Framing the component 4 of the NC-REDD roadmap, related to anticipated programmes

Finally, all these activities are expected to pave the way for an exploratory and preliminary REDD national strategy by the end of June 2010:

- **Completing the R-PP and securing the first funding for phase 2**
The first draft of the R-PP was disseminated on 11 January 2010. The R-PP validation plan that must be implemented by the end of February is presented in the figure below. Moreover, the R-PP will be the joint document for requesting financial support from the UN-REDD (mid-March) and the WB/FCPF (end of March). It may also be used to post a request to the CBFF for complementary funding, and a final round table of donors must be prepared, and is expected to be held in June 2010 to close the budget.

Process for the Participative Completion of the R-PP - 2010



- **Implementing the IEC+ Plan**
Beyond national readiness activities, the IEC expert of the NC-REDD will particularly work on producing a portfolio of IEC supportive material, sketches, song, documentary movie, radio and TV

partnerships, CD-Rom, theatre piece, contact letter, website, and more. This production phase is expected to go beyond the current phase timetable and budget.

- Implementing the plan of study (see the table on page 6).

The major running study concerns the causes of deforestation. An extensive effort for ground verification and consultations, both quantitative and qualitative, will be helpful in the first months of 2010.

Otherwise, a study on the past experiences to fight deforestation and forest degradation in DRC will be launched and completed within this period of time. Another key study on the institutional and legal framework as a mean for implementation of REDD will be launched in the first months of 2010 and extended further.

- Pursuing the development of the MRV system

The activities planned for this period include the development and methodology validation for the National Forest Inventory, training on this methodology, and implementation of the pre-inventory on the ground based on sampling sites.

- Making the newly enacted REDD institutions operational

A daily support will be carried out by the National Coordination to ensure that the newly enacted National REDD Committee and Interministerial Committee are set up and start working properly and efficiently.

- Framing components 3 and 4 of the NC-REDD roadmap

From December 2009 on, the NC-REDD has been running a dialogue with key stakeholders on the pilot projects to be implemented on the ground and coordinated at the national level to support the strategy-building and readiness process. A full set of sector-based pilot projects, led by stakeholders like NGOs, private companies, civil society or other technical partners, is expected to be coordinated by June 2010. On the other hand, the NC-REDD aims at building, initiating and coordinating integrated approaches for REDD at a pilot-project scale. A set of seven to eight pilot projects will be detailed, and first project documents will be submitted to donors during the next phase. Meanwhile, the first massive anticipated REDD Programmes to be launched at a national scale will be identified and instructed, with the goal of writing two or three business plans by June 2010 for fund seeking.

- All those activities result from a fully endorsed planning process managed by the National Coordination. This process naturally suggested some adjustments on targets and outputs as planned by the Joint Programme in a first stage. For example, the component 4 of the roadmap is an answer to the evolution of the international context for REDD, with accelerated emphasis and opportunities for major funding, and the necessary harmonization between the long-term necessity for robust planning and the short- and medium-term constraints of the national political agenda. Overall, the R-PP ensues from a robust and integrated planning exercise that builds from constraints and threat analysis, as well as lessons learnt and partnerships experienced in the first phase. The budget required for the coming five months is relevant to the current provisions available, yet some budget allocation and adjustment has been made in full transparency and agreement between the UN-REDD Programme and the CN-REDD to ensure full adequacy with the revised plan of action.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	\$583,150		\$172,933
UNDP	\$925,550		\$447,917
UNEP	\$374,500		\$47,833

- * Commitments are not relevant here, since commitments were made by each agency on an annual basis, for the period from June 2009 to May 2010. Pro rata adjustment is not relevant since the timetable of activities and so the level of engagement by agency is not smooth over the period.
- As a summary and according to the activities already engaged during the January – May 2010 period, the level of disbursement by the end of 2009 must be deemed as coherent with expectations. The delay related to UNEP-funded studies has been agreed upon and follows the NC-REDD detailed planning made after the launch of the Programme.
- ** Disbursements include two-thirds of management fees (7%). A final statement for the 2009 disbursement will be reconsolidated within two weeks.

APPENDIX A

**Work Plan for UN REDD DR Congo Quick Start Programme (Phase I)
Period (tentative): June 2009 – May 2010**

	Outputs	Activities	Implementing partners (*)	Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
					Description	Amount (US\$)
1. Planning and coordination	REDD coordination and management	National REDD office	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Office rental, equipment, travel, logistics, consultants	145,000
		REDD committees	MECNT	UNDP	Meetings, travel	25,000
		UN-REDD Chief Technical Advisor	-	UNDP	Salary	180,000
		UN-REDD Admin-Finance officer	-	UNDP	Salary	35,000
		IEC specialist	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Salary	25,000
		R-Plan advise and drafting	MECNT, WB	UNDP	Consultants	40,000
		Support to negotiations	Government	UNDP	Consultants/advisors, travel, technical assistance	50,000
	Civil society preparedness for REDD decision-making	Civil society's Working Group	CSOs	UNDP	Meetings, publications	20,000
		Participation in DRC delegations	CSOs	UNDP	Travel	30,000
		Consultations (national/provincial levels)	CSOs	UNDP	Workshops, travel	50,000
Cooperation with COMIFAC on REDD methodologies and lessons-learned	DRC-COMIFAC working group	COMIFAC, MECNT	UNEP	Meetings, travel	15,000	
	Joint technical workshops on REDD	COMIFAC, SPIAF	UNEP	Workshops, travel	35,000	
	Study and UNEP technical inputs' mission	-	UNEP	Technical assistance, consultancy, travel	30,000	
2. Capacity building	Capacity building plan	Needs assessment and plan on REDD capacity-building	MECNT, WHRC, CSOs	UNDP	Consultants	10,000
		IEC materials	CSOs	UNDP	Consultants, publications	35,000
	REDD communication action	Communication events		UNDP	Consultants, media, events	25,000
	Capacity-building (general)	Training, workshops, meetings	MECNT, CSOs, WHRC	UNDP	Events, travel, technical assistance	120,000
	Capacity-building (specialised)	Specialised technical training; Support to REDD data collection partners; Study tours	SPIAF, RRN, WHRC	UNDP	Training, meetings, equipment, travel	75,000
3. Technical dimensions	Policy framework	Policy note on REDD and policy review for REDD	DED/DDD, FCPF (co-financing)	FAO	Study, field visits, consultation	20,000
	Development of measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest Carbon survey	Scoping study and Stratification/definition of different forest types for Carbon content	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Study, technical assistance	40,000
		Sampling design for each forest type	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel	10,000
		Development of C inventory/measurement protocols	SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel	20,000
		Staff training for C inventory/measurement	SPIAF, OFAC, ERAIFT, Kisangani University	FAO	Technical assistance, training events, logistics, travel	60,000
		Test C inventory/measurement in one forest type	SPIAF, OFAC, Kisangani University	FAO	Technical assistance, logistics, travel	190,000
		Assessment of successful forest conservation experiences. Analysis and development of REDD project-design models.	MECNT, CSOs, PCEA project (co-financing)	UNEP	Consultancies, fieldwork, workshops, technical assistance, publications	100,000
	Studies and assessment for a better grasp of key issues relevant for building a REDD regime	Environmental and social assessment of REDD		UNEP	Technical assistance, consultancies	120,000
		Studies on "drivers of deforestation" and on "land tenure and forests"	FCPF (co-financing), Government, CSOs	FAO	Studies, field visits, consultations	25,000
		Study on revenue distribution on natural resources (current practice and options for REDD)	MECNT, Min. Finance, WB, CSOs	UNEP	Consultancy	50,000
		Studies and consultations on Reference Scenario options	DDD, OFAC, FCPF (co-financing)	FAO	Technical assistance, travel, expert meeting	60,000
	Development of methods for reporting and verification at sub-national level	Assessments, field visits, studies, consultations and report drafting	DDD, SPIAF, OFAC	FAO	Technical assistance, travel, consultants, logistics	120,000
Indirect costs (**)	FAO – 7% of implemented budget	-	FAO	Implementation support	38,150	
	UNDP – 7% of implemented budget	-	UNDP	Implementation support	60,550	
	UNEP – 7% of implemented budget	-	UNEP	Implementation support	24,500	
TOTAL					1,883,200	

(*) "Implementing partners" are tentative partners: they will be selected and confirmed during implementation on the basis of competences and expertise. Some of the activities will be co-financed and thus co-implemented with the FCPF Grant.

(**) Indirect support costs of 7% are required as per rules of the UN-REDD Multi-donor Trust Fund and they are detailed per agency in accordance with the pass-through modality. They serve for oversight and administration functions.

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Indonesia
Title	Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Programme
Reporting Period	2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	

I. PURPOSE

In September 2008, the global *United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries* (UN-REDD Programme) was launched aiming to assist tropical forest countries in establishing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD regime. Indonesia is one of the nine pilot countries for the initial phase. This will be funded by the Government of Norway as part of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative which was announced during the UNFCCC conference at Bali in 2007.

The UN-REDD Indonesia National Joint Programme (NJP) aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to timely develop a REDD architecture that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD implementation, and a sustainable contribution of forestry to a reduction of forestry-related greenhouse gas emissions.

The objective of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is “to support the GoI in attaining REDD-Readiness”. In order to secure this objective, three outcomes with subsequent outputs and activities will be pursued:

Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level

- Output 1.1 (UNDP): Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development
- Output 1.2 (UNDP): REDD lessons learned
- Output 1.3 (UNEP): Communications Programme

Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing an REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture

- Output 2.1 (FAO): Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation
- Output 2.2 (FAO): Reference Emissions Level (REL)
- Output 2.3 (UNDP): Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level
- Output 2.4 (UNEP): Toolkit for priority-setting towards maximizing potential carbon-benefits and

incorporating co-benefits, such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation under MDG

Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels

- Output 3.1 (UNDP): Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level
- Output 3.2 (UNDP): Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD
- Output 3.3 (UNDP): Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation

Relation to UNDAF

The UN Development Assistance Framework 2006–2010 for Indonesia focuses on three outcomes:

1. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs
2. Promoting good governance
3. Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities

The UN-REDD Programme, through its wide range of activities, aims at supporting parts of all three outcomes.

Sub-outcome 1.4

By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes.

UN-REDD aims to develop a harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism (output 2.3). This mechanism is able to create livelihood opportunities for communities in the pilot area. This is also reflected by the co-benefits under UN-REDD output 2.4.

Sub-outcome 2.1

By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of a rights-based approach in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties and protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.

Sub-outcome 3.3

By 2010, policy frameworks are in place that recognize the specific relationship between cultural communities and their natural environment, respect the customary rights of cultural communities and create equitable conditions for cultural communities to participate in the country's development process.

UN-REDD in Indonesia is committed to the international treaties such as the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People. This is reflected by the application of Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) in the area where the activities under UN-REDD will take place. The use of FPIC results in the involvement of indigenous people and generally local communities in the decision-making process regarding REDD in their community. This results in multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation (UN-REDD output 3.3).

Main implementing partners

The primary implementing partner in the UN-REDD Programme is the Ministry of Forestry.

II. RESOURCES

The UN REDD Indonesia NJP total approved budget is US\$5,644,250, 100 percent funded by Norway through the MDTF Office. The allocation is as follows:

Outcomes	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Outcome 1		0.900	0.700	1,600
Outcome 2	1,400	0.400	0.375	2,175
Outcome 3		1,500		1,500
Indirect Costs (7%)	0.098	0.196	0.075	0.369
Total	1,498	2,996	1,150	5,644

In addition, the preparatory work for the UNREDD NJP has been financially supported by UNDP Indonesia. The support project titled “UNDP Support to Strengthen REDD Capacity of the Government of Indonesia” started from 1 February 2009 – 31 December 2009, and had a budget of US\$200,000 funded from UNDP Indonesia core budget.

III. RESULTS

In 2009, the NJP proposal was developed, approved by the UNREDD Programme Board and signed by the Government of Indonesia and UN agency. The funds were not yet received by the UN agencies during this year. The following activities were carried out during 2009:

Submission of the NJP proposal to the UNREDD Policy Board

Starting late in 2008, the NJP was prepared and timely submitted and approved during the first UNREDD Policy Board meeting on 9–10 March 2009 at Panama. An amount of US\$5,644,250 was allocated for the UNREDD Indonesia NJP.

CSO & IP representatives consultations

The approval document included a note from the UNREDD Secretariat that broader consultation with NGOs and CSOs was needed. Therefore, the Ministry of Forestry successfully conducted a CSO consultation meeting on 20 May 2009. This consultation would be the first step of a wider consultation and engagement strategy with local communities and related civil society organizations. The consultation meeting aimed to provide an opportunity for local communities and related civil society organizations to be fully informed and to be able to provide feedback about the activities of the Government of Indonesia, and especially the Ministry of Forestry, regarding national REDD schemes. The revised version of the NJP was reported to the second Policy Board meeting on 15 June 2009 in Montreaux, Switzerland.

MoFor internal review and submission

After presenting the NJP at the second Policy Board meeting, the MoFor felt that the NJP required strong ownership within MoFor. It therefore decided to go through a rigorous internal review from July to September 2009 and the NJP was revised based on the FGD’s results and in consultation with the UN in Indonesia. The revised NJP was cleared by the UNREDD regional coordinator. After that, MoFor sent the final draft NJP to the UNRC on 30 September 2009, requesting him to submit it to the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) for endorsement.

Endorsement and signing

On 20 November 2009, BAPPENAS endorsed the NJP, which was followed by a signing ceremony on 23 November where the NJP was signed by the GoI, UNDP and FAO, in the presence of the Minister of

Forestry, the Minister of Environment, the Norwegian Minister of Environment and International Cooperation, various ambassadors, and 300 participants from a range of institutions, agencies, CSOs, and press. Shortly afterwards, the NJP was sent to UNEP and signed.

Appointment of host department and National Project Director

The Ministry of Forestry has informed UNRC early December 2009 that the Directorate of Forest Resource Inventory and Mapping (FRIM) is the host department for implementation, and the Director of FRIM is appointed as the National Program Director of the UNREDD JPD.

Initiating the NJP

In December, discussions started on how to initiate the NJP quickly. Various decisions have been made with regard to office space, recruitment of project staff, procurement of equipment, and details are being worked out. Other issues have been raised that will need follow up in January, including the HACT assessment, FPIC, harmonized procedures, etc.

Lessons learned

It has been a time-consuming process to arrive at the signed NJP. Recognizing the complexities of REDD and linkages with the mandates of many departments, MoFor went through a rigorous internal review process. Although time consuming, this has been very effective in increasing ownership and understanding. Other factors beyond the control of UNREDD were some delays due to general elections resulting in a new cabinet, and reshuffling of MoFor staff.

Coordination discussions with FCPF and other initiatives have taken place throughout the preparation of the NJP. However, in many cases the institutions that were contacted also did not have detailed information available about the directions of their initiatives. For example, to date there is no detailed document related to FCPF support available. However, in Indonesia all communications with agencies involved in REDD have been positive. It will be important to invite representatives from all major initiatives to the inception workshop to discuss and coordinate concrete plans and activities.

It is important to highlight that the GoI represented by the MoFor is leading the implementation of the NJP, and they expect the UN agencies to support them. This is firmly in line with the Jakarta Commitments signed by the GoI and development partners including the UN, and the spirit of development cooperation in Indonesia which highlights the importance of national ownership. Over the last six months, the national ownership over the NJP has been firmly established, which is an important achievement.

Throughout 2009, various UNREDD missions took place. These have provided important contributions to the UNREDD team in Jakarta on developing the NJP and preparing for implementation. The UNREDD team in Jakarta has been strengthened with one JPO in UNDP, and one APO in FAO. This is timely and much appreciated.

Some concerns remain with regard to synchronizing implementation arrangements for the components managed by the UN agencies involved. In Indonesia, UNDP and FAO have a substantially different way of implementing projects. Whereas UNDP normally uses National Execution, FAO normally uses Direct Execution. In Indonesia, UNEP normally works through UNDP since it does not have an office in the country. It is suggested that during the inception workshop the modality for each specific activity will be discussed and agreed upon with MoFor. The results of the HACT micro-assessment will provide an important input to that discussion.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

Since the signing of the Joint Programme Document on UN-REDD in Indonesia, the implementing partners have been preparing the start-up of the Programme. This start-up will be formally launched with the inception workshop, planned for the second week of February 2010. During this workshop, stakeholders will be formally briefed on the UN-REDD Programme and its structure and objectives, the Annual Work Plan for 2010 will be prepared into detail in terms of budgeting and activities, and the implementation and management arrangements will be discussed among PMU, MoFor and UN agencies.

Some specific activities surrounding this start-up in 2010 are shown below.

Activity	Lead agency	Time frame
HACT assessment	UNDP	January
Recruitment of staff	UNDP – MoFor	January – February 2010
Pilot province selection - Preliminary study - Discussion meeting - Site visit	MoFor	Decision by 1 st week February
Inception workshop	MoFor	February 2 nd week
MRV mission	FAO	February 2 nd week
First meeting Project Executive Board - Approval AWP, etc	MoFor	February 4 th week
Implementation AWP	MoFor	March – December 2010

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	0		
UNDP	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Panama
Title	UN Collaborative Programme On Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries Joint Programme Document (UN REDD Panama Programme)
Reporting Period	October – December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Gisele Didier, UNDP Panama Country Office.

I. PURPOSE

The UN-REDD Programme in Panama will develop capacities to enable the country to be ready to implement activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by end of 2012. The National Coordination Entity of Indigenous Peoples of Panama (COONAPIP), in consultation with the authorities of indigenous peoples, has played an important role in the formulation of this Joint Programme.

The objective of the UN-REDD Panama Programme is to “*Assist the Government of Panama in developing an effective REDD regime*”. This will contribute towards the broader goal of ensuring that “*by the end of 2012 Panama will be REDD-ready and will have the capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally.*”

Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Institutional capacity established for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD Programme in Panama. This outcome is expected to contribute to capacity-building at the national level in order to develop and implement the necessary measures and steps to establish a national REDD program capable of: i) generating and monitoring measurable and sustainable reductions in the deforestation and forest degradation rates; ii) being able to access the carbon markets, provided these markets are developed; and iii) receiving payment from the market or other funds established for this purpose based on performance and distributing said payments to the provinces and districts in a transparent and equitable manner. This outcome will take into account a series of elements within the UN-REDD program through the following outputs:

- 1.1. The legal framework for formulating a National REDD Strategy validated
- 1.2. Operational framework established for the implementation of the REDD Strategy
- 1.3. Sectorial, institutional, municipal, and individual capacities strengthened
- 1.4. A transparent payment and benefit distribution system validated and operational

Outcome 2: Technical capacity to monitor, measure, report, and verify the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This outcome aims to build the technical capacity to face the challenge

of how to estimate and adequately monitor (i) changes in the forest cover, (ii) carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, (iii) incremental changes due to sustainable forest management, (iv) reduction in emissions from deforestation, and (v) reduction in emissions from forest degradation. This outcome will address three key elements: establishing an inventory and monitoring system, developing a national reference scenario, and establishing a system for carbon accounting and for generating information on carbon emissions. This will be ensured through the following outputs:

- 2.1. National inventory and monitoring system for forests and carbon
- 2.2. A reference emissions scenario
- 2.3. System for carbon accounting and generating emissions information

The Programme relates to UNDAF outcome 8: *Environmental Sustainability (biodiversity conservation, forest management, climate change mitigation, disaster risk management) is strengthened with the support of policy frameworks, national strategies and local actions.*

Implementing Partners: ANAM (National Authority of the Environment). UN Agencies: UNEP, FAO, UNDP.

II. RESOURCES

Work plan for Panama UN-REDD NJP
Period covered: 2010–2012.

Annual work plans cover not more than a 12-month period. However, usually at the start-up of the programme, these may cover less than one year. In both cases, the corresponding period should be specified. The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both program cost and indirect support cost.

UN Organization –specific annual targets	UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Source of funds	Budget Description	Amount
Of	FAO	ANAM	MDTF		USD2,189,000
Of	UNDP	ANAM	MDTF		USD2,067,350
Of	UNEP	ANAM	MDTF		USD1,043,650
Total Budget					USD5,300,00

A detailed Joint Program Budget will be determined in early February 2010.

III. RESULTS

Following the approval of Panama’s National UN-REDD Programme by the Policy Board in October 2009, key staff members at the National Authority of the Environment were removed from their posts. This had a profound impact on progress towards addressing key issues raised by the third Policy Board meeting and the UN-REDD Secretariat review that include:

- a) More information on how the NJP and R-PP of the FCPF/World Bank will be linked. The two initiatives could be linked as the NJP document is finalized for signature and the World Bank due diligence process for the grant agreement is underway.
- b) The current draft NJP includes a monitoring framework (Table 2), which includes identified risks and assumptions. While these are useful, the Secretariat recommends that the final National

Programme document should include a more detailed assessment of risks and the associated risk-mitigation measures before it is signed. The risk management approach established by the UN Development Group should be followed, including a risk log for environmental, financial, operational, organizational, political, regulatory, strategic and social risks.

- c) Defining a work plan, including planning/operational details for the project’s inception phase.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

To be determined with the new UN-REDD Focal Point of ANAM.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Pending to complete conversations with the ANAM designated focal point.

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO			
UNDP			
UNEP			

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	United Republic of Tanzania
Title	UN REDD Programme Tanzania Quick Start Initiative
Reporting Period	January – December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Gertrude Lyatuu, Team Leader, Energy and Environment, UNDP Tanzania

I. PURPOSE

Deforestation and forest degradation contribute close to twenty per cent of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions globally. Negotiations are underway within the auspices of The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with a view to reducing emissions from these sources (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, or REDD). To facilitate REDD, efforts are urgently needed to adapt forest management systems, and establish financing systems and associated monitoring and verification systems attuned to country needs. These systems need to address concerns relating to the cost-effectiveness of REDD approaches, leakage, additionality, and the rights and responsibilities of local communities, amongst other issues. The UN-REDD Programme was established in 2008 as a partnership between FAO, UNDP and UNEP, financed through a multi-donor trust fund, to assist countries to address these needs. Tanzania comprises one of nine countries receiving support through the UN REDD Programme, with funding provided by Norway.

The Quick-Start Initiative will strengthen Tanzania's readiness for REDD as a component of the Government's evolving REDD Strategy, and is integrated with other REDD activities in the country. Interventions are planned over a period of 12 months, laying the groundwork for activities in later years. The Initiative is an integral part of the One UN Programme in Tanzania and the Joint Programme on Environment, which has the objective of 'Increasing funding for environment management from international environment funding mechanisms with a focus on climate change and natural resource management.' The Programme is expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD (led by UNDP)

Outcome 2: Increased capacity for capturing REDD elements within National Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (led by FAO and UNEP)

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels (led by UNDP)

Outcome 4: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD in Tanzania (led by UNEP and UNDP)

These outcomes are aligned to the draft National Strategy for REDD in Tanzania. The initial year of investment will prepare the groundwork for the decisions that will be made at the Copenhagen meeting of the

UNFCCC. At that point, decisions will need to be made on the activities and implementation modalities for ongoing UN-REDD support to Tanzania. It is therefore expected that the existing Programme of support will also help deliver a longer-term package of assistance, linked to the goals of UN-REDD and fully harmonized with the Tanzanian REDD Strategy and framework documents, and the donor assistance being provided by other countries.

Implementing agents: UNDP, UNEP and FAO

II. RESOURCES

Total budget: \$4,000,000

UNEP: \$200,000

UNDP: \$2,400,000

FAO: \$1,400,000

No funds were disbursed in 2009.

III. RESULTS

The project was formulated through an extensive consultative process in 2009 and finally signed in December. Implementation is only expected to commence upon disbursement of project funds in January 2010, and thus no implementation results were achieved in 2009.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

The project document was signed by all implementing partners in late 2009, following the official launch that took place in November 2009. Activities are therefore scheduled to start in 2010.

Table 1: Results Framework						
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
				Y1	Y2	Total
1.1. A policy framework for REDD is in place	UNDP	FBD/VPO	1.1.1. Using examples from forest management in Tanzania, propose ways to implement REDD.	30,000	20,000	50,000
			1.1.2. Support FBD to finalize and promote to stakeholders the National REDD Strategy and Framework.	25,000	25,000	50,000
			1.1.3. Support National REDD task force to clarify the ownership of carbon and emissions reductions under Tanzanian law.	20,000	25,000	45,000
			1.1.4. Define how stakeholders will participate in the REDD process, building on existing policies, laws, and implementation experience.	20,000	25,000	45,000
			1.1.5. Develop materials for marketing REDD, covering different market scenarios (voluntary, retail or fund-based approaches).	20,000	50,000	70,000
			1.1.6. Support FBD to finalize, print and distribute the new Forest Policy incorporating issues relating to the implementation of REDD.	30,000	10,000	40,000
						300,000
1.2. Cross-sectoral institutional and individual capacities built to deliver the REDD production chain	UNDP	FBD / IRA / VPO / Agriculture, energy and minerals / PMORALG	1.2.1. Develop train the trainers materials to enhance capacity of Forestry Officers at national and district levels (covering REDD business and contract models, sustainable use oversight, enforcement, policing, reporting, survey/monitoring work, participatory management).	100,000	50,000	150,000
			1.2.2. Deliver a training programme that covers (a) potential REDD methodologies proposed to SBSTA (Carbon Stock Approach; dual markets approach, Stock-Flow Approach, etc.), (b) EIA/ SEA; and (c) social and biodiversity safeguards.	100,000	100,000	200,000
						350,000
1.3. FBD has greater capacity to develop and implement the National REDD Strategy in collaboration with other partners	UNDP	FBD	1.3.1. Build the capacity of FBD to undertake REDD functions in Tanzania (planning, monitoring and enforcement).	150,000	150,000	300,000

			1.3.2. Provide technical advisor to assist FBD staff to implement the REDD Production chain (planning, monitoring, enforcement)	100,000	100,000	200,000
			1.3.3. Provide Technical Advisor to assist FBD staff on MARV	100,000	100,000	200,000
			1.3.4. Provide essential equipment to the newly formed REDD Unit within FBD (computers, desks, etc).	50,000	50,000	100,000
						800,000
1.4. Cost curves for REDD in Tanzania established	UNDP	IRA/UNDP/WB	1.4.1. Agree methodologies to be used to calculate the costs of REDD, including opportunity costs.	20,000		20,000
			1.4.2. Calculate costs and benefits of REDD in Tanzania and assess the distribution of these costs and benefits (social, private, budget, etc).	30,000		30,000
			1.4.3. Build capacity of stakeholders to understand the methodology and participate in the costs and benefits analysis.	50,000	30,000	80,000
			1.4.4. Develop a REDD cost curve for Tanzania plotting abatement costs against abatement potential for different land uses (protected areas, production forests, village lands, etc), and including deforestation drivers.	50,000	20,000	70,000
						200,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
				Y1	Y2	Total
2.1. A system for REDD information synthesis and sharing established at FBD and linked to NAFOBEDA	FAO	FBD	2.1.1. Develop an FBD clearing house through collection of all REDD-related studies consultancy reports/findings.	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.1.2. Identify the needs and feasibility for MARV at the various levels of the REDD supply chain.	40,000	30,000	70,000
			2.1.3. Study to collect and analyze the existing methodologies and options for carbon accounting for Tanzania.	50,000	30,000	80,000
						200,000
2.2. Training provided to forest staff on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	FAO	FBD/IRA/VPO/Agriculture, energy and minerals	2.2.1. Develop training modules on remote sensing, GIS and data interpretation.	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.2.2. Deliver training on remote sensing, GIS and data interpretation.	40,000	30,000	70,000

			2.2.3. Deliver training on IPCC good practice guidance.	50,000	30,000	80,000
						200,000
2.3. Forest degradation indices provided for forest landscapes and capacity-building for establishment of REL	FAO	FBD/SUA		70,000	70,000	140,000
			2.3.1. Assess forest degradation on the ground linked to remote sensing data in an FRA 2010 RSS sample tile.			
			2.3.2. Assess impact of degradation on carbon storage across the land cover types of Tanzania.	50,000	50,000	100,000
			2.3.3. Assess complete carbon stocks for various land cover types.	70,000	60,000	130,000
			2.3.4. Overlays of impacts of degradation on forest carbon added to the forest inventory in pilot districts.	50,000	50,000	100,000
			2.3.5. Purchase training equipment.	30,000	20,000	50,000
			2.3.6. Training provided on degradation assessment methodology and REL.	30,000	50,000	80,000
						600,000
2.4. National maps inform delivery of the REDD Framework	FAO	UNEP-WCMC		50,000	30,000	80,000
			2.4.1. Develop national maps of carbon storage and changes in carbon stocks based on available data.			
			2.4.2. Overlay carbon and biodiversity data to produce maps for the entire country.	50,000	30,000	80,000
			2.4.3. Predict future carbon distribution under climate change and development scenarios.	100,000	40,000	140,000
			2.4.4. Provide training and capacity-building for carbon mapping and overlays with co-benefits.	50,000	50,000	100,000
						400,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
				Y1	Y2	Total
3.1. Decentralized REDD Governance Framework developed and tested in pilot districts	UNDP	FBD/Districts		40,000	20,000	60,000
			3.1.1. Assess best practices in existing village governance systems as potential mechanisms for implementing REDD and propose mechanisms to REDD Task Force.			
			3.1.2. Assess where REDD management could fit into district and village land-use planning and make recommendations to REDD Task Force.	40,000	30,000	70,000

			3.1.3. Undertake limited piloting of REDD implementation mechanism in 3 districts and learn lessons.	85,000	85,000	170,000
						300,000
3.2. Payment distribution system outlined	UNDP	FBD/Districts	3.2.1. Test different payment distribution options for REDD and make recommendations to REDD Task Force.	30,000	20,000	50,000
			3.2.2. Develop proposed payment mechanisms and prepare outline contracts for REDD payments in Tanzania.	30,000	20,000	50,000
						100,000
3.3. REDD payments combined with payments for non-carbon services	UNDP	FBD/Districts	3.3.1. Propose mechanisms for bundling payments for non-carbon services (water, biodiversity, adaptation) to REDD to deliver higher premium REDD credits.	50,000	20,000	70,000
			3.3.2. Develop, agree and start to test plan for combining REDD finance with other sources of carbon markets (e.g., CDM, adaptation) and non-carbon finance (i.e., water) in two pilot landscapes (Uluguru, East Usambara).	50,000	30,000	80,000
						150,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN Organization	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
				Y1	Y2	Total
4.1. Improved awareness of REDD at national level	UNEP	FBD/TFCG/IRA	4.1.1. Undertake awareness-raising campaign at national level on the potential for REDD and how it might reduce carbon emissions.	80,000	80,000	160,000
			4.1.2. Exchange information with other eight UN-REDD pilot countries.	20,000	20,000	40,000
						200,000
4.2. Improved awareness of REDD at national level	UNDP	FAO and UNEP	4.2.1. Collect local peoples' perspectives on the potential for REDD and the likely benefits, costs and challenges.	50,000	20,000	70,000
			4.2.2. Provide targeted messages to communities on the potential for REDD to improve forests and livelihoods.	65,000	65,000	130,000
						200,000
<i>JP Outputs</i> (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN Organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
				Y1	Y2	Total
	UNEP	FBD/TFCG/IRA	Management Oversight (administration, oversight and project monitoring).	80,000	80,000	160,000

5.1. Management oversight			Inception period.	20,000	20,000	40,000
						200,000
UN organization 1	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 2	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 3	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
Total	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 1	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 2	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
UN organization 3	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					
Total	Programme Cost					
	Indirect Support Cost					

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0

ANNEX III

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Viet Nam
Title	UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme
Reporting Period	01 Oct–31 Dec 2009
Date of Submission	19 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	

I. PURPOSE

1.1. Programme's objectives:

The long-term objective of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is to assist the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission and climate change.

The specific objective of the Programme is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of relevant Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's (MARD) organizations at central and local levels to ensure that by the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The success of the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam will contribute to the following One UN Plan outcome and outputs:

Outcome 3: Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction under the following specific outputs:

- Output 3.1: Capacities and systems for enhanced oversight by national and local legislative bodies on the implementation of the Strategic Orientation on Sustainable Development (SD), National Strategy on Environmental Protection and various other national environmental laws and policies.
- Output 3.2: Sustainable development and environmental legal frameworks, strategies, policies and long-term plans developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions.

- Output 3.3: Improved institutional mechanisms and capacities for action planning and implementation to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated with poverty reduction and economic growth.

1.2. Programme Component

The Programme's interventions are designed in three components:

- Component 1: Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam.
- Component 2: Improve capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation.
- Component 3: Establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing on REDD implementation in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially among the four countries selected under the FCPF (Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand).

1.3. Implementation arrangements

National Implementing Partner: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is selected as the National Implementing Partner of this Programme, following the Prime Minister's approval of the Programme Document on 20 July 2009. The MARD carries overall accountability for the Programme to the GoV and to the UN agencies.

The UN partners: The MARD are partners with three UN agencies, namely: i) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); ii) the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and iii) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

II. RESOURCES

Outcomes	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)	Total
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities	616,000	961,803	89,600	1,667,403
2. Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	739,100	1,290,800	90,600	2,120,500
3. Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage	225,100	84,900	-	310,000
Sub-total	1,580,200	2,337,503	180,200	4,097,903
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	110,614	163,625	12,614	286,853
Grand total (\$)	1,690,814	2,501,128	192,814	4,384,756

III. RESULTS

The following sections provide information on the Programme results in the reporting period from 1 October to 31 December 2009.

1.4. Assessment of the Programme during the reporting period

1.4.1. Overall assessment

The Programme's progress and achievement is satisfactory. This assessment is based on major achievements which are highlighted below:

- There has been significant exposure of the Programme to international and national stakeholders. This has been achieved in part through two inception workshops at the national and provincial levels, involving a wide range of stakeholders, from international donors and organizations, local and international NGOs, and state agencies. In addition, a short documentary on the REDD situation in Viet Nam was also shown at the COP15 side event hosted by the Viet Nameese Delegation to COP15.
- The Programme also completed the initial draft of a 190-page report on a REDD benefit distribution system. The Executive Summary Report, outlining priority policy recommendations for Viet Nam, was circulated at COP15.
- The Programme was also able to make the National REDD Network functional. Inputs from the network members to the Viet Nam National Report to COP15 were highly appreciated by the Government of Viet Nam.
- On operational aspects, the Programme structure and management capacity were quickly established within a month or so. At present, the Viet Nam UN-REDD team are at nearly full capacity.

The details of the assessment are shown in the Annex I. Major reasons for the shortcomings are:

- The targets set (in the Programme Logical Framework) have not been adjusted and so were not realistic by the time the Programme actually started, in October.
- There was a need to adjust the timeframe for some activities in the 2009 Annual Work Plan (Activity 1.2; Activity 1.3, and Activity 3.1) based on a judgment that it was more appropriate that the scope of these activities need to take into account the outcomes of the COP15 on REDD so that they would be better off to start in 2010.

1.4.2. Main activities undertaken and achievements

Component 1: Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam

a. The National Programme inception workshop

The Programme was officially launched in mid-September 2009 with a three-day national inception workshop in Hanoi involving 90 participants representing government agencies, the UN agencies, and local and international NGOs. Objectives of the workshop were (i) to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the UN-REDD Programme, its structure and objectives, and of arrangements for its implementation, and (ii) to review and, if necessary, revise the annual work plan and budget allocations. The outputs of the workshop were (i) harmonized implementation arrangements with a number of agreed-

upon principles, including using Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) to allocate funding to PMU, simplified administration by single interlocutor, using common planning and reporting tools and agreed-on timeframe, and common arrangements for typical implementation activities including recruitment, procurement, travel and workshop; (ii) agreed-upon annual work plan for 2009.

During the first day of the workshop, representatives of the PMU and three participating UN agencies discussed and agreed on harmonized implementation arrangements for the Programme which have been fully reflected in the inception report.

On the second day, the PMU and representatives from Lam Dong province (the pilot province for UN-REDD), and three of the participating UN agencies discussed in detail the development of a work plan and budget for the first quarter of implementation (2009/Q4), and advance planning for the annual work plan and budget for 2010.

The full session of the national inception workshop was held on the third day with a broad range of stakeholders. The National REDD Network and Technical Working Group was also officially launched during the morning session. The overall approach to UN-REDD was discussed in the morning session, followed by a more detailed debate, in the afternoon, on plans for each of the three proposed Outcomes, focusing in particular on opportunities for collaboration with other partners, and appropriate timing of different activities.

b. Support of Operationalization of the National REDD Network and Technical Working Group

The National REDD Network was established on 16 September 2009. It is an open-ended and broad-based stakeholder forum chaired by government, and co-chaired by the donors' representative. Under the REDD Network, the Technical Working Group shares knowledge and information regarding REDD technical aspects.

To date, the Technical Working Group has conducted two meetings to consult and provide inputs to the Viet Nam Report to COP15 and establishment of an interim REL.

c. A study to develop the REDD Benefit Distribution System

The UN-REDD Programme supported an analysis of:

- Elements of a REDD-compliant benefit-distribution system.
- Constraints or barriers that currently prevent such a system being established in Viet Nam.
- Policy options to overcome existing constraints or barriers.
- A work programme to implement policy options and to undertake additional analyses, where required.

As a result of field work, consultations and literature review during September–November 2009, the key elements of a REDD-compliant benefit distribution system and policy actions required to establish such a system have been identified (see Box 1).

Box 1: Priority Policy Recommendations on REDD readiness

1. Development of a comprehensive legal framework for REDD in Viet Nam, which should follow a period of piloting of critical elements in a number of provinces.
2. Creation of a dedicated REDD fund (or a REDD sub-fund of an existing fund) to receive REDD revenues from international sources.
3. Confirmation of sub-national levels at which REDD+ revenues should be managed.
4. Institutions to be involved in monitoring of REDD+ interventions and actions.
5. Principles guiding revenue retention by government.
6. Local payment levels and payment structuring.
7. The types of forestland owners eligible to receive REDD+ benefits.
8. Strengthened law enforcement for a performance-based distribution.
9. The principle of participatory monitoring.
10. Design of a socially acceptable recourse mechanism.

The report further recommends that piloting of various measures required to create a REDD-compliant Benefit Distribution System should be undertaken in a small number of provinces for a period of at least two years. Such piloting would examine, *inter-alia*, cost-effective approaches to participatory monitoring of emission reductions, REDD interventions, and benefit distribution; participatory approaches to payment structuring; and assessment of costs associated with implementing such a system. This would lead to a Decree, which would formally establish a REDD fund with a participatory governance structure; clarify rights and responsibilities of REDD stakeholders; and establish principles and guidance for local payment structuring arrangements.

The ten main policy recommendations from the study were presented at the side event of the Viet Nam Government at COP15, Copenhagen, Denmark.

d. Reference emission level (REL)

Tangible progress on REL establishment was not made during this quarter, due to the decision made by DoF and members of the sub-Technical Working Group on REL establishment that further progress should await deliberations from the COP15 meeting. Nevertheless, through the recruitment of a programme officer at FAO, the UN-REDD Programme actively participated in meetings with the sub-Technical Working Group on RELs to plan out coordination among other projects and studies, and also prepared for commencement of activities under this Output, by preparing for the hiring of an international consultant for review of methodologies for establishing RELs. The consultant's work has commenced, as of January 2010, for six weeks, on a "when-actually-employed" (WAE) basis.

Component 2: Improve capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation

a. Conduct local inception workshop in Lam Dong

A local inception workshop and field visit of UN Head of Agencies (HoA) to the Programme site was organized at the Programme site in Lam Dong province. The objectives of the workshop/site visit were (i) to ensure that local stakeholders are aware of the UN-REDD Programme, its structure and objectives, and of arrangements for its implementation; (ii) to ensure that local stakeholders are aware of activities to be undertaken in Lam Dong, and understand their role of involvement in the UN-REDD Programme activities; (iii) to visit field site and exchange views with local people; and (iv) to promote Programme visibility by producing a documentary film of about 20 minutes; with a shorter 7-minute clip for COP15 in Copenhagen December 2009 (side event).

Field visit in Lam Dong province

The HoA delegation consisting of UNDP Country Director, Norwegian Ambassador, FAO Representative, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) Coordinator and many other members paid a visit to field sites in Lam Ha district. The delegation had a working session with Lam Ha DPC, visited the sites, and exchanged information with communities in Phuc Tho and Tan Thanh communes. They were briefed about the status of the forest, forest activities and how local people are reacting to natural resources in the two communes.

The delegation has met with two typical households and discussed their family activities, forest activities and point of view on respective government policies on forest protection, forest allocation and payment for forest protection; their expectations on payment; as well as recommendations on how to better protect the forest and help local people to sustain their livelihood so that deforestation is reduced.

The delegation also had the chance to experience on-site the situation of deforestation and forest protection in these two communes.

Workshop

The inception workshop in Lam Dong took place with about 40 local participants from relevant agencies, local NGOs, mass organizations and mass media. During the plenary discussion, the following points were discussed: (i) criteria for selection of REDD pilot districts; (ii) mainstreaming REDD into district land-use planning; (iii) benefit-sharing from REDD income; and (iv) discussion on a change of pilot district.

Criteria to be used in the selection of UN-REDD pilot districts are: (i) high proportion of forest land; (ii) significant areas of degraded and deforested land; (iii) low opportunity costs for alternative land uses; and (iv) significant proportion of ethnic minorities.

Regarding mainstreaming REDD in district land-use planning, the available district land-use plans need to be reviewed and potential REDD benefits calculated to integrate REDD into planning.

The replacement of one pilot district (previously Lam Ha and Lac Duong districts were selected for pilot districts) has been made and Lam Ha and Di Linh districts are recommended by the representatives of Lam Dong province. The justification for replacing Lac Duong with Di Linh is that it contains a large area of forest and forests have been allocated and contracted to local people and communities.

As for benefits from REDD, communication with local people should also focus on the fact that their living standards need to be improved; but it should also be recognized that REDD payments might be low and not attractive enough for them to commit to action to reduce emissions. Here, again, opportunity costs should be carefully analyzed.

The central and local governments are absolutely willing to commit to the Programme implementation; however, to get communities' commitment, their financial benefits should be carefully considered and taken into account.

Film on REDD

In cooperation with UN agencies and with special support from the UN communication unit and UNEP ROAP, a short video film on Viet Nam REDD has been developed and shown at the side event of Viet Nam at COP15 in Denmark. The film reflected: (i) the impact of climate change in Viet Nam; (ii) the role of forests and efforts of the forest sector to respond to climate change—key achievements and constraints;

(iii) the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam; and (iv) the strong commitment of the Government, as well as UN counterparts in UN-REDD Programme implementation. A longer version will also be finalized to share with public audiences, and this will serve as a good communication tool to promote the visibility of the Programme throughout the implementation process.

b. Free, Prior, Informed Consent

As UN agencies are obliged to adhere to the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, all UN-REDD activities on the ground in Lam Dong province need to be based on the principle of Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC). A proposal for securing FPIC (or otherwise) has been developed.

1.4.3. Implementation constraints, lessons learned

A critical issue that requires immediate attention for effective and timely implementation of the project is the completion of HACT assessments. Currently, the micro-assessment for DoF/MARD has not been completed, complicating money transfers from UN agencies to the PMU (in reality, UNDP has transferred cash using its National Execution scheme). According to the UNDP country office, the micro-assessment results will be made available by mid-January 2010.

1.4.4. Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

The Programme is in discussion with various national and international partners such as Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Finland Embassy for collaboration in training/awareness-raising activities as well as the development of interim RELs/RLs.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

1.5. Key activities in 2010 include:

1. Strengthen national coordination mechanism.
2. Endorsement of methodology for interim RELs and establishment of sub-national REL. (Central-highlands)
3. Develop Framework National REDD Strategy.
4. Finalize benefit-distribution system.
5. Support local government in development of district-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential (period 2010–2020).
6. Develop Participatory C-stock monitoring system.
7. Develop awareness-raising strategy and action plan and conduct awareness activities at district and local levels.
8. Package lessons learned into information materials and develop communication materials.
9. Report of quantification of regional “displacement of emissions” risk and Regional Dialogue on “displacement of emissions” risk.

1.6. Estimated budget required for 2010:

Outcomes	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)	Total
1. Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities	458,450	794,000	34,700	1,358,700
2. Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district level into sustainable development planning and implementation	152,640	472,000	78,000	807,580
3. Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage	192,375	55,000		258,520
Programme Management		242,000		242,000
Total (\$)	803,465	1,563,000	112,700	2,666,800

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION (in USD)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred Up to 31 December 2009	Cumulative Up to 31 December 2009 ACTUALS	
		Commitments *	Disbursements **
FAO	1,690,814	99,000	26,879
UNDP	2,501,128	516,331	442,866
UNEP	192,814	22,000	9,597

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
Goal:	By the end of 2012, Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally				
Objective: To assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of regional displacement of emissions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of REDD-VN as a state-of-the-art national system Preliminary programme to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No system in place No programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the time of COP15, Viet Nam is able to demonstrate components of an effective and equitable national REDD regime By the end of 2010, Viet Nam has in place a preliminary programme to generate independently measurable and verifiable REDD C-credits 	<p>The project is on track towards its set of objectives</p> <p>On the substantive dimension of the Programme: UN-REDD Programme has presented initial results at the COP15</p> <p>On the Operational dimension, the implementation structure is established</p> <p>PMU management capacity is nearly full</p>
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of REDD architecture in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to SFM has established partial elements, but none are REDD-ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, key components of REDD architecture (coordinating mechanism, reference scenario, payment distribution system) are completed 	
Outputs:					
1.1. National coordination mechanism	<p>Support the REDD Network/Technical Working Group</p> <p>Support Viet Nam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for "interim working group" exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of April 2009, the interim working group is operational By the end of 2010, all partners have endorsed a roadmap generated by the working group 	<p>Fully achieved</p> <p>The REDD Network was established and functional</p> <p>The Technical Working Group of REDD Network</p>

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
	Delegation to COP15				met regularly and provided technical inputs for the Viet Nam report to COP15 presented in Copenhagen in December 2009
1.2. National reference scenario for REDD	Recruit international expert to conduct study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data/analysis on deforestation and degradation using FRA RSS and other robust methodology Historical data on forest resources (volumes, carbon stock, forest classes etc.) for historical emission levels Trained staff for REDD REL development Stakeholder-endorsed interim reference scenario of forest C-stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some data/analysis exist Not covering the whole country, existing NFI data not calculated Some staff trained, but not specifically on REDD No scenario exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2009, preliminary analyses of available data completed By the end of June 2010, NFI data analyzed By the end of August 2010, a REDD REL/reference scenario team is fully trained By the end of 2010, a multi-stakeholder-endorsed interim REL/reference scenario has been developed 	<p>Initiated</p> <p>International expert was recruited and on board in December 2009</p>
1.3. Framework National REDD Program (Strategy)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline analysis on governance and policy for REDD Structure of national REDD Programme Information gap analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No integrated analysis No structure exists Gaps only known in general terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of September 2009, an analysis of governance and policy for REDD is completed By the end of June 2009, a structure for the national REDD Programme is endorsed by the coordinating mechanism By the end of 2010, information gaps have been identified and a work plan to fill them prepared 	<p>Unachieved</p> <p>It was agreed among all partners of the UN-REDD Programme that, as the REDD future will be clearer after COP15, thus, it is worth waiting for the COP15 results. Implication of COP15 results on REDD will be carefully analyzed and taken into account for development of the National REDD Strategy</p>
1.4. Performance-based, transparent benefit-sharing payment system from national to local levels	<p>Conduct analysis of existing payment system</p> <p>Organize workshop to secure stakeholders' endorsement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target communities of a magnitude that could influence decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD system, but Programme 661 system provides model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries 	<p>Achieved</p>

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
1.5. Communications materials for sharing lessons internationally	Develop a video clip for COP15 presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of communications materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2009, at least two knowledge products have been disseminated internationally (specifically during COP15) 	<p>Fully Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A short documentary was prepared on the REDD pilot site in Lam Dong - A Consolidated summary of the study on the REDD benefit-distribution system was presented at COP15
Outcome 2: Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payment for ecological services at district level through sustainable development planning and implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational district pilots in at least two districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pilots underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010, pilots in at least two districts in Lam Dong have demonstrated a viable approach to planning for REDD, participatory monitoring, and a system for distribution of benefits 	
Outputs:					
2.1. District-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential	None of the activities are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District socio-economic development plan with REDD priorities identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local plans do not include REDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010, a multi-stakeholder-endorsed socio-economic development plan has been developed that incorporates status and trends of forest cover and identifies economically viable at-risk areas 	Local official in Lam Dong was sensitized about the need and importance of mainstreaming REDD into local land-use plan
2.2. Participatory C-stock monitoring system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged stakeholders at the district and local levels (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) involved in participatory monitoring • Sample plot system for ground-truthing • Preliminary C-stock estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have little capacity for forest monitoring • No sample plots exist • Existing processes are non-participatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of September 2010, local institutions are able to conduct participatory monitoring • By the end of June 2009, a sample plot system has been established • By the end of 2010, responsible organizations have produced C-stock survey data 	Not Applicable
2.3. Equitable and transparent benefit-sharing payment systems	Conduct analysis of strength and weakness of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No REDD payment system, but forest protection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010, a payment system has been developed that meets the 	Fully Achieved

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
	existing payment system (with IUCN)	communities of a magnitude that could influence decision-making	provides a model	expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries	The analysis of the existing payment system was completed. As a result, two policy recommendations were shared with stakeholders and will be developed in full policy document
2.4. Awareness-raising at district and local levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders unaware of REDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, stakeholders in pilot districts are aware of REDD and potential benefits 	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>At least 30 local participants attended the inception workshop in Lam Dong</p>
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap for reducing regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional "R-PIN" drafted but not funded; no roadmap exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, a roadmap to address regional displacement of emissions has been endorsed by the GoV and at least one other regional government 	
Outputs:					
3.1. Quantification of regional "displacement of emissions" risk	None of the scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnitude of problem understood only in qualitative terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, an analysis providing quantitative estimates of regional displacement of emissions risk has been produced 	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>However, the Report on Timber Movement cross Laos – Viet Nam border was collected and shared</p>
3.2. Regional dialogue on "displacement of emissions" risk	None of scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging agreements on approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentially no debate has taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, elements of a work plan to address drivers of regional displacement of emissions cooperatively are documented 	Not Applicable

Result	Key activities in 2009	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target	Assessment of the progress
3.3. Analysis of opportunities for linkage with non-REDD initiatives to reduce cross-border flow of illegal timber	None of scheduled activity was implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No analysis exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2010, the potential for collaboration between REDD and FLEG(T) in reducing regional displacement of emissions has been identified 	Not Applicable

Annual Joint Programme Progress Report

Country/Global	Global
Title	UN-REDD Global Programme
Reporting Period	1 July – 31 December 2009
Date of Submission	15 January 2010
Submitted by/contact information	Tina Vahanen, Senior Officer, Global Programmes

I. PURPOSE

The Joint UN-REDD Global Programme provides support to country actions on REDD+ readiness through international support functions, such as expert consultations, operational and practical guidelines, technical reviews, analyses, development of knowledge and sharing of experience. It also aims to increase international confidence and understanding about the potential REDD+ mechanism under UNFCCC. Specifically, the global activities aim to achieve the following outcomes by mid-2010:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved guidance on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) approaches
- **Outcome 2:** Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda
- **Outcome 3:** Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD decision makers
- **Outcome 4:** Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication

II. RESOURCES

The total approved budget for the joint Global Programme is **US\$9,562,005**. The Programme duration (original Programme and the first revision combined) is 18 months, from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010.

Participating UN Organization (US\$)				
	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Budget Allocation	2,738,899	2,812,809	4,010,297	9,562,005

III. RESULTS

In the activities described below, the UN-REDD Programme has worked drawing technical expertise from the three agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) and collaborating with a wide number of partners including country experts, other UN agencies, and many non-governmental groups and experts from around the world.

A. Activities by outcome and output

Outcome 1: Guidance on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Approaches (led by FAO)

Considerable progress on MRV has taken place at different levels. The UN-REDD Programme has undertaken consultation processes throughout the year. It has provided capacity development through courses and special technical workshops. The Programme has helped improve understanding and practical application of methodologies for GHG inventories and provided training for completing national communication to UNFCCC, and the work will continue in 2010. To complement National Programme activities, FAO is providing technical support, tools and data in all nine UN-REDD pilot countries in developing MRV systems. A breakthrough was made in remote sensing data availability within the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) Programme through provision of free-of-charge and ready-to-use remote sensing data (complete global images for 1990, 2000 and 2005 on website), thus facilitating sound and objective estimates of global forest and land-cover change. Progress has also been made in monitoring multiple benefits of forests. For example, UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre has produced spatial analyses of the potential for multiple benefits from REDD to illustrate the extent to which areas that are high in carbon are also high in other benefits such as biodiversity. The UN-REDD Programme has also promoted independent forest monitoring through collaboration with Global Witness and other partners dealing with governance and policy-related monitoring. Moreover, UNDP has started work on country-led governance assessments.

Key collaborators for UN-REDD in the MRV activities include the UNFCCC Secretariat, World Bank, GEO, Clinton Initiative and national space agencies such as National Institute for Space Research (INPE) of Brazil, Global Witness, and many member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

Highlights of the UN-REDD Global Programme progress made in 2009 in MRV are presented below by outputs.

Output 1.1. International consultation process has been undertaken to develop, together with experts and stakeholders, an efficient implementation of an MRV system at country level and to continue to provide global guidance on the development of REDD+ monitoring and MRV systems and implementation of IPCC guidelines.

- During the UNFCCC SBSTA meeting in Bonn, June 2009, the UN-REDD Programme held a side event that discussed how countries could operationalize MRV systems to help advance both mitigation objectives as well as low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
- Several MRV and forest-monitoring experts met in early September at FAO to discuss “Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Degradation”. The meeting participants explored an analysis of definitions of forest degradation, as well as case studies. While reaching an understanding on the definition of forest degradation, participants also discussed technical aspects of methodologies for monitoring forest degradation and recommended actions to improve measurement, assessment and reporting on forest degradation.
- An MRV meeting held in Rome in September 2009 brought together representatives from the UN-REDD countries, FAO, UNEP, UNDP and a few other institutions. It enabled country representatives to share their experience and learn from other UN-REDD projects, establish priorities for capacity-building on MRV systems, and determine a common approach to gathering comparable data needed for REDD monitoring. Furthermore, FAO provided a set of existing data and assessment tools to countries.

- During 2009, FAO provided inputs to the assessment of research needs for the implementation of carbon management in AFOLU sector by the Terrestrial Carbon Group project.

Output 1.2. MRV training program was well advanced through several workshops during 2009. UNEP co-sponsored and FAO provided technical support to three global-level workshops organized by the Coalition of the Rainforest Nations, in collaboration with GTZ. These workshops helped build capacities in MRV systems and greenhouse gas inventories, Reference Emissions Levels (RELs) and other necessary REDD monitoring-related steps, including assessment of MRV requirements, and integration between sub-national and national systems.

- One of these global-level workshops “National Forest Inventory: The Experiences of Non-Annex I Countries” was held in Dehradun, India. Participants from 32 countries took part in the event. During the workshop, examples from around the world on forest inventories were presented. The event highlighted crucial issues of MRV and GHG inventory using different levels of carbon monitoring and methodologies for different forest carbon pools, including the challenging measurement of soil carbon. The workshop furthermore provided information on issues linked to timely and financial planning of forest and GHG inventories.
- UNDP has worked, through their National Communications Support Programme (NCSP) to examine how National Communications GHG inventory reports can be incorporated into the MRV process.

Output 1.3. Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed. Several technical reviews were produced, including assessments of available tools and methods and guidance material was developed on MRV in order to support countries in their MRV activities.

Among the key technical reviews were:

- Framework for Action 2009–2014 on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The paper, presented at the second Policy Board meeting in June 2009, provided options to accelerate essential improvements in measurement and assessment elements of MRV at the national and international levels by the end of 2010 and to help achieve full functional and sustainable national MRV systems in participating countries by 2014.
- Role of Satellite Remote Sensing in REDD. The paper discussed the role of satellite remote sensing, clarified technical opportunities and limitations, addressed ways to secure adequate and relevant data supply, provide examples to enhance technical and institutional capacities, and stressed flexibility in MRV approaches until REDD requirements are known.
- Review of literature on monitoring to support REDD.

Among the MRV guidance produced is a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Toolkit that will be further developed during 2010. This includes a review of experience with national GHG inventories and practical guidance for measurement, assessment and reporting.

During the third quarter of 2009, a process to identify terrestrial carbon stock measurement methodologies was initiated by FAO. A group of experts was selected to do the review. The project will introduce the proven systematic review approach to forestry and land management. It will lend scientific credibility to the guidance given to countries who aspire to participate in a future REDD mechanism, and will provide scientific underpinning of the many approaches that already exist. The project will continue during 2010 and is envisaged to be concluded in the third quarter.

Furthermore, the UN-REDD Programme has explored a systematic review of the existing evidence on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. Such a tool is useful for critical appraisal, summary and dissemination of results from a large volume of research and one which can support decision-making by providing an objective, independent, and unbiased assessment of the best available evidence.

Output 1.4. Remote sensing data is an essential source of data in monitoring changes in forest cover. Remote sensing also provides historic information on deforestation; data crucial in developing a national REDD system. During 2009, the UN-REDD Programme provided a number of remote sensing products:

- Globally available worldwide, free and ready-to-use moderate-resolution satellite data is now available on the web for the years 1990, 2000 and 2005.
- FAO works in collaboration with GEO, and has increased cooperation with national space agencies. For example, during the COP15 in Copenhagen, FAO and the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research Centre (INPE) signed an agreement to join forces to help countries develop MRV systems.
- Capacity-building on remote sensing practices has been given to the pilot countries.
- A revised map of carbon storage in biomass and soils has been produced, in collaboration with partners and with additional support from the German government, for use in the UN-REDD Programme and beyond.

Output 1.5. Verification tools and methodologies are being developed and tested to support the MRV component of the National Programmes in the nine pilot countries. In addition, FAO has worked in cooperation with Global Witness to develop independent REDD monitoring.

Outcome 2: Engagement and Participation of Indigenous Peoples' (IP) and Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) Representatives in the REDD+ Activities (led by UNDP)

There is wide recognition that REDD will succeed only with the full participation and ownership of IP and other forest-dependent communities. This is especially relevant at the local level, where land and other natural resource management decisions are ultimately made. The UN-REDD Programme has enabled stakeholders to have a better understanding about REDD through its various support activities both on global and national levels. In the drafting of the National REDD Strategies, UN-REDD has supported governmental institutions and other stakeholder groups to collaborate and consult each other and to determine responsibilities. UN-REDD has provided technical information, guidance and platforms for stakeholder consultations in the pilot countries, to enable increased understanding of the implications of the negotiations.

Output 2.1. IP representative groups informed and engaged

UN-REDD has been instrumental in supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholders in the REDD agenda both globally and at the national level. As a result of these activities, many NGOs have felt more informed and engaged in the REDD agenda at all levels.

Among the key UN-REDD international activities in 2009 were:

- Co-hosted Global Indigenous Peoples Asia/Pacific Consultation on the UN-REDD Programme, September 2009.
- Participated in regional and global IP meetings on REDD and climate change, presenting and building awareness of UN-REDD.
- Drafted and built consensus for UN-REDD Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest-Dependent Communities.
- Harmonized UN-REDD approach to stakeholder engagement with FCPF approach.
- Supported national programmes to adopt Operational Guidance and establish arrangements to fully engage stakeholders.
- Facilitated selection of IP and CSO representatives for UN-REDD Policy Board, supporting their full participation in the Policy Board meeting.
- Clarified issues of recourse, safeguards and FPIC with regard to the UN-REDD Programme.
- Supported the participation of IP and CSO representatives in the UN-REDD Programme meetings and in other important global and regional meetings dealing with participation issues.

Output 2.2. Non-Annex I negotiators and decision makers informed about REDD

- Commissioned from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) a paper entitled ‘The state of REDD negotiations: Consensus points, options for moving forward and research needs to support the process’, summarized the state of negotiations heading towards COP15. The document specifically outlined areas of consensus, options for resolving areas where consensus had not been reached, and priorities for research to support successful implementation of an international REDD Programme following a decision at COP15 in Copenhagen. The paper was distributed to over 3,000 people ahead of and in Copenhagen.
- The UN-REDD Programme provided REDD information to UNFCCC regional groups, for example presentations about the implications for REDD in Africa at the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), held in May 2009.

Output 2.3. REDD communicated to stakeholders

- The UN-REDD Programme hosted an event called ‘REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation): The United Nations Secretary-General’s High Level Event’, held on the occasion of the 64th United Nations General Assembly. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon; World Bank President, Robert Zoellick, and 15 heads of state and government and senior ministers expressed their support and commitment to REDD+. The event marked the largest gathering of countries to date on the issue of REDD, with the participation of over 100 countries and over 150 dignitaries and leaders from international and non-governmental organizations, academia, think tanks and the private sector from around the world concerned with climate change and forests.

- The UN-REDD Multimedia Campaign has raised general awareness on REDD with a variety of products. Two 30-minute documentaries, one about Indonesia and one about the DRC, as well as six different one-minute statements about REDD have been broadcasted on BBC World reaching 300 million homes in 170 countries.
- A Multimedia Briefing Pack on REDD targeted at media was produced in collaboration with the EC, CIFOR and Panos. 3,500 packs were distributed to reporters and journalists at COP15, and it was also made available online for downloading.

Outcome 3: Improved Analytical and Technical Framework of Multiple Benefits for REDD Decision Makers (led by UNDP and UNEP)

Forests provide, in addition to their carbon storage, a number of social and ecological services and products, such as biodiversity, timber, non-timber forest products including food, fiber, soil protection, climate and water regulation. Decisions made in the design and implementation of REDD+ will influence the supply of multiple benefits from forests. The UN-REDD Programme has, during 2009, undertaken a number of activities to support countries in order to maximize the accumulation of socio-economic and ecological co-benefits forests provide through REDD+.

Output 3.1. Review of socio-economic elements of national REDD frameworks undertaken

- Comparative review of national REDD+ legislative frameworks completed and presented at the second Policy Board meeting in Montreux, Switzerland in June 2009.
- Promotion of “Making REDD Work for the Poor” publication, prepared by the Poverty and Environment Partnership under the direction of UNDP.
- Initiated discussions with partners on the application of Poverty and Social Impacts Analysis for REDD+.
- Initiated discussions with partners on incorporating gender perspectives.
- Draft proposal for REDD governance country-led assessments prepared and discussed with partners.

Output 3.2. Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed

- Development of a plan for analytical work on equitable REDD+ benefit distribution., as well as development of concept notes about MRV and the relation with multiple benefits and ecosystem approach.
- Revised global maps of carbon in soil and biomass for analysis against co-benefits.
- A technical paper called ‘Multiple benefits – Issues and options for REDD’, which was released at the UN-REDD second Policy Board meeting in Montreux, Switzerland in June 2009.
- Consultations on national requirements concerning multiple benefits have been held with Tanzania, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Bolivia. The consultations resulted in a better understanding on needs and priorities of the pilot countries concerning multiple benefits.

- A colour brochure and poster mapping the relationship between carbon and other benefits of Tanzania’s terrestrial ecosystems were launched at Forest Day in Copenhagen, an event that ran alongside UNFCCC COP15. These were the products of a two-week spatial analysis workshop on co-benefits that was held at UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge, hosting staff from the Tanzanian Forestry and Beekeeping Division (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism). The workshop boosted the GIS skills of the Tanzanian participants. National scale analyses were undertaken of co-benefits and other factors, including population density, honey/beeswax/gum production, mammal and amphibian species richness, key biodiversity areas, protected areas and burnt areas. In addition, the workshop produced a new combined soil and biomass carbon map for Tanzania, and made improvements to existing biodiversity datasets.

Outcome 4: Increased Knowledge Management, Coordination and Communication (co-led by the three agencies)

Output 4.1. Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established

The UN-REDD Programme is fast becoming a model of inter-UN agency cooperation, “delivering as One UN” while building on the technical expertise and capacity of its three agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP). The agencies working together offer a near-universal in-country presence and benefit from strong support from civil society, a unique participatory governance system, and expertise on MRV, governance, benefits for ecosystems and livelihoods.

The UN-REDD Programme is working in close coordination with Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, hosted by the World Bank, both at the international level, harmonizing normative frameworks and organizing joint events, and at the national level, where joint missions and sharing of information are producing coordinated support interventions. It is also working closely with the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) of the World Bank. The UN-REDD Programme/World Bank collaboration could be considered a ‘best practice’ in ‘UN/Bretton Woods system’ cooperation. The Programme also works closely at different levels in boosting REDD readiness with the UNFCCC, GEF, and UNFF secretariats as well as ITTO and IUCN, and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, donors, indigenous and civil society organizations and academia.

The Coordination Group of the UN-REDD Programme is composed of senior management and operation staff of the three agencies. It has provided strategic guidance to the UN-REDD Programme and its partner agencies, specifically to:

- Ensure coordination and communication between agencies implementing the UN-REDD Programme.
- Ensure commitment of respective agency to the UN-REDD Programme and provide for sufficient capacity and appropriate organization to deliver the designated Programme components.
- Agree on association with the UN-REDD Programme of resources and contributions provided from the partner agencies.

In addition to establishing coordination among the agencies, the interagency work of the UN-REDD Programme has resulted in the following major achievements:

- UN-REDD has become an established brand which is recognized by: key stakeholders with constant presence during big international meetings, events, and conferences; increased accuracy in the information disseminated on REDD by the media; and over 120,000 visits to the UN-REDD public website.
- Better understanding of the areas of consensus and disagreement within a REDD+ global instrument by negotiators and REDD decision makers in Africa and Asia.
- Negotiators have recourse to reference material for relevant REDD issues and explore further areas of research which can be applied to country programmes.
- UN-REDD Programme organized the Secretary General's High Level Event on REDD on 23 September, where significant momentum and media attention was gathered. Fourteen Heads of State, 30 ministers and 100 country delegations signaled their strong interest in REDD, with a subset publicly affirming their support for the REDD agenda. Over 300 million BBC World viewers have been exposed to REDD as a beneficial concept.

Output 4.2 National programmes supported (including regional support)

- UNDP regional Technical Advisors were recruited and are in place across all three regions, and they are providing overall coordination of UN-REDD inputs to national programmes.
- Approval of national Joint Programme for Panama.
- Formulation of National Joint Programmes and roadmaps supported in Bolivia, Paraguay and Zambia.
- Support provided to the pilot countries in formulating their national programmes.
- Communication contacts database developed and populated, and outreach maximized.
- Online activity-tracking tool developed and launched.
- Report on engagement of civil society in the DRC circulated with buy-in of DRC stakeholders.

Output 4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared

The UN-REDD Programme executed a dynamic communications strategy in 2009 that was successful in raising the profile and awareness of the Programme. Part of that strategy involved creating a strong visual identity for the Programme, including a new logo, branded brochures, leaflets, posters, banners, and DVDs which were disseminated at events and during in-country missions.

- **Workspace (unredd.net)**
The UN-REDD Programme Workspace has become an important REDD readiness knowledge-sharing platform. Over 300 users, including 70 partners, 200 UN personnel and 80 national counterparts, now use the space to access comprehensive information and updates on activities of the global and national programmes.
- **UN-REDD.org**
The Programme's most important communications tool is its public website (www.un-redd.org) and during 2009, the site was significantly enhanced and re-launched. It now

features more dynamic and up-to-date news and information about the Programme's national and global activities, as well as broader REDD+ issues. Since the re-launch, website activity increased exponentially, from 28,000 hits in the month of May to more than 820,000 in December.

- **E-Newsletter**

Another key communications tool developed for the Programme in 2009 was the UN-REDD e-Newsletter. Since the inaugural issue in August, the monthly newsletter has grown to feature news articles, country updates, guest columnists and analysis reports, all with an aim to inform and update the Programme's key target audiences. Current distribution of the newsletter reaches an estimated 13,000 policy makers, in-country and international technical staff, NGOs, CSOs and staff in international organizations.

- **Multimedia Campaign**

The Programme also executed a tremendously successful multimedia campaign throughout 2009. Several short videos on REDD were produced and screened at high-profile events, including the Secretary General High Level Event on REDD with more than 85 governments, including 14 heads of state and senior ministers in attendance.

- The Programme also sponsored two **Earth Report documentaries** on REDD that were researched and filmed in remote locations, and broadcast on BBC World News, reaching 302 million homes in 170 countries in the run up to COP15.

- **Media and Education Outreach**

The Programme also worked with CIFOR, EU and Panos London to develop a multimedia "Reporting on REDD" training kit, including a media guide a Video News Release (produced by the UN-REDD Programme), a short film on REDD and a publication on the status of negotiations.

- Save The Rainforest Inc., a non-profit organization in the US that involves **youth in campaigns** to save rainforests, developed a curriculum on REDD using the brief and the videos included in the "Reporting REDD" multimedia pack as a primer for North American students to understand the fundamentals of REDD.

Output 4.4. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat established and functioning

UN-REDD Programme Secretariat was established in Geneva in mid-2010. At the time of writing this report, most posts have been filled. The majority of the staff joined the Secretariat at the end of 2009.

The **Secretariat has organized and** served three Policy Board meetings. It has worked in collaboration with the agencies to ensure policies and strategies decided by the Policy Board are implemented and adhered to. It is developing a proper monitoring system to follow up the Global Programme activities and continues to ensure support and exchange of experience related to country programmes.

One of the major tasks of the Secretariat is to liaise with other partners. Collaboration has been increased significantly with the World Bank, both the FCPF Management Team and the FIP initiative. UNFCCC Secretariat is another major partner for the Secretariat as have also been GEF and UNFF secretariats.

The Secretariat, together with agencies, also deals with donors and potential new donors in raising fund for the Programme. Two new countries joined as donors in 2009, Denmark and Spain.

In 2009, the Secretariat, together with the agencies, organized a number of side events in the UNFCCC climate talks and negotiations and the World Forestry Congress.

B. Major challenges

- REDD+ external environment is changing rapidly (many of the Programme activities depended on the outcomes of the UNFCCC process).
- Underestimated initial budget for major technical work, especially MRV and IP/CSO engagement, given the increasing demand from countries and from the international community.
- Staff shortages in the agencies and Secretariat due to difficulty in recruiting qualified technical staff in short notice and in short contracts.
- In the future, a more integrated work programme, yet with clearly defined functions by the agencies, would help the achievement of the objectives of the overall Programme. Progress in determining the new work areas of the Programme will help to this end.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

It is envisaged that the Global Programme activities need to be extended beyond the current Programme cycle that ends in June 2010. To complete the current Global Programme activities, the following main activities are foreseen:

Outcome 1:

- Provide support to organize in-country technical MRV workshops to ensure capacity-building plans that respond to MRV requirement for REDD+.
- Provide further technical support to the design and development of national monitoring systems and reference emissions levels (RELS) necessary for REDD+ readiness.
- Increase capacity of national focal points to better understand and implement IPCC guidelines by training of national experts to help them join the UNFCCC roster of experts.
- Develop MRV Guidelines, specifically a concrete action guide for an efficient implementation of an MRV system at country level, and identify the lessons from country experiences of developing MRV systems for the development of global guidance.
- Upcoming discussion paper on MRV for co-benefits.

Outcome 2:

- Finalize the UN-REDD Guidelines on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and support their application in countries.
- Support the participation of IP and CSO representatives in key meetings.
- Support the UN-REDD Programme countries to implement a recourse mechanism.
- Facilitate IP & CSO engagement in the formulation and implementation of National Programmes.

Outcome 3:

- Guidance on identifying the co-benefits of REDD, including from AF/RF and forest restoration.
- Meta-database on available co-benefits datasets in Bolivia (subject to approval of national team).
- All UN-REDD countries to be invited in April 2010 to training workshop on co-benefits and available tools.
- In proposal stage: “REDD+ strategies as catalysts for forest sector transformation: Towards sustainable alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation.”
- Resulting work planned for 2010 includes generic guidance on the definition and promotion of REDD co-benefits, specific guidance on multiple benefits from afforestation, forest restoration and reforestation in the context of REDD+, and a meta-database on carbon, biodiversity and other co-benefits for Bolivia. Further consultation and collaboration with UN-REDD pilot countries is anticipated in 2010.
- Looking ahead to 2010, UNEP-WCMC will host an international workshop on co-benefits from REDD, in order to share experiences between pilot countries, demonstrate the tools and guidance produced to date, gain expertise on the social and economic aspects of co-benefits and receive feedback on their utility. The workshop is expected to be held in April 2010. We are also exploring opportunities to work on multiple benefits issues with some of the new UN-REDD observer countries, using alternative sources of finance.

Outcome 4:

- Strengthen cooperation with the World Bank in providing support to REDD readiness.
- Strengthen backstopping to finalize and boost implementation of the National Programme activities in the nine pilot countries.
- Support south-south cooperation (e.g., through the proposed Brazil-DRC-Indonesia workshop).
- Planning and delivering two Policy Board meetings foreseen in 2010.
- Review UN-REDD website and strengthen its maintenance to provide up-to-date information on REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme activities.
- Implementation of the UN-REDD communications strategy.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (EXCLUDING SECRETARIAT)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)	Cumulative Expenditures			Delivery rates			Fund Balance
				Total Expenditures				
		ACTUALS						
		Commitments	Disbursements		Commitment Rate	Disbursement Rate	Total Delivery Rate	Balance
FAO	1,927,926	492,190.00	1,435,266.00	1,927,456	26%	74%	100%	470.00
UNDP	1,890,851	311,266.67	1,124,395.18	1,435,662	16%	59%	76%	455,189.15
UNEP	2,854,814	826,633.00	1,404,235.00	2,230,868	29%	49%	78%	623,946.00
Total Budget/ Expenditure	6,673,591	1,630,090	3,963,896	5,593,986			84%	
Total Fund Balance								1,079,605.15

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (SECRETARIAT ONLY)

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)	Cumulative Expenditures			Delivery rates			Fund Balance
		Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Commitment Rate	Disbursement Rate	Total Delivery Rate	Fund Balance
FAO	810,973	370,584.00	296,185.00	666,769	46%	37%	82%	144,204.00
UNDP	921,959	489,000.00	50,878.59	539,879	53%	6%	59%	382,080.41
UNEP	1,155,483	-	667,000.00	667,000	0%	58%	58%	488,483.00
Total Budget/ Expenditure	2,888,415	859,584	1,014,064	1,873,648			65%	
Total Fund Balance								1,014,767.41