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**Annual Joint Programme Progress Report**

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| Country/Global | **Global** |
| Title: | **UN-REDD Global Programme** |
| Reporting Period | **1 July – 31 December 2009** |
| Date of Submission | **15 January 2010** |
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### **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 for 18 months, from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2010.

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| **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.

1. 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 been 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 on 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, for an efficient implementation of a MRV system at country level and 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 operationilize 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.
* A 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 gather comparable data needed for REDD monitoring. Furthermore, FAO provided a set of existing data and assessments tools to countries.
* During 2009, FAO provided inputs to the assessment of research needs for 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 green house gas inventories, Reference Emissions Levels (RELs) and other REDD monitoring related steps necessary for REDD, including assessment of MRV requirements, integration between sub-national and national systems have been organized during 2009.

* 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) of to examine how National Communications GHG inventory reports can be incorporated into 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 developedon MRV in order to support countries in their MRV activities.

Among the key technical reviews were:

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| * [Framework for Action 2009-2014 on Measurement, Reporting and Ve**r**ification (MRV). The paper, presented at the 2nd 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.](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=473&Itemid=53) |
| * [Role of Satellite Remote Sensing in REDD](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=940&Itemid=53). 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](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=942&Itemid=53) |

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, 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 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 provides also 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 COP-15 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, FO 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 Indigenous Peoples 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 a better understanding about REDD through its various support activities both on global and national level. 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 is supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholder in the REDD agenda both globally and at the national level. As a results 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, Sep 2009.
* Participated in regional and global indigenous peoples 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.
* Support 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 towards Cop 15. 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 the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Copenhagen. The paper was distributed to over 3000 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 **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 & Panos. 3,500 packs were distributed to reporters and journalist 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 social and ecological service and products such as biodiversity, timber, non-timber forest products including food, fibre, 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 Policy Board 2 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 the 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. Development of concept notes about MRV and the relation with multiple benefits and ecosystem approach,
* Revised global maps of carbon in soils and biomass for analysis against co-benefits,
* A technical paper on ‘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 COP 15. 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, 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, 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 Secretary general’s High level Event on REDD on 23 September- significant momentum and media attention gathered. 14 Heads of State, 30 ministers and 100 country delegations signal their strong interest in REDD, with a subset publicly affirming their support to the REDD agenda. Over 300 million BBC World viewers exposed to REDD as a beneficial concept.

**Output 4.2 National programmes supported (including regional support)**

* UNDP regional Technical Advisors recruited and in place across all 3 regions and 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,
* Suppor**t** provided to the pilot countries in formulating their national programmes,
* Communication contacts database developed and populated, 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](http://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 COP-15.
* **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.](http://www.saverfn.org/background_save-the-rain-forest.html), 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 in end 2009.

The **Secretariat has organized and** served 3 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.

1. Major challenges

* REDD+ external environment is changing rapidly (many of the programme activities depended on the outcomes of 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 form 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 a 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:

* Support to organize in-country technical MRV workshops to ensure that capacity building plans to respond to MRV requirement for REDD+
* Provide further technical support to 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 including 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 a 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
* Metadatabase on available co-benefits datasets in Bolivia (subject to approval of national team).
* All UN-REDD countries to be invited to training workshop on co-benefits and available tools, in April 2010.
* 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 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 finalise and boost implementation of the National Programme activities in the nine pilot countries
* Support south-south cooperation, e.g. though the proposed Brazil-DRC-Indonesia workshop
* Planning and delivering two Policy Board meetings foreseen in 2010.
* Review of 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**

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| **UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (EXCLUDING SECRETARIAT)** | | | | |  |  |  |  |
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| **Participating**  **UN Org.** | **Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)** | **Cumulative Expenditures** | |  | **Delivery rates** |  |  | **Fund Balance** |
|  |  |  |  | **Total Expenditures** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **ACTUALS** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Commitments** | **Disbursements** |  | **Committment**  **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** |

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| **UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2009 (SECRETARIAT ONLY)** | | | | |  |  |  |  |
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| **Participating**  **UN Org.** | **Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)** | **Cumulative Expenditures** | |  | **Delivery rates** |  |  | **Fund Balance** |
|  |  |  |  | **Total Expenditures** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Commitments** | **Disbursements** |  | **Committment**  **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** |