

# **Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011- 2015 (SNA)**

**Annex to the Seventh  
Annual Progress Report  
of the UN-REDD  
Programme Fund,  
Annual Report 2015**

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UN-REDD PROGRAMME

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## Table of contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>SNA programme status</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Main achievements against the SNA Monitoring Framework</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Categories of support</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Targeted support</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Backstopping</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Country needs assessment</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Community-based REDD+</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Financial information</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>66</b>

## List of table and figures

Table 1.	Achievements against the targets in the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2015.	4
Table 2.	UN-REDD Partner Countries supported through targeted support with linkages to the Warsaw Framework as of December 2015.	54
Table 3.	CNA - summary of approved budget, focus areas and status of assessments in countries and regions.	58
Table 4.	Number of grants approved and financial source from the UN-REDD Programme and GEF SGP co-funding in the CBR+ pilot countries.	60
Table 5.	SNA approved budget, expenditures and commitments as of 31 December 2015 at the output and outcome levels and a breakdown by the participating UN Organizations against the SNA Monitoring Framework.	61
Figure 1.	Proportion of expenditure across categories of support of total SNA expenditure, 2011-2015.	52
Figure 2.	Number of countries with targeted support and amount approved, 2012-2015.	52
Figure 3.	Amount approved in targeted support per country, 2012-2015.	53
Figure 4.	Number of countries backstopped and amount in backstopping expenditure, 2013-2015.	55
Figure 5.	Amount in backstopping expenditure per country, 2013-2015.	56

## List of Abbreviations

AE	Allometric equations to calculate tree volumes, biomass and carbon
BeRT	Benefit and Risks Tool
BDS	Benefit distribution system
CBR+	Community-based REDD+
CNA	Country Needs Assessment
COICA	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin
CONAFOR	Comision Nacional Forestal (Mexico)
COONAPIP	National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EB	Executive Board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFA	Environment Forest Fund
FGA	Forest Governance Index
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FLEGT	Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FREL/FRL	Forest Emission Reference Level/Forest Reference Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFOI	Global Forest Observations Initiative
GG	Gender Group
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GPCG	Global Programme/SNA Coordination Group
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISF	International support functions
JAFTA	Japan Forest Technology Agency
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KM	Knowledge management
KP	Knowledge product
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
LECB	Low emission capacity building
LULUCF	Land use, Land use change and forestry
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (India)
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NFMS	National forest monitoring system
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NJP	National Joint Programme
NP	National Programme

NS/AP	National Strategy/Action Plan
PB	Policy Board
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PAM	Policies and Measures
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRAP	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan
RBM	Results-based Management
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RELS/RLs	Reference emission levels and reference levels
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SEPC	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SIS	Safeguard information system
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
ToC	Theory of Change
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015
TOR	Terms of Reference
TS	Targeted Support
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UN-REDD SEPC	UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WB	World Bank
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

## 1. SNA programme status

**Programme Title:** “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”

<b>Date of UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approval:</b>	9 August 2011
<b>Date of first transfer of funds:</b>	1 November 2011
<b>End date according to Programme Document:</b>	31 December 2016 <sup>1</sup>

**Implementing partners:**

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

Participating UN Organization	Approved budget allocation 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2015 (US\$)	Cumulative expenditures <sup>2</sup> plus commitments <sup>3</sup> 1 November 2011 - 31 December 2015 (US\$)
FAO	42,931,964	38,232,121
UNDP	44,390,801	38,506,937
UNEP <sup>4</sup>	33,713,903	31,591,288
Indirect support costs (7%)	8,472,567	7,583,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,509,235</b>	<b>115,913,471</b>

<sup>1</sup> In December 2015, the SNA was extended to 31 December 2016 in order to ensure the continuity of the UN-REDD Programme operations during the transition period of 2016.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of certified commitments and disbursements.

<sup>3</sup> Non-certified legally binding contracts and obligations to be disbursed in the future.

<sup>4</sup> Includes US\$ 613,695 deposited directly to UNEP by the government of Spain for the SNA.

## 2. Introduction

This report presents the key achievements in 2015 and summarized results from November 2011 to December 2015 under the UN-REDD Programme's "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015" (SNA). The report is an Annex to [the Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund](#) (2015 Annual Report).

The report follows the format for the Monitoring and Results Framework set up for the SNA in 2011<sup>5</sup> and describes the main achievements under each SNA Outcome as well as the financial status. This SNA report also summarizes delivery per category of support (International Support Functions, Country Specific Support and Secretariat), detailed information on country-specific support (targeted support and backstopping) The report also describes bridging activities for the Programme's next phase, as set out in the [UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2016–2020](#).

### 2.1 Support mechanisms

The SNA and the National Programmes are the two delivery modalities under the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015. The SNA was initially set up to meet gaps at global, regional and national level through capacity building, providing expertise and ensuring common approaches and availability of methodologies, tools and guidelines that form the basis for realizing REDD+. Over time, the SNA has increasingly been focusing on demand-driven country support, hand in hand with emerging REDD+ practices, capacity and access to knowledge resources and forums for exchange, and on country capacity to participate in international negotiations under the UNFCCC, specifically the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

The UN-REDD Partner Countries have advanced in their REDD+ efforts, often through a combination of various support types from the UN-REDD Programme such as the SNA funded targeted support, backstopping, Country Needs Assessments (CNAs) and Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+), together with National Programmes. This is further illustrated in the country section (Section 3) in the 2015 Annual Report.

The SNA has supported a network of global and regional UN-REDD technical experts, who have been working with the UN-REDD Partner Countries and provided in-country and remote technical assistance for development and establishment of operational elements of REDD+ readiness as well as the elements of sustainable development, governance improvements and increased stakeholder engagement. Countries' uptake of information and South-South exchanges of knowledge has been supported across the three regions - Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Asia and the Pacific.

The SNA was built around the six interlinked work areas as defined in the [UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015](#). The Monitoring and Results Framework includes five technical outcomes, each with a set of outputs, which are monitored and reported against over time. In addition, there are outcomes addressing communication and knowledge management and the functioning of the Secretariat. This support structure builds on the expertise of the three UN-REDD Programme participating UN agencies, and is delivered jointly with the activities categorized as International Support functions (ISF)<sup>6</sup>, Country Specific Support (targeted support and backstopping<sup>7</sup>) and

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<sup>5</sup> The Monitoring Framework was initially drafted in 2011 and has gradually undergone adjustments to reflect the developments of the SNA. New outputs approved at the 12th and 13th Policy Board meetings for year 2015 are included.

<sup>6</sup> ISF refers to support by the UN-REDD Programme personnel based in the regions or at headquarter level. The support is delivered through the participating UN agencies collaborating at regional, global and national level and across technical work areas. It enhances knowledge on REDD+ related areas, enable countries to contribute to the development of technical

Secretariat as mentioned above. Guided by the governance body, i.e. the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board until 2015 and by the continuous uptake of recommendations, lessons learned and successes of the REDD+ readiness efforts and implementation, the SNA has been adaptive in nature and undergone several work plan and budget revisions. Most recently, SNA has been extended to 31 December 2016 to provide overall continuity to the UN-REDD Programme – particularly to support ongoing work in Partner Countries through backstopping/technical assistance, targeted support, CNAs and the programming activities required to keep the UN-REDD Programme ongoing during the 2016 transition period and to provide a buffer to cover initial programme costs for 2016.

### 3. Main achievements against the SNA Monitoring Framework

The main SNA achievements measured against the *Monitoring Framework 2011-2015* are summarized in Table 1. The achievements have been reached through various UN-REDD Programme support mechanisms funded by the SNA. It includes country results stemming from National Programmes when the SNA has contributed to the results through targeted support or technical backstopping (funded under SNA). Detailed information on results attributed to the National Programmes are described in the full annual reports of the National Programmes (Annexes 1-13). For additional details and information on SNA funded activities that have not yet reached clear results, refer to the [List of supplementary information](#).

As the SNA has been extended to December 2016, some of the expected achievements will be reached in 2016 and reported under the new [UN-REDD Programme Strategic Framework 2016 -2020](#).

#### 3.1 Alignment of results to the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme's activities have focused increasingly on the completion of the key pillars of the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, namely the development of National REDD+ Strategies and Action Plans (NS/APs), Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMSS), Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRLs) and Safeguards and Safeguards Information Systems (SISs). Table 1 aligns the SNA outcomes to the specific Warsaw Framework pillar/s. In addition to the operationalisation of the Warsaw Framework, the UN-REDD Programme has continued to provide cross-cutting support across a range of areas including ensuring participation; engagement and stakeholder involvement, including women and men, strengthening governance and tenure, and building capacity through knowledge management support.



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guidelines, promote increased expertise on REDD+ and promote exchange of experiences, including South-South cooperation.

<sup>7</sup> Country specific support under the SNA refers to tailored, demand-driven support based on countries' specific circumstances and includes targeted support and backstopping. See [Procedures for Assessing UN-REDD Programme targeted support](#) and the [Voluntary Form](#) developed for requesting targeted support, valid until December 2015).

**Table 1.** Achievements against the targets of the SNA Monitoring Framework 2011-2015.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillars: National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMSs), Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRLs)		
UN-REDD Programme Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring		
Indicators	Baseline	Target (by December 2015)
<b>Outcome indicator</b> Number of UN-REDD countries with institutional arrangements in initial stages of development to perform monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification functions for REDD+, including institutions with capacities and information to meet reporting requirements of UNFCCC in relation to REDD+.	<b>Baseline</b> 12-13 countries are starting to establish comprehensive monitoring approaches, with capacities and information base at different levels in almost all REDD+ countries.	<b>Target</b> 30 countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have achieved initial stages in development of institutional arrangements for ensuring monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+ are carried out, including capacities and information base.
<b>Outcome 1. Cumulative achievements against target</b>  Out of the 64 partner countries, 40 countries <sup>8</sup> have been supported by the Programme in the development of their NFMS and FRL for REDD+, and have reached various stages of institutional arrangements for ensuring monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+: 23 through National Programmes (NP) (combined in some countries with targeted support (TS) and 17 through targeted support and/or backstopping. The remaining 24 partner countries have benefited from sub-regional and regional trainings and knowledge tools.  <i>Key achievements include</i> <sup>9</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 countries have conceptualised and/or developed action plans for their NFMS, with stakeholder consultations in: Bhutan, Bolivia (NP), Colombia (NP), Ecuador (TS), Indonesia (NP and TS), Lao PDR (TS), Mongolia (TS), Myanmar (TS), Pakistan (TS), Panama (TS and NP), Papua New Guinea (NJP), Paraguay (NP), Philippines (NJP and TS), Solomon Islands (NJP and TS); and with initial dialogues undertaken in Argentina (NP).</li> <li>17 countries have improved capacities on National Forest Inventories (NFIs), which will produce field information relevant for assessing forest carbon stocks, for developing emissions factors, as well as for wider forest management objectives, and includes, among others, the development of proposals for resource mobilization, NFI design, methodology, piloting phase, data collection and/or data analysis. The countries are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (NP), Cambodia (NP), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria (NP), Panama (NP), Papua New Guinea (NJP), Paraguay (NP), Peru, Republic of the Congo (the Congo) (NP), Solomon Islands, Tanzania and Zambia.</li> <li>Satellite Land Monitoring Systems (SLMS) developed or strengthened in 18 countries: Argentina (NP), Bolivia (NP), Cambodia (NP), Colombia, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia,</li> </ul>		

<sup>8</sup> Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Honduras, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, the Congo, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

<sup>9</sup> The achievements have been reached by countries through various UN-REDD Programme support mechanisms, which is often provided in combination with one another; National Programme, technical backstopping and targeted support. (NP= National Programme, NJP= National Joint Programme, TS= targeted support).



Guyana, Kenya, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea (NJP), Paraguay (NP), Republic of the Congo (NP), Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda (NP) and Zambia. The SLMS will allow countries to assess forest area change over time. Forest cover maps prepared and/or updated in eleven countries: Bolivia (NP), DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria (NP), Panama (NP), Paraguay (NP), Republic of the Congo (NP), Uganda (NP) and Zambia. The maps will give countries the ability to monitor forest cover over time and will be useful tools for policy decision making, forest management and planning.

- Nine national web-portals designed, developed, and maintained by national experts in Argentina (NP), Bangladesh DRC, Ecuador, Paraguay (NP), Papua New Guinea (NJP), Republic of the Congo (NP), Viet Nam and Zambia. Six additional web-portals are under development (Cambodia [NP], Fiji, Pacific Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka); while five countries have started to design them (Bhutan, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uganda). The web-portals bring together data from many sources and provide in-depth presentation of national forest data. The portals facilitate the availability and accessibility of forest information to multiple stakeholders, improving transparency, dissemination and use of information within the country and at international level.
- Capacities have been built for developing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and/or reporting in 13 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia (NP), DRC, Ecuador, Côte d'Ivoire (NP), Mongolia, Nigeria (NP), Pakistan, Paraguay (NP), Republic of the Congo (NP), Sri Lanka (NP) and Viet Nam.
- In 2015, two countries (Ecuador and Mexico) submitted a FRL to the UNFCCC. Additionally, eight countries developed their FRELs/FRLs that are planned to be submitted in early 2016, with different degrees of support (Chile, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Congo [NP], Viet Nam and Zambia). Five countries (Cambodia [NP], DRC, Honduras [NP], Nepal and Uganda [NP]) have taken initial steps for submission of FRELs to the UNFCCC. Nine countries (Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, Myanmar and Sri Lanka) have increased their knowledge on FREL/FRL.

#### In support to the outcome

These achievements have been made possible thanks to remote backstopping, joint work with national technical experts in the countries and hundreds of workshops and other capacity building events on different aspects and pillars of the NFMS and reference levels, at country, regional and global level.

The results under this outcome are facilitated by guideline documents and knowledge tools related to forest monitoring, including technical areas such as remote sensing for forest mapping, tree volume and biomass equations and databases; as well as numerous technical reports and free online software tools tailored to countries' needs. (See outputs 1.1 and 1.2)

Output 1.1: Activities, tools and methods for MRV and monitoring are developed by UN-REDD Programme and shared across UN-REDD countries.		
Output indicator	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of methods, tools, documents developed by UN-REDD Programme to support countries.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries participating in joint training and support in applying tools and methods, for developing the various components of NFMS and MRV, including GHG inventories.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> One document, the NFMS and MRV Framework, and one manual for allometric equations were developed.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 13 countries have shared experiences through joint activities in developing their NFMS and implementing their MRV.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> 5 documents/ tools are developed to help countries in developing their RELs/RLs and different components of the NFMS.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 30 UN-REDD Partner Countries have shared experiences through joint activities on knowledge and skills on the various components of NFMS and MRV.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1 Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> The UN-REDD Programme has produced ten sets of documents, tools, modules and other dissemination materials developed to assist countries in developing different components of the NFMS, their FRELS/FRLs or related aspects such as land cover classification system. Some examples are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web-platform <a href="http://globallometree.org/">GlobAllomeTree</a> developed and continuously upgraded. It is an international web platform to share data in support of volume, biomass and carbon stock assessment. It now contains more than 9, 500 equations covering all ecological zones worldwide that help to improve the accuracy of national reporting systems.</li> <li>• Global database for wood density (available under <a href="http://globallometree.org/">http://globallometree.org/</a>)</li> <li>• Three regional databases (South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific) and six country specific databases (Bangladesh, China, Mexico, Tanzania, Viet Nam and West Africa) for tree allometric equations (AEs) (available under <a href="http://globallometree.org/">http://globallometree.org/</a>)</li> <li>• Ten country tree species lists (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, DRC, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Zambia). Available here: <a href="http://globallometree.org">http://globallometree.org</a>.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven training modules, including exercises to be used with in-country data, have been developed in support of national forest monitoring on the following topics: Statistics, remote sensing, modelling, GHG inventory, forest inventory, web-platform and information technologies, data collection and management.</li> <li>• Contribution to the Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI) documentation on national forest monitoring in the context of REDD+: Authorship of the Methods and Guidance Document (MGD) version 2 and the development of technical documents and tools (both in the <a href="#">Openforis</a> suite as well as for accuracy assessment) for the MGD portal version 2. The new land cover classification system manuals and tutorials are made available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• Three additional web-portals 'Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) for REDD' developed, including publication of knowledge materials, tools and documents on various aspects of NFMS and MRV, and training course materials on portal customization and guidance for forest area estimation using Landsat and rapid-eye data. These three new portals make a total of nine web-portals developed and operational from the beginning of the programme. In addition, web-portals are under development in six countries, and five countries have started its design. (Access <a href="#">List of supplementary information</a>). Several products on GHG inventories developed for initial testing and further development in collaboration with the FAO MAGHG project that resulted in 13 training modules.</li> <li>• Country experiences and knowledge on national forest inventory, national forest monitoring, and national forest biomass assessment captured through regional workshops made available in ten proceedings (foreseen to be published in 2016).</li> <li>• Eleven peer review scientific journals related to allometric equations (four in Annals of Forest Science, one in Biogeoscience, one in forest ecology and management, four in Indian forestry journal, one in remote sensing of environment). (Access <a href="#">List of supplementary information</a>). .</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> All 64 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have access to global tools and technical documents to enhance their capacities and knowledge on different</p>		

aspects of MRV, and more than 40 of them have shared experiences through sub-regional and regional training workshops. Some examples of the achievements are listed below:

- Increased capacity building and enhanced knowledge (measured through assessment evaluations completed by workshop participants) on MRV, NFMS, GHG inventory systems, achieved through four regional workshops organised in 2014. In total, 181 participants from 52 countries took part.
- Coordination and promotion of synergies enhanced with other partners contributing to the workshops, especially the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building project for Africa; and the Strengthening Project for REDD + Preparation and South-South Cooperation, Mexico in LAC; and USAID, SilvaCarbon, and Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests project (LEAF) in Asia.
- Enhanced knowledge on methodologies used to monitor forests and calculate forest emissions. Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua shared and enhanced their knowledge on methodologies used to monitor forests and calculate forest emissions in the "Regional workshop on sharing experiences on the estimation of emission factors through forest monitoring" organized jointly with the National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR), June, El Salvador, Mexico, in the context of their "Proyecto Para el Fortalecimiento de Capacidades REDD+ y Cooperación Sur-Sur".
- Increased capacity and shared experience on specific aspects related to NFI design and biomass estimations through one regional workshop for LAC region in Turalba, Costa Rica (January 2015), with 34 participants from 17 countries (15% women); one regional workshop in West Africa, Kumasi, Ghana (August 2014), with 23 participants (17% women) from 13 countries; one [regional workshop for the Guiana Shield](#) (April 2014) with 17 participants from four countries (47% women); and two workshops in South-Asia in Kerala and Thrissur, India (June and November 2014), attended by 48 experts from seven countries (13% women). These workshops further resulted in increased cooperation and an efficient use of funds with other partners participating in the workshops, namely USAID SilvaCarbon and the Office National des Forêts of France (ONF).

*Key achievements in 2015:*

- Increased capacity of 163 staff (32% women) from 13 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Fiji, Myanmar, Pacific Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Congo [NP], Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka [NP]) on setting up web-portals for geospatial data distribution, supporting the dissemination of results related to mapping and achieving advances in transparency as encouraged under UNFCCC.
- Increased integration of the remote sensing work with the SEPAL platform (Norway funded) for more automated image processing in UN-REDD countries, fully operational now in Ecuador, Guyana and Paraguay.
- Input to the improvement of the OpenForis packages and development of new features (Opensar toolkit) for the processing of radar data, all fully operational
- Better integration with the GOFC-GOLD training modules and inclusion of the RS tools in the MGD web-portal version 2.0 of the GFOI
- Five countries (Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, the Congo and Zambia) presented and discussed their progress on FREL/FRL construction at COP21 side-event the Global Landscape Forum.
- A total of 480 participants increased their knowledge on FREL/FRL through trainings as follows:
  - Africa: 199 participants (20% women) from DRC, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Congo, Uganda (NP) and Zambia;
  - Asia: 132 participants (20% women) from Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, and a video conference with technical feedback on draft report with Nepal (five participants).
  - Latin America: 149 participants (38% women) from Argentina (NP), Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay.
- In-country support on FREL/FRL construction is better aligned among World Bank (WB), Norway and the UN-REDD Programme through the organization of an expert meeting at FAO HQ.

**Output 1.2: Country-level capacities to implement monitoring and MRV functions are developed.**

Indicators	Baseline	Target
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Number of UN-REDD Programme partner countries and institutions at early stages of developing capacities to meet UNFCCC requirements in relation to the establishment of NFMS, MRV and GHG inventories.	12 UN-REDD member countries have started to develop or improve their own NFMS and MRV systems, including national GHG inventories.	A total of 24 countries have started to develop or improve their own NFMS and MRV systems.
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### Output 1.2. Achievements against output target

Since the beginning of the Programme, a total of 40 countries developed further (18 countries) or started the development (22 countries) of different aspects of their NFMS, meaning that they have one or more of the three pillars of a NFMS and the necessary institutional arrangements developed or in different stages of development. This is 16 countries more than the target of 24 countries set for end of 2015.

#### *Key achievements in 2015, Latin America and the Caribbean region:*

Progress towards the development of NFMS has been undertaken, mainly:

- Conceptualization of the NFMS has been developed, and the establishing of the related institutional dialogue is ongoing in Bolivia (NP), Colombia, Ecuador (NP), Panama (NP) and Paraguay (NP). Colombia deserves a special mention for its high-level technical unit, which could become the arm of IDEAM (*Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia*) and MADS (*Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible*) on REDD+. Dialogue is ongoing in Argentina, supporting the cooperation between the monitoring and climate change units.
- SLMS have been supported in all the countries mentioned above, as well as in Guyana and Suriname, with advanced methods for processing and classification especially of high-spatial resolution satellite imagery for the purposes of detecting and monitoring forest change.
- Technical capacities on remote sensing improved through a training on Land Cover Classification System (LCCS), MadCat and ADG for countries and territories within the Guiana Shield project.
- Forest cover maps have been prepared for Bolivia (NP), Ecuador, Panama (2012), and Paraguay (NP). A historical series and accuracy assessments are available
- NFIs have been supported in their design, methodology and/or piloting phase in Bolivia (NP) (for its feasibility study), Ecuador, Paraguay (NP), and Panama (NP), with knowledge and data developed and useful for REDD+. Allometric equations and national forest inventory data analysis, in particular through the consideration of error propagation work, has been supported in Mexico and Peru.
- Capacities developed and knowledge exchanged through a regional workshop on tree allometric equations and assessments of national tree and forest volume, biomass and carbon stocks with researchers and NFI experts in the region.
- Registry of a Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism developed in Bolivia (NP).
- Web dissemination platforms developed and maintained by national experts in Argentina (NP) (where its beta version was launched in Nov. 2015), Bolivia (NP) (currently in preparation), Ecuador, Paraguay (NP), and Panama (NP).
- Capacities have been built for GHG inventories in Ecuador and Paraguay (NP), both at national and regional level, in collaboration with MAGHG. The technical annex to the BUR is ready to be submitted (pending political approval) in Ecuador and inventory concluded for 2010 in Paraguay is ready to be included in their BUR.

#### *Key achievements in 2015, Asia-Pacific region:*

- NFMS action plans developed in Bhutan (TS), Indonesia (NJP), Mongolia (TS), Myanmar (TS), Pakistan (TS), Papua New Guinea (NJP), the Philippines (NJP) and Solomon Islands (NJP) in consultation with key government stakeholders.
- Over 285 participants from eleven Pacific Island countries (30% women) have developed capacities through the training on SLSM and NFI. Prototype of a regional pacific web-portal on forest monitoring and inventories developed through the support to "Strengthening Regional Support to National Forest Monitoring Systems for

REDD+ in the Pacific”.

- NFMS pillars of Viet Nam are in place (NFI, SLMS) and institutionalised. NFMS web-portal released.
- SLMS of Cambodia is in place, and NFMS web-portal is operational.
- SLMS lab established in Papua New Guinea, and NFMS web-portal progressing.
- NFI projects funded and launched in Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea (NJP).
- GHG inventory reporting for the LULUCF sector strengthened in Bangladesh, Cambodia (NP), Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (NP), and Viet Nam.
- Results from their first NFI realised in Bhutan with technical support.
- Full NFI proposals elaborated in Cambodia (NP) and the Solomon Islands, which are now seeking donor support for implementation.
- The components of the NFMS system in Lao PDR are being developed.
- SLMS capacity built in Bhutan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (NP) through workshops and technical backstopping.

*Key achievements in 2015, African region:*

- NFI data collected and analyzed in DRC, Ethiopia, the Congo and Zambia, leading to the production of robust Tier 2 Emission Factors, and the publication of forest inventory results suitable for REDD+ reporting, forest management and local planning.
- Updated forest cover maps and forest cover change statistics produced for the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria (NP), the Congo and Zambia. Reports with new forest cover and change statistics produced and released.
- Satellite monitoring and GIS units strengthened through trainings and purchase of equipment in DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Congo, Uganda (NP) and Zambia. In total, 16 trainings on satellite monitoring were carried out, each targeting between 10-20 experts per country and represented by 5-10% women.
- Forest monitoring web-portals developed in Republic of the Congo (NP) and Zambia. The Congo portal was launched at COP21<sup>10</sup>. New allometric equations for lowland forests developed and released in the Congo.
- GHG inventory data collected and better organized thanks to capacity building training events on GHG inventories for the LULUCF in DRC, Côte d’Ivoire (NP), Nigeria (NP) and the Congo. In total, four trainings were organized, each attended by about 20 national experts, of which 10% were women.
- MRV roadmaps, including detailed budgets and timeline developed and validated in Kenya and Malawi.

See [Output 8.7](#) for results and priorities that emerged from the country needs assessments related to MRV.

#### Output 1.3: National preparation of Forest Reference Emission Levels and Forest Emission Levels (FREL/FRL)

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of countries supported by the UN-REDD Programme that developed or improved existing forest reference levels and or Forest emission reference levels in the context of demonstration activities or for submission to the UNFCCC.	None <sup>11</sup>	3 countries developed FRLs/FERLs

<sup>10</sup> The Zambia portal will be launched in 2016.

### Output 1.3. Achievements against output target

In total, ten countries have developed FRLs/FRLs with support from the UN-REDD programme: two already submitted to UNFCCC in 2015 (Ecuador and Mexico), and eight planned to be submitted in early 2016 (Chile, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Congo, Viet Nam, and Zambia). Once the countries make the submission to UNFCCC in early 2016 (as planned), the Programme will have supported 70% of all the FREL/FRL submitted to the UNFCCC.

- Ecuador prepared its FREL/FRL with moderate technical backstopping support from UN-REDD and submitted it to UNFCCC in 2015; Mexico also received neutral technical feedback and inputs from UN-REDD experts and submitted to the Convention in 2015.
- During 2015, five countries prepared a FREL/FRL with UN-REDD technical backstopping and support (Ethiopia, Paraguay (NP), the Congo, Viet Nam, and Zambia). In addition, three countries (Chile, Costa Rica, and Indonesia) received technical review/inputs from the UN-REDD FRL team.
- Five countries (Cambodia, DRC, Honduras, Nepal, and Uganda [NP]) received support to start initial steps for submission of FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC; e.g. several draft submission documents have been prepared, consultations with a broad group of stakeholders were held, including multiple government ministries, NGOs, academia and private sector and developed roadmaps for submitting a FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC, identifying follow-up activities and responsible technical working groups for the process of development of the FREL/FRL.
- Additionally, a total of nine countries (Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Panama, and Sri Lanka) have increased their knowledge on FREL/FRL through UN-REDD trainings explaining the UNFCCC requirements for FRLs, discussing political and technical implications of FRL construction and assisting countries in drafting FRL submission documents or, when requested by the country, more specific technical inputs have been provided e.g. on how to deal with displacements.

(Access [List of supplementary information](#) for a description of the key elements of FREL/FRL, UNFCCC guidance, and the submission process)

#### *Key achievements in 2015, Latin America and the Caribbean region:*

- FREL/FRL submitted to the UNFCCC by Ecuador in January 2015 and the technical evaluation terminated.
- FREL/FRL submitted by Mexico in January 2015 as a main national achievement, supported by both the Mexico-Norway project "Reinforcing REDD+ and South-South Cooperation" (FAO-UNDP collaboration) and the UN-REDD Programme.
- Roadmap for the construction of a national level FREL/FRL elaborated in Colombia in the framework of the bilateral agreement with Norway.
- Important progress made by Panama with the elements needed for the construction of the FREL/FRL and testing it in one sub-national area.
- Initial discussions on FREL/FRL and roadmap undertaken in Argentina and Honduras.

#### *Key achievements in 2015, Asia-Pacific region:*

- Viet Nam FREL/FRL drafted and planned to be submitted in January 2016.
- Cambodia and Papua New Guinea FREL/FRL submissions in the process of being drafted and to be submitted late in 2016.
- Capacity building events on FREL/FRL provided to Bhutan, Fiji, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- Detailed road map toward development of a FREL/FRL elaborated by Myanmar.
- Capacities developed and South-South exchange facilitated through sub-regional workshops on FREL/FRL including all partner countries in Asia-Pacific.

#### *Key achievements in 2015, African region:*

- FREL/FRL developed in the Congo (NP), Ethiopia and Zambia. Support has included training and technical backstopping missions in all three countries, each targeting about 10-15 experts per country, including 5-40% women. These countries plan to submit their FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC in early 2016.

**UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillar: National REDD+ Strategies and Action Plans (NS/APs) and cross-cutting issues on governance, tenure and gender**

**UN-REDD Programme: Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation**

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Percentage of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme that have been developed inclusively and have proposed robust legal, institutional and fiduciary arrangements <sup>12</sup> .	The UN-REDD Programme has been actively involved in the development of only two phase 2 proposals (Viet Nam and DRC), while assessments on the robustness of governance sections of existing national REDD+ strategies have not been conducted systematically.	50% of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme have been developed inclusively and are deemed robust on governance.
<p><b>Outcome 2: Cumulative achievements against target</b></p> <p>All (100%) of National REDD+ Strategies (Cambodia, the Congo, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Zambia) and roadmaps (Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Uganda)) developed in an inclusive way and included measures for increased transparency, robust gender-equitable institutional, legal and fiduciary arrangements<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p><i>Key achievements include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecuador finalized its National REDD+ Action Plan and Zambia finalized its National REDD+ Strategy; these documents have been submitted for official endorsement and budget allocation and are serving as the basis for fundraising and investment planning for implementation.</li> <li>• DRC's national strategy, which is highly cross-sectoral, was approved and is instrumental in securing significant funding towards REDD+ phase 2.</li> <li>• Cambodia, Costa Rica and the Congo progressed significantly with their national REDD+ strategy development, with draft versions circulated for consultation and improved iteratively.</li> <li>• Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Nigeria, Paraguay and Uganda initiated work on integrated and inclusive roadmaps for the design of national REDD+ strategies, building on the components of readiness and other relevant analytical and planning processes. In Kenya, REDD+ has been integrated into the national climate finance policy and the draft climate change policy and bill.</li> <li>• Ten countries (Cambodia, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam) advanced the design and governance of their national REDD+ fund management systems towards robust and credible fiduciary arrangements.</li> <li>• Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam established multi-stakeholder platforms to arrive at relevant and realistic measures to improve forest and REDD+ governance, feeding into the broader REDD+ process. Data collection methodology, validation of findings and the set of recommendations to address weaknesses and challenges found are developed in an inclusive manner. Three countries have completed their first (Viet Nam and Nigeria – the latter a draft) and second iterations (Indonesia) of their PGA reports, which have been used to feed into Provincial REDD+ Action Plans at the district level in Viet Nam and into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) strategy in Indonesia.</li> </ul>		

<sup>12</sup> As per the guiding framework of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental principles and Criteria (SEPC), adopted by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. Externally, the World Resources Institute has analyzed eight core needs, listed on page 2 [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> For fiduciary arrangements, evaluation tools include the UNDG harmonized Approach to cash transfer and the upcoming MPTF fiduciary assessment tool, and as well as other standards such as the Public Expenditure and Financial Assessment (PEFA).



- In addition, ten countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru and the Philippines) endorsed the analysis of governance weaknesses underlying major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (a key element for developing successful policies and measures under a national REDD+ strategy). In Kenya, a multi-stakeholder taskforce on anti-corruption has been established, then reviewing the Kenya Forest Service Code of Conduct, marking the first time such a conduct has been reviewed by stakeholders outside the forest service.
- Since 2013, 21 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Suriname, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia) have integrated gender equality and women's empowerment concepts into their REDD+ readiness processes, strategies, and/or National Programmes. (See Output 2.8)
- Eight countries (DRC, Honduras, Colombia, Kenya<sup>14</sup>, Madagascar, Cote d'Ivoire, Nepal and Guatemala<sup>15</sup>) have completed an analysis of their legal frameworks for implementing REDD+ at the country level, and four countries are integrating REDD+ considerations into legal reforms.
- Nine countries have taken the initiative to develop assessments on tenure in the context of REDD+. Three countries (Benin, Madagascar and Tunisia) have completed their studies and have drawn up clear recommendations for next steps; while others are still in process (Pakistan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia).
- Some countries are starting to establish coordination with other existing initiatives at country level (e.g. FLEGT, Forest and Farm Facility) for the assessment of results-based actions.
- Since 2013, integration of gender sensitive measures within nationally led REDD+ activities across the Programme's work areas has steadily rose, wherein the number of partner countries undertaking and reporting the incorporation of gender and women's empowerment considerations within their UN-REDD supported national REDD+ readiness processes increased from a total of eight in 2013<sup>16</sup> to 29 countries in 2015.

**Output 2.1: Nationally owned credible and inclusive systems of analyzing, assessing and addressing governance challenges and collecting and sharing governance data.**

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> No. of UN-REDD countries that complete their first Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs)<sup>17</sup></p> <p><b>b.</b> % of countries (from a.) that have incorporated governance recommendations from the PGAs into their REDD+ planning processes.</p> <p><b>c.</b> % of countries (from a.) where the PGAs feed into relevant parts of the national Safeguards Information System (SIS).</p> <p><b>d.</b> No. of UN-REDD countries that begin preparing for PGAs with initial analyses.</p>	<p><b>a. to c.</b> The PGA for REDD+ is initially piloted in 4 UN-REDD partner countries, and no governance data had been generated by end of 2012. Most other UN-REDD countries lack a coherent plan to address governance issues related to their REDD+ strategy, and rarely collect and disseminate governance data on a regular basis.</p> <p><b>d.</b> By end 2012, any national Safeguards Information Systems under development have rarely built on governance data collection efforts, such as PGAs.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Four countries complete their first PGA.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 75 % of the above incorporate governance recommendations from their PGAs into their REDD+ planning processes.</p> <p><b>c.</b> At least 75 % of the above integrate PGA results into relevant parts of their SIS.</p> <p><b>d.</b> At least two new PGAs are initiated in UN-REDD Partner Countries.</p>

<sup>14</sup> Kenya produced two publications via FAO support in 2014, as part of an analytical series with UNDP: Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya and Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya.

<sup>15</sup> Final Report: Diagnostic of Guatemala's environmental law framework on issues of property rights of environmental goods and services and elements of climate change linked to REDD+ in the framework of Decree 7-2013. 2015. <http://www.marn.gob.gt/Multimedios/1548.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Since January 2013, the gender information has been documented.

<sup>17</sup> The third party assessment provides analyses that form the basis for addressing governance challenges.



### Output 2.1. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Three countries (Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam) completed their first PGA reports, with Indonesia having completing two PGA reports as of 2015, Viet Nam having completed and launched their first in 2014, Nigeria with draft version (not officially launched), and eleven countries (Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Madagascar, Malawi, the Congo, Tunisia and Viet Nam) completed ICAs to inform further support and implementation of either the REDD+ process as a whole or National Programmes in particular.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Three of the four initial PGA pilots<sup>18</sup> completed either their first or second PGA by December 2015;
  - Nigeria completed a draft of the PGA which was presented and discussed at a stakeholder workshop in Calabar, CRS in March.
  - Viet Nam launched the first PGA in November 2014 in Lam Dong province with three new provinces kick-started in 2015 (Lao Cai, Ha Tinh and Ca Mau provinces);
  - Indonesia launched:
    - the second PGA/ Forest Governance Index report was launched in May 2015, and a third and more qualitative report was produced late 2015 to feed into Ministry of Environment and Forestry's 2016 work plans and overall strategy;
    - an assessment of the Forest Licensing System to identify and mitigate corruption risks related to forest concessions; and
    - an assessment of the multi-door approach to recommend the way forward towards increased effectiveness in law enforcement and the judiciary.
- In addition to the pilot countries, Myanmar, Malawi, Ethiopia and Tunisia progressed with their ICAs. Costa Rica completed its analysis.

**Indicator b:** Of the four initial PGA pilots, 50% of the PGA pilots have informed and been included in REDD+ process – Viet Nam through the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan for Lam Dong and in Indonesia through concrete measures to follow-up recommendations (such as regulations revised, measures in place to prevent/ detect corrupt behavior within bureaucracy) as well as governance data informing and influencing Ministry of Environment and Forestry's strategic plan.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Viet Nam's PGA findings and recommendations launched in December 2014 fed into the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan in Lam Dong province (P-RAP). This led to a focus on improved forest governance, while also allowing recommendations related to increased participation of local communities and land tenure to be part of the REDD+ process (not the case previously)
- Viet Nam's PGA findings were also seen as relevant for Viet Nam's SIS, and a decision was made in 2015 to have the PGA feed into safeguards b) in particular. In relation to this, transparency and anti-corruption indicators are being developed in 2016 to allow for a more comprehensive data set, and three additional provinces are added to provide more accurate national data
- Indonesia MoEF has used findings from PGA/FGI launch in May 2015 to both inform their long term strategic goals, and also their 2016 work plan. A qualitative update by late 2015 also fed into this planning, and MoEF has requested a gap analysis in terms of existing capacity to deal with key recommendations.

**Indicator c:** 25-50%. Viet Nam has integrated PGA results into their SIS.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

Viet Nam linked their PGA data and national SIS.

**Indicator d:** 12 countries (Argentina, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Honduras, Myanmar, Madagascar, Malawi, Panama, Paraguay, Tunisia and Viet Nam) initiated an ICA. Of these, 11 are complete (all except Myanmar which is currently still ongoing).

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

<sup>18</sup> PGA pilots: Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam.

Myanmar initiated its ICA and made plans for a process similar to a PGA.

## Output 2.2: National implementation of REDD+ readiness strengthened through National Programme support.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> % of countries with a National Programme or with targeted support that have expressed need for technical and policy backstopping support (through missions or dedicated meetings) that actually receive it.</p> <p><b>b.</b> % of countries without a National Programme or targeted support receiving initial support (= at least one technical or advisory mission).</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Close to 60% of countries that have requested assistance have received it through in-country UN-REDD or joint missions.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 70% of REDD+ partner countries without a National Programme have benefited from at least one technical or advisory UN-REDD mission.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> 80% of countries that have expressed need for assistance receive it.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 80% of countries without a National Programme or targeted support receiving at least one technical or advisory mission.</p>

### Output 2.2. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** 100% of countries with a National Programme or with targeted support that have expressed a need for technical and policy backstopping support have received it<sup>19</sup>. Technical and strategic advice was given on issues related to analysis of drivers of deforestation and of PAMs, elaboration of national strategies with their respective financial strategies and implementation plans, financial mechanisms, stakeholder engagement, gender equality, knowledge management and communication .  
*(Note: this indicator refers to one agency (UNDP), hence data refer to agency's support)*

Cumulative achievements include:

- 20 countries (Argentina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, , Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia) with National Programmes have received technical support leading to progress towards Warsaw Framework pillars, resource mobilization and mainstreaming of REDD+ into national development processes.
- A further 24 countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Zambia) requested and received support for targeted interventions and countries needs assessments including for strengthening of national governance systems, assessment of financing, incentives and benefit sharing opportunities, stakeholder engagement, development of guidelines and tools to support REDD+ readiness and corruption risk assessments to advance their national REDD+ processes<sup>20</sup>.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

*LAC:* Eleven countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname) with a National Programme or with targeted support that expressed a need for technical and policy backstopping support received it.

*Asia and the Pacific:* Three countries (Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka) with a National Programme, as well as Viet Nam (with Phase 2) received technical support. Nine additional countries with targeted support (Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka) received

<sup>19</sup> In the case of a couple of countries with National Programmes approved, it has been recommended that the work plan and budget of the National Programme is revised to incorporate the proposed activities for which targeted support has been requested.

technical support.

*Africa:* Six countries (the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia) with a National Programme received technical support. Four additional countries with targeted support (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi and Tunisia) received technical support.

(For details on results, see annexes 1-13 for National Programmes and access this [link](#) for targeted support)

**Indicator b:** Out of 64 Partner Countries 16 countries<sup>21</sup> are without a NP or individual targeted support. Of these, thirteen countries<sup>22</sup> (81% are included in regional targeted support, country needs assessment and/or have received technical backstopping to support their national REDD+ readiness efforts, most often in the form of overall REDD+ readiness process support, facilitation of knowledge transfer from country to country and participation in regional and sub-regional knowledge events.

#### Output 2.2 bis: Strengthened country-specific national REDD+ strategies and action plans.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> UN-REDD stand-alone document on developing National REDD+ Strategies that support rapid progress towards results-based action that can be recognised under the UNFCCC process.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Requesting targeted support for National REDD+ Strategies or Action Plans.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries applying multi-stakeholder platforms in developing their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan.</p> <p><b>d.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries posting a link to their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan on the UNFCCC information hub.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Regional workshops on development of national REDD+ strategies have been conducted in Africa and Latin America but no document drafted.<sup>23</sup></p> <p><b>b.</b> Approximately 7 countries have received support for developing their national strategies while the rest have received support on discrete elements that will inform the strategy.</p> <p><b>c.</b> While a number of UN-REDD countries are using multi-stakeholder platforms (such as set out in UN-REDD stakeholder engagement guidance, PGA guidance, or for the Green Commodity Programme), no information is available on how these measures are contributing to NS/AP processes</p> <p><b>d.</b> No countries have provided a link.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Document on developing National REDD+ Strategies that support rapid progress towards results-based action finalized and released publicly.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 5 additional countries.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Comprehensive data is available for all countries receiving support; and at least 5 additional countries apply multi-stakeholder platforms in 2015.</p> <p><b>d.</b> 2 UN-REDD countries have posted a link to their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan on the UNFCCC information hub.</p>

#### Output 2.2 bis. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** A conceptual framework for UN-REDD's support to the REDD+ strategy design processes is in place, building on lessons learnt and best practices gathered during two regional events in 2014 (LAC and Africa) and one in 2015 (AP), plus reflections within the programmes from various country experiences. It resulted in 'learning journals' used as main training material for subsequent regional and national 'REDD+ Academies', also released online on 25 November; mainly the standalone Learning Journal on "National strategies or action plans", although the journals on "Policies & Measures" and "Drivers of deforestation and degradation" are also directly relevant. These products have led to an enhanced understanding of the UNFCCC requirements as well as best practices from other countries towards this essential component of the Warsaw Framework and entrance into the implementation phase of REDD+.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

105 people attended the regional REDD+ Academies in Africa and Latin America (60 and 45 representatives from 24 and 12 countries respectively), including the modules

<sup>21</sup> Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jamaica and Morocco.

<sup>22</sup> Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Liberia, Jamaica, Morocco, Samoa, Togo and Vanuatu.

<sup>23</sup> Output 2.2.bis was approved in July 2014 for year 2015. The baseline for this new output is as of end 2014.

on national REDD+ strategies, PAMs and drivers. Over 95% and 90% respectively of the participants stating that the content of the training was very relevant to facilitate their role in the REDD+ readiness and implementation processes in their countries, and expressed confidence that they will use the knowledge gained for capacity building processes in their countries. (Access [List of supplementary information](#))

**Indicator b:** 100% of countries requesting targeted support and technical backstopping for National REDD+ Strategies or Action Plans have received it. Technical and policy support to advance national REDD+ readiness was provided to 51 partner countries (via support to 23 countries with National Programs, 44 countries receiving targeted support, and 46 countries receiving technical backstopping<sup>24</sup>). Examples include:

- Ecuador and Zambia finalized and submitted their national REDD+ strategy/action plans for official endorsement and budget allocation, and initiated fundraising and investment planning for implementation (2015). Zambia established multi-stakeholder platforms for the development of its national REDD+ Strategy.
- Cambodia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Peru progressed significantly with their national REDD+ strategy development, with draft versions circulated for consultation and improved on iteratively.
- Mongolia is integrating REDD+ in its Green Development Strategy, ensuring coherence with its broader development agenda.
- DRC national strategy, highly cross-sectorial and approved in a Council of Ministers in 2012, was instrumental in securing significant funding towards REDD+ phase 2. Subsequently DRC committed to five major REDD+ objectives, including tenure security, land use planning and mainstreaming REDD+ safeguards into the mining sector under its [economic governance matrix](#).
- Argentina, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria and Paraguay initiated work on integrated and inclusive roadmaps for the design of national REDD+ strategies, building on the components of readiness and other relevant analytical and planning processes. Innovative approach of REDD+ Strategy development through a two-pronged approach in federal countries (Ethiopia and Nigeria) developed.
- Costa Rica completed a pilot of its monitoring system of land use change for productive landscapes focusing on pineapple production. A video is available [here](#).

**Indicator c:** All UN-REDD countries are applying multi-stakeholder platforms in developing their national REDD+ strategy or action plan. Dialogue platforms between indigenous peoples, civil society and governments were established, facilitated and maintained in 16 countries (Argentina, Colombia, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, South Sudan, Uganda and Zambia). Key achievements include:

- DRC's national strategy was developed through a highly participatory approach involving hundreds of people from various sectorial ministries, civil society, educational and research institutions as well as private sector, through multi-stakeholders thematic groups and events.
- Colombia and five national-level indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian organizations (one previously opposed to REDD+), agreed to develop the national REDD+ strategy.
- Colombia and Argentina developed common roadmaps for the participatory process that will serve not only for completing the REDD+ readiness process and developing the national REDD+ strategy, but to implement the bilateral agreements with donors to support implementation of these strategies
- Ecuador's multi-stakeholder platform has served for developing the national action plan, and will support its implementation.

**Indicator d:** No UN-REDD partner country has posted a link to its national REDD+ strategy or action plan on the UNFCCC information hub yet. However, with several countries now having a national REDD+ strategy endorsed or in the process of being so, it is likely to be the case in the course of 2016.

#### Output 2.3: Forest related Legal Frameworks analyzed and strengthened for implementing REDD+ programmes and strategies at country level.

<sup>24</sup> Note that some Partner Countries are receiving more than one type of support from the Programme.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries that have assessed/analyzed their legal frameworks for forests and land for REDD+.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries preparing for and undertaking legal reforms for implementing REDD+.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Three countries have received UN-REDD legal advice and targeted legislative support for the implementation of REDD+ at the country level, and have initiated an analysis of their legal frameworks.</p> <p><b>b.</b> UN-REDD countries are in the very early stages of enacting legal reforms.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 9 countries have completed an analysis of their legal frameworks for implementing REDD+ at the country level.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 4 countries are undertaking legal reforms necessary for REDD+.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> Eight countries (DRC, <a href="#">Honduras</a>, Colombia, Kenya<sup>25</sup>, Madagascar, Cote d'Ivoire, Nepal and Guatemala<sup>26</sup>) (all TS) (89% of target) have completed and validated the analysis of their legal frameworks for REDD+, including gaps and inconsistencies, through participatory and inclusive processes. They have identified opportunities to modify/improve legislation and policies in order to better integrate REDD+ considerations and establish enabling conditions for REDD+, reflected in work plans and an inventory of legislation related to REDD+. Malawi (CNA) and Peru (TS) have advanced their legal assessments. Pakistan and Benin are also carrying out a legal analysis. (See also Output 2.7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guatemala's <u>analysis</u> detected gaps and inconsistencies in the Climate Change Law, adopted in 2013, in relation to REDD+ and tenure aspects. In relation to the climate change law, specific regulations will be adopted according to the law. The analysis resulted in recommendations for legal reforms focusing on the need to clarify tenure, carbon rights and benefit-sharing mechanisms, and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Reforms are also proposed in relation to the new forest law, in particular to clarify the terminology associated with environmental services and benefit sharing.</li> <li>Honduras finalized a comparative <u>analysis</u> of its REDD+ legal framework vis-à-vis the legislation of Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru as well as a cross-sectoral legal gap analysis with emphasis on the forest, protected areas and wildlife law, agrarian law reform, payments for environmental services, and tenure. The analysis identified 10 legal aspects that might impede REDD+ implementation and recommended proposals of law reform. The results of the analysis disseminated in the country through five regional workshops. Legal challenges to implement REDD+ differ between regions. Common priority issues include the need to enforce the Forest Law (Decree 98-2007) and FPIC principles, clarify tenure issues and harmonize sectoral laws. Those legal considerations have been taken into consideration by the Technical REDD+ sub-committee which comprises representatives from the government, non-governmental institutions, civil society and academia.</li> <li>Kenya completed the analysis of its legal framework for implementing REDD+ and produced two publications: <u>Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya</u> and <u>Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya</u>. The Analysis resulted in priority areas for legal reforms, which began in 2015 and will continue in 2016. The Analysis resulted in priority areas for legal reforms, which began in 2015 and will continue in 2016</li> <li>In DRC, the forest and land codes as well as the draft law on territorial management analyzed in light of the seven pillars of the national framework strategy for REDD+, identified legal reforms to be adopted in the short term, and contributed in the review process of the ministerial decree related to the homologation procedure for REDD+ projects (adopted in February 2012).</li> <li>Legal and institutional analyses in the context of NFMS, including recommendations, have been supported in five countries: DRC (TS), Honduras (NP), Paraguay (NP), Colombia (NP) and Costa Rica (TS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> (100%) Four countries (DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Peru) are integrating REDD+ considerations into legal reforms.</p>		

<sup>25</sup> Kenya produced two publications via FAO support in 2014, as part of an analytical series with UNDP: [Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya](#) and [Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya](#).

<sup>26</sup> See link: <http://www.marn.gob.gt/Multimedios/1548.pdf>

- DRC reviewed the ministerial decree related to the homologation procedure for REDD+ projects.
- Côte d'Ivoire drafted an amended version of its Decree establishing a REDD+ National Commission<sup>27</sup>, to be adopted in 2016 (see below).
- Kenya (see below)
- Peru (see below)

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- In Peru, the programme has supported the socialization and capacity building to implement the forest and wildlife law in indigenous and farmers communities outreach materials have been developed in partnership with the Forestry Service (SERFOR)
- DRC has drafted and adopted a data-sharing agreement for its NFMS, using a framework developed to provide legal support on institutional mandates for MRV activities and for the drafting of data sharing agreements. It is planned to implement it between two key MRV institutions in 2016.
- Kenya followed up its validated legal analyses, addressing forest governance and sustainable development, issues pertaining to REDD+ and recommending priority areas for legal reforms. Kenya drafted and reviewed provisions for integrating REDD+ considerations into six policies and bills under development or revision, chosen based on consultations with relevant stakeholders, via a consultative process. Further proposed revisions will be validated at national level and will lead to further work in 2016 to support parliamentarians for an eventual inclusion of the proposed recommendations in legislative texts.
- Côte d'Ivoire completed an analysis of its REDD+ legal and institutional framework, including a roadmap of actions to be undertaken throughout the course of its National Programme (through 2017) to strengthen the REDD+ process. It also drafted an amended version of the 2012 decree establishing a REDD+ National Commission to further elaborate on roles and responsibilities. The decree has been submitted to policy-makers for adoption<sup>28</sup>.

Countries exchanged experiences and lessons learned for addressing legal issues related to REDD+ implementation at the [Legal session of Regional Workshop in LAC on the Warsaw Framework for REDD+](#), (Guadalajara, Mexico, August 2015), and the Legal session of Africa South-South Exchange on REDD+ Policies and Measures (Naivasha, Kenya, October 2015).

#### Output 2.4: National capacity for performance based payments and inclusive benefit distribution systems (BDS) enhanced.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> No. of UN-REDD countries that have appropriate, well-defined financial structures (national REDD+ plans or other mechanisms) to manage REDD+ funding according to the priorities of the REDD+ strategy and to international standards</p> <p><b>b.</b> No. of countries that have defined Benefit Sharing Systems (including non-cash positive incentives) in accordance with UN-REDD criteria (equity, transparency, inclusive process, grievance mechanism).</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Two UN-REDD countries (Viet Nam and DRC) are proceeding to the design phase of a national financial architecture.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Although work has been done to develop a benefit sharing system and some existing systems can be adapted (e.g. Ecuador, Viet Nam, Costa Rica, Mexico, Indonesia, DRC), no UN-REDD country has a finalized or piloted a national BDS for REDD+.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 5 countries have well defined financial structures to receive and manage REDD+ funding</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 5 countries have defined benefit sharing systems for sharing REDD+ finance in accordance with UN-REDD criteria.</p>

<sup>27</sup> An amended version of the Decree on the establishment, organisation and operation of the REDD+ National Commission adopted has thus far been adopted by two Ministries of three.

<sup>28</sup> In 2016 Cote d'Ivoire is following up on the roadmap by jointly committing REDD+ and FLEGT teams and jurists to propose implementing decrees for the Forest Code adopted in 2014

#### Output 2.4. Achievements against output target

One country (DRC) has well-defined financial structures to manage REDD+ funds according to the priorities of the national strategy and international standards. There is progress in more than ten countries (Argentina, Cambodia, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia), at different stages of development. Examples are:

- DRC finalized its foundation documents such as investment plan and operational manual on national REDD+ fund and approved by Ministry of Environment and Finance.
- Viet Nam drafted its national REDD+ fund design document and corresponding ministerial decree.
- With direct UN-REDD technical advice and financial support, Nepal, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Argentina and Chile have either initiated or completed analyses, developed design documents or started consultations on the design of financial arrangement to channel REDD+ results-based payments.
- Zambia developed a national REDD+ strategy that integrates financing, incentives and benefit sharing options for REDD+ implementation. Zambia's Forest Act has provisions for benefit-sharing that are aligned to REDD+ objectives.
- Kenya assessed financing opportunities and fund management options for REDD+ and integration into REDD+ strategy and national Natural Resources Benefit Sharing Bill.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- DRC signed the CAFI Declaration submitted its national REDD+ Investment Plan to CAFI for funding through its National Fund.
- Peru drafted its initial design document in consultation with the government and non-governmental stakeholders; defined the roadmap for establishment of a national REDD+ fund (including towards adoption of ministerial decree); is carrying out legal analysis; and signed a letter of intent with the governments of Germany and Norway where the establishment of such a fund is the key milestone to release funding. The design document has been shared with donors for their comments.
- Viet Nam Ministerial Decree was adopted establishing the REDD+ Fund.

**Indicator b:** While five countries (Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Kenya and Peru) advanced, including consultations with stakeholders, none have yet defined benefit sharing arrangements and options. In Peru, an important shift in priorities has occurred, moving away from defining principles for benefits sharing towards developing operational modalities to channel resources towards the appropriate policies and measures defined in the Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ signed with Norway and Germany. A similar tendency can be observed in Ecuador and Chile where channeling resources towards key PAMs of the national REDD+ action plan in a cost-effective and timely manner has become a priority. In all cases strengthening existing successful programs is a priority.

*Main achievements in 2015 include:*

- Ecuador developed an investment plan, based on broad consultation and endorsed by the private sector, ministries, indigenous peoples and civil society, as part of its national REDD+ strategy articulated to national financing budget priorities, the investment plan has presented to GCF for funding and has served as the basis for negotiation with FCPF and REM.

#### Output 2.5. Policies and measures related to sustainable forest management (SFM) are identified and promoted at national level.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD countries implementing and promoting improved sustainable management practices in the forest in the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation.	While some work has been initiated, no UN-REDD Programme countries have implemented SFM in the context of REDD+.	Three countries have implemented and promoted improved sustainable management practices in the forest in the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation.



### Output 2.5. Achievements against output target

Four countries in Africa (Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, Ghana and Liberia) conducted studies on forest laws, governance and trade (EU-FLEG), improving their knowledge and approaches to sustainable forest management (SFM). Three countries between Africa and LAC (Cameroon, Ghana and Honduras) identified and strengthened synergies between the REDD+ and FLEG processes and platforms in country. In Asia, efforts are ongoing in partnership with FLEG and UN Office on Drugs and Crime to explore the potential for establishing a regional information sharing mechanism on trade in illegally-logged timber in collaboration with other partners and member countries in the Mekong Region.

- Ghana's Forestry Commission increased its capacity to ensure regular information and knowledge sharing between REDD+ and FLEG teams and processes. Ghana identified four technical areas - regulation of the domestic market, benefit sharing modalities, legality and safeguards, and MRV and monitoring- for synergies between the REDD+/FLEG processes, which will help streamline and avoid duplication between efforts led under the two initiatives.
- Cameroon boosted the linkages between REDD+ and FLEG processes, based on existing platforms and established a multi stakeholder REDD+ /FLEG platform. Cameroon built the knowledge of the members of this platform and other relevant stakeholders via a two-day national workshop on VPA/FLEG-REDD+ and quarterly information bulletins on FLEG/REDD+. (TS)
- In LAC (Bolivia) dialogues and cooperation are also ongoing between UN-REDD programme and the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), with local stakeholders talking around the same tables on issues related to forest management and reduced deforestation.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Ghana validated findings of the four thematic findings on synergies between REDD+ and FLEG/VPA processes as well as an action plan for fostering these synergies. Stakeholders engaged in this process included members of the National REDD+ Technical Working Group and the Multi-Stakeholder Implementation Committee (M-SIC) of the FLEG/VPA., as well as forest managers, policy makers, research and academia and civil society (6 of 37 participants were women). The country developed and disseminated regular news bulletins on REDD+ and FLEG/VPA processes.
- Honduras and Guatemala undertook planning for REDD+ and FLEG synergy processes.
- Argentina increased capacities on monitoring of forest degradation through South-South cooperation with Bolivia, Chile and Colombia, beyond cutting edge international experts on the topic.

#### In support to the output

The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Tool box was launched at the FAO Committee on Forestry, June 2014 in Rome (available in English, French and Spanish) provides technical information to support countries knowledge on SFM leading to improved forest management. The SFM toolbox currently contains 35 fully developed SFM modules, with more than 400 tools and 300 case studies. The SFM toolbox has useful information for REDD+ actions that can be disseminated. In 2015, it has been further developed and presented and promoted in different fora (e.g. UN-REDD Programme events, Policy Board, World Forestry Congress, etc).

### Output 2.6: Corruption risks in REDD+ are assessed and managed.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Number of UN-REDD countries that finalize corruption risk assessments or integrate corruption analyses in other REDD+ readiness assessments.	a. Eight UN-REDD countries have initiated corruption risk assessments as part of their PGA or specific targeted support while one (Viet Nam) has a developed proposal to counter corruption in its phase 2 proposal; no country has finalized those.	a. Twelve countries finalize corruption risk assessments
b. % of countries (from a.) that develop risk mitigation measures against corruption for REDD+.	b. as per a.	b. At least 75% of countries in a.
c. % of countries (from a.) that use the results of such work to inform their national REDD+ strategies,		c. At least 50 % of countries in a.



roadmaps or national UN-REDD programmes.	c. as per a.	
<b>Output 2.6. Achievements against output target</b> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> 91%, six countries (Bhutan, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines) finalized corruption risk assessments and five countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Nigeria) integrated corruption analyses in other assessments.</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malawi completed its REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment; once validated it will inform the country's REDD+ strategy roadmap to be finalized in 2016.</li> <li>Bangladesh completed its REDD+ Integrity Study, an analysis of existing Climate Fund Management arrangements, to extract lessons learned and best practices on issues of transparency, representation, oversight, conflict of interest, complaints and redress, alignment across sectoral institutions and performance monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>Bhutan finalized its REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment, focused on governance deficits and opportunities that impact forests management in the country. The results are informing the governance aspects of the country's SIS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> 27%, three countries (Indonesia, Kenya and the Philippines) developed risk mitigation measures against corruption for REDD+.</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenya's National Task force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+, tasked with allowing the country to concretely take forward the recommendations highlighted in its corruption risk assessment, reviewed the Kenya Forest Service Code of Conduct to enhance integrity and contribute to improved forest governance locally and is supporting capacity building, awareness-raising and strengthening of existing complaints mechanism and codes of conducts.</li> <li>Indonesia, building on a recommendation from the 2012 PGA, launched the assessment of the Forest Licensing System to identify and mitigate corruption risks related to forest concessions, and the assessment of the multi-door approach to recommend the way forward towards increased effectiveness in law enforcement and the judiciary for forest crimes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator c:</b> 63%, seven countries (Bhutan, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Peru and Viet Nam) are using the results of corruption risk assessment (or related) to inform their national REDD+ strategies, roadmaps, REDD+ monitoring framework or National Programmes.</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i> (See indicators a and b above)</p>		
<b>Output 2.7: Institutional capacity for land tenure (with a view to also address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation) is strengthened.</b>		
<b>Output indicator</b> <p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries that have assessed their national tenure systems (both formal and customary) for REDD+.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries developing specific measures for the development of enabling tenure conditions for REDD+.</p>	<b>Baseline</b> <p><b>a., b.</b> While countries recognize the importance of tenure for REDD+, almost none has engaged in a thorough assessment of their national tenure systems.</p>	<b>Target</b> <p><b>a.</b> At least 4 countries have conducted an assessment of their national tenure systems for REDD+.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 2 countries have developed a clear work plan to set up enabling tenure conditions for REDD+.</p>
<b>Output 2.7. Achievements against output target</b> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> Nine countries have taken the initiative to develop assessments on tenure in the context of REDD+. Madagascar, Benin and Tunisia have completed their studies, while others are still in process (Lao PDR, Malawi, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia).</p>		

**Indicator b:** The three countries (Benin, Madagascar and Tunisia) which have completed their assessments have drawn up clear recommendations for next steps. Madagascar has developed a clear roadmap for integration of tenure and REDD+, Tunisia has prepared a list of recommendations and proposed amendments to the Forest Law to address tenure issues, and Benin has proposed a set of recommendations for revising the legal and policy framework, including a new draft Forest Law.

*Key achievements (related to indicators a and b) in 2105 include:*

- Analytical studies of tenure issues related to REDD+ implementation in Benin Madagascar and Tunisia have been carried out, providing recommendations on how to strengthen tenure rights in relevant policies/legislations and in REDD+ priority areas. In addition, assessments or studies are underway in Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Malawi, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia.
- Tunisia inventoried all of its forest tenure data from its archives to get a clearer picture of forest tenure throughout the country and drafted recommendations for improving the legal and policy framework related to forest tenure.
- Madagascar completed an assessment of its land tenure regime in the context of REDD+ and developed a detailed roadmap for improvements and investments in the sector.
- A South-South exchange workshop was organized in Zambia on REDD+ and tenure issues, convening 16 experts (four women) from Zambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The workshop resulted in a report highlighting lessons learned and best practices to address REDD+ and tenure issues in the region.
- FAO's Open Tenure tool to record community tenure rights was field tested in Cambodia with key REDD+ stakeholders, and a video was produced to document and share the experience in other countries.
- The critical link between tenure and REDD+ was highlighted through various forums that have heightened awareness and interest among partner countries and other stakeholders. The World Bank Land and Poverty Conference (March 2015), and the World Forestry Congress (September 2015), UN-REDD and VGGT newsletters, and the online discussion group on Legal Preparedness for REDD+ are among the forums used for dissemination.

In support of the output:

Based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Policy Brief: Tenure and REDD+, Developing enabling tenure conditions for REDD+ and the Brochure: UN-REDD supporting work on tenure and REDD+ (2014), the Programme has established and applied a conceptual basis for addressing tenure within the context of REDD+.

#### **Output 2.8: REDD+ strategies are gender sensitive and women participate effectively in national REDD+ systems.**

<b>Output indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<p>a. Number of countries that integrate activities to strengthen women's effective participation and decision making into their UN-REDD national programmes, work plans, national REDD+ strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities</p> <p>b. Number of countries that use tools, such as gender analysis, gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation to ensure that their national REDD programmes and other UN-REDD supported activities are gender sensitive.</p> <p>c. Number of countries that use gender responsive budgeting to ensure that their UN-REDD national programmes, work plans, national REDD+</p>	<p>a. Approximately 2-4 countries have undertaken significant UN-REDD supported activities to strengthen women's effective participation and decision making in REDD+ readiness processes</p> <p>b., c. Knowledge and evidence based data on gender issues for REDD+ is scarce but more attention is being given to the issue than in earlier years.</p>	<p>a. At least 6 countries, including 4 countries receiving targeted support, have integrated gender equality principles and women's empowerment activities in their national REDD+ systems, and other UN-REDD supported activities.</p> <p>b. 6 countries.</p> <p>c. At least 3 countries.</p>

strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities are gender sensitive.

### Output 2.8. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** 100%. A total of 29 countries integrated activities to strengthen women's effective participation and gender equality concerns into their UN-REDD National Programmes, national REDD+ strategies/action plans and other UN-REDD supported activities. (From 2012-2014, countries included Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia, with ten new countries in 2015, including Bhutan, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria and Paraguay)

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Panama, as part of the Active Listening Process, [a specific channel for women](#) was undertaken to help integrate a gender perspective into the National REDD+ Strategy process.
- Argentina, Colombia and Honduras included gender considerations in their national REDD+ strategy roadmap processes.
- Chile included gender considerations into the Environment Forest Fund (FFA) ToR, including within its activities and performance indicators.
- Costa Rica integrated gender sensitive considerations into its mechanism of participation and monitoring of its Draft National REDD+ Strategy.
- Sri Lanka undertook awareness raising activities, drafted a policy brief action plan, and documented case studies on gender to support integration of gender considerations into its NP.
- Cambodia increasingly included gender considerations in the draft versions of the National REDD+ Strategy. The gender group (GG) also undertook gender and REDD+ awareness raising activities with the REDD+ consultation group and technical teams and through a radio talk show and National TV. Support in developing a gender checklist for the draft National REDD+ Strategy was also provided.
- Myanmar raised its capacity on gender and REDD+ and included gender considerations into the proposed UN-REDD NP.
- Gender considerations were taken into account within the analysis and recommendations of Nigeria's PGA and within the guidance provided in Malawi's Draft Institutional Context Analysis.
- Within DRC's REDD+ Investment Plan, the country included gender considerations within its principles for implementation and logical framework.
- Gender equality and women's empowerment concepts were integrated into Peru's Indigenous Peoples Capacity Building Strategy for REDD+ and Kenya's Stakeholder Engagement and FPIC guidelines and associated tool kits. Women, youth, local communities and indigenous communities have closely contributed to the REDD+ strategy development process in, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, the Congo, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, wherein their participation and inputs to the process were ensured.
- Bhutan, Bangladesh, Kenya and Malawi included gender in their corruption risk assessments (or related drivers studies) wherein data collection was further conducted on a gender-disaggregated basis in Bangladesh, Kenya and Malawi.
- All six CBR+ Country Plans approved in 2015 included gender considerations among the criteria for project selection and within the monitoring framework with targets and/or indicators. Women were specifically identified and included among the stakeholder groups participating to the consultation.
- Linked to their work on REDD+ and the Green Economy, gender sensitive methodologies were integrated within Peru's three in-depth analyses, conducted as part of a global analysis on the palm oil sector in Peru, in Indonesia's palm oil platform, and in Ghana's work on tree registration and free-seedlings.

**Indicator b:** 100%. A total of nine countries used tools, such as gender analysis and gender sensitive monitoring to ensure that their national REDD+ programmes and other UN-REDD supported activities were gender sensitive (From 2012-2014 countries included Cambodia, DRC, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, with five new countries in 2015, including Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia and Peru)

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Chile's and Peru's proposed UN-REDD National Programme results frameworks include gender sensitive indicators.
- Ecuador developed capacity-building, issue-diagnosis and mainstreaming tools to catalyse gender action in REDD+ implementation.
- Indonesia undertook two knowledge exchange dialogues on gender and REDD+; developed a draft policy brief on gender and REDD+; helped develop a draft gender toolkit; and integrated gender considerations into a stakeholder mapping and capacity building needs assessment.
- The approved (January 2015) PRAP for Lam Dong province in Viet Nam incorporated gender considerations within key areas<sup>29</sup>.
- In Cote d'Ivoire, the draft 2016-18 Strategic Action Plan for the civil society platform, OI-REN, places emphasis on capacity building on gender and increasing participation of women and youth within its objectives and associated activities and performance indicators.

**Indicator c:** 100%. A total of four countries have use gender responsive budgeting to ensure that their National Programmes, work plans, national REDD+ strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities are gender sensitive. To illustrate, in 2013, Colombia, allocated budget to help strengthen the participation of women's groups in its R-PP, and in 2014, Bangladesh and Cote d'Ivoire, in their R-PPs, and Mongolia, in its National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, allocated budget for gender and/or women engagement issues.

#### UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Stakeholder engagement as a cross-cutting issue

**Outcome 4: Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.**

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD Programme countries that have activities and mechanisms to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities CSO and other stakeholder organizations in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.	17 UN-REDD Programme countries where national-level representation of indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholder organizations is mentioned in their NPDs and implementation has begun.	30% increase in the number of countries that have activities and mechanisms to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities CSO and other stakeholder organizations in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.

#### Outcome 4. Cumulative achievements against target

At national level, a total of 29 UN-REDD partner countries (71% increase) have established concrete mechanisms to promote the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the formulation of national policies for REDD+, including multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, participatory policy design and policy-making, and a wide range of public information-cum-debate platforms on REDD+. <sup>30</sup> Stakeholder engagement in REDD+ was specifically strengthened in a total of 21 UN-REDD partner countries during 2015, with a focus on participatory formulation of National Strategies and Action Plans for REDD+. South-south collaboration between stakeholders, with improved regional and international representation of usually neglected stakeholders was also advanced in 2015 through a number of UN-REDD supported regional exchanges between indigenous peoples' and CSO representatives from national and regional REDD+ related processes in Africa and the Asia-Pacific. Representation continued to be supported for key UN-REDD decision-making processes internationally and governance arrangements for this were revised that would include a wider number of indigenous peoples and civil society stakeholders from the national and regional/international levels.

#### Output 4.1: Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+

<sup>29</sup> Draft guidelines, with a corresponding gender-sensitive monitoring framework, was developed to support gender mainstreaming in the other PRAPs.

<sup>30</sup> Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

processes, policies and activities.		
Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of relevant UN-REDD+ stakeholder (including indigenous and civil society) organizations at the regional and international level who have participated in REDD+ informing activities, such as workshops and training.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD Programme countries with National Programmes or Targeted Support activities with relevant stakeholder organizations at the national level who have been fully informed of REDD+ through Programme activities.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Approximately 130 relevant stakeholder organizations at the regional and international level that have participated in REDD+ informing activities.</p> <p><b>b.</b> UN-REDD Programme countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or targeted support activities with relevant stakeholder organizations at the national level who have been fully informed of REDD+ through Programme activities.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> 30% increase in no. of UN-REDD+ stakeholder organizations at the regional and international level who have participated in REDD+ informing activities, such as workshops and training.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 30% increase in no. of countries with relevant stakeholder organizations or networks at the national level that are fully informed on REDD+.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> Approximately 370 (185% increase) relevant REDD+ stakeholder organizations participated in REDD+ informing and capacity building events at the regional and international level. During 2015 over a 100 stakeholders were reached. <i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional exchanges for indigenous peoples and CSO country and regional representatives from the Asia-Pacific region in Bangkok during 7-8 May (seven countries participated) (<a href="#">see report</a>) and <a href="#">the LAC region</a> in Panama during 26-28 May (eight countries participated) (<a href="#">see related documents</a>);</li> <li>A REDD+ training on the global framework for REDD+ at a 14th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) side event on 23 April in New York (<a href="#">see video</a>); an <a href="#">Indigenous Women's Dialogue on Gender and Forests</a> at a UNPFII side event on 22 April in New York.</li> <li>The capacities and function of the indigenous and civil society representatives to the UN-REDD Policy Board were strengthened via a number of national and regional workshops to exchange information and build capacity, and missions carried out by the representatives to observe and report on country level progress in engaging stakeholders in REDD+.</li> <li>A session was held on 8 November 2015, during the REDD+ knowledge day between the UN-REDD and FCPF board meetings, which focused on two major features of social inclusion in REDD+: (i) the advancement of gender equality, and (ii) the realization of the rights and development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> Over 4,600 national-level indigenous peoples, CSOs and other stakeholders from 29 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia) received information on REDD+, as well as on the stakeholder engagement approaches that the respective government agencies proposed. In 2015 over 1,500 stakeholders were reached. <i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Argentina built capacities of their UN-REDD Project Management Unit on issues of stakeholder engagement and FPIC.</li> <li>Bhutan raised greater awareness and support for stakeholder engagement guidelines.</li> <li>Cambodia strengthened its capacity on REDD+ built for Community Forestry, Community Fisheries and Community Protected Area Networks and the Indigenous Peoples Network to provide feedback for the draft national REDD+ strategy.</li> <li>Madagascar built capacity on the importance of stakeholder engagement in REDD+ for a wide variety of stakeholders through the country's national focal point and</li> </ul>		

<p>local structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honduras built capacity on REDD+ built for national indigenous peoples' network and capacity of government to support participation built through training activities.</li> <li>Suriname has material developed for capacity building on stakeholder engagement, gender and knowledge management.</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation.</b>		
<b>Output indicator</b> Number of guidelines and tools made available to UN-REDD countries in the appropriate format.	<b>Baseline</b> Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines have been developed.	<b>Target</b> At least one other set of guidelines covering the key issues of FPIC and/or grievance and accompanying tools is available in key languages for all countries receiving direct support from the UN-REDD Programme.
<p><b>Output 4.2. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p>UN-REDD Programme <a href="#">Guidelines on FPIC</a> and associated <a href="#">Legal Companion</a> were finalized in February 2013, translated into French and Spanish, and disseminated for use to partner countries. The guidelines were mentioned in over 30 external web sites and as of 31 December 2015 have been downloaded over 30,000 times from the UN-REDD Programme workspace alone. These guidelines are employed at country level, with notable success, as they feed participatory processes and the design of national stakeholder-engagement plans. (See Output 4.3).</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <p>These normative efforts were further advanced with the release of the <a href="#">Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms</a>, developed collaboratively between the UN-REDD Programme, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (<a href="#">more information</a>)<sup>31</sup>.</p>		
<b>Output 4.3: Implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines supported in REDD+ countries.</b>		
<b>Output indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or Targeted Support that have activities (work plans, national REDD+ strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities) that demonstrate uptake and application of the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, FPIC and grievance.</li> <li>b. Number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and grievance procedures.</li> </ul>	<b>Baseline</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines are being applied in 17 countries in the development and implementation of National Programme and R-PPs, but not applied systematically.</li> <li>b. 6 partner countries have activities to support FPIC and grievance procedures.</li> </ul>	<b>Target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 50% increase in number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or Targeted Support that have activities that demonstrate uptake and application of the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, FPIC and grievance.</li> <li>b. 30% increase in no. of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and grievance procedures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4.3. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> 23 countries have concrete activities to apply the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia,</p>		

<sup>31</sup> The Guidance Note has already been downloaded over 1,500 times from the UN-REDD Programme Workspace alone.



Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, South Sudan, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Papua New Guinea, the Congo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia). A 24% increase. In addition there is more substantive, systematic application of this guidance in the countries compared to when the baseline was taken, which translates to qualitative improvements that aren't captured in terms of numbers of countries.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

Colombia developed its first draft of stakeholder mapping and a roadmap for stakeholder participation in REDD+ is being finalized; Bhutan and Kenya developed National stakeholder engagement guidelines and Paraguay finalized its stakeholder engagement strategy.

**Indicator b:** 7 countries (Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) have activities to apply the principle of FPIC. Application of the Guidance Note to country level assessments was supported in 6 countries (Cambodia, Honduras, Panama, Suriname, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam). Results during 2015 include:

- Ecuador approved a Ministerial decree for FPIC and REDD+ which will facilitate the application of FPIC principles on the ground.
- Honduras: Collaborated with ILO, IUCN, OHCHR to support the drafting of a law on consultation and FPIC. The first draft has been reviewed in consultation with national indigenous peoples groups.
- Kenya developed its FPIC guidelines in a process led by a national indigenous organization, involving substantial fieldwork and extensive consultations before a final national validation by government and stakeholders. This is the first time such guidelines have been developed by an indigenous organization in Africa. The FPIC guidelines will be used in the development of forest carbon related projects in Kenya and are being adopted by the extractives industry.
- Papua New Guinea: Preparations in place for testing sections of the national FPIC guidelines at two sites.

#### Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
a. Number of UN-REDD National Programmes that have concrete mechanisms to support the inclusion of stakeholders in national REDD+ processes, (such as stakeholder fora, technical working groups, or steering committees with decision-making roles) that have been developed inclusively.	a. 9 countries with longer running National Programmes have developed stakeholder engagement plans, and/or have national level decision making mechanisms that include key stakeholders, and have piloted stakeholder engagement activities.	c. 50% increase in number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have concrete mechanisms to support the inclusion of stakeholders in national REDD+ processes.
b. Number of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations supported by the UN-REDD Programme to participate in international REDD+ processes.	b. Approximately 100 Indigenous peoples / CSO organizations participating in key regional and international REDD+ processes and meetings over 2011-2012, including Policy Board meetings.	d. 30% increase in indigenous peoples and civil society organizations participating in regional and international REDD+ processes and meetings.

#### Output 4.4. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** 14 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, Zambia) (56% increase) have advanced concrete mechanisms to include stakeholders in their national REDD+ processes through representation on national REDD+ bodies and/or through well-functioning platforms for engagement.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Cambodia: CSO, forest dependent communities, indigenous peoples' and women's participation through the REDD+ Consultation Group and the Gender Group for the development of the draft National REDD+ Strategy was strengthened. Community Forestry, Community Fisheries and Community Protected Area Networks and the Indigenous Peoples Network recommended ways to improve information and feedback mechanisms so they can continue to participate effectively through their

- representatives in the REDD+ Consultation Group.
- Colombia: Five national-level indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian organizations (one previously opposed to REDD+) agreed to develop the national REDD+ strategy and implement the bilateral agreement with the governments of Germany, Norway and United Kingdom in a participatory manner. Colombia developed a common roadmap for the participatory process that will serve not only for completing the REDD+ readiness process, but also to implement the bilateral agreement with Norway, UK and Germany.
  - Cote d'Ivoire: The civil society's strengthening of national FLEGT/REDD+ platform supported which resulted in the development of a procedures manual for the management of the platform; criteria for selection of members, mandate and roles of members; an internal system for communication; and awareness of transparency issues.
  - DRC: The national REDD+ platform for CSOs and indigenous peoples strengthened and restructured. This included organizational diagnosis; mapping of skills and assessment of capacity needs; assessment of functioning; development of a strategy and action plan; and systems for communication and monitoring.
  - Nigeria: Support to the engagement of stakeholders in the development of the national REDD+ strategy.
  - Panama: Indigenous peoples and local community inclusion in REDD+ was improved through the Active Listening process. As part of the Active Listening, a consultation process giving voice to rural communities in the construction of the REDD+ Strategy, two workshops with women representing peasants, indigenous and afro communities were organized in May 2015 [see [video](#)].
  - Paraguay: Further involvement of indigenous peoples' and CSO participation in national REDD+ activities, including stakeholder mapping and the development of REDD+ roadmap.
  - Papua New Guinea: Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives were engaged to review the National Climate Change Compatible Bill and REDD+ Policy.
  - Sri Lanka: Support provided to CSO and indigenous peoples representative to the national REDD+ Programme Executive Board and key stakeholder platforms: the CSO Convening Committee and the Indigenous Peoples' Forum.
  - Uganda: Ensured broad multi-stakeholder engagement and participation in the Inception phase and launch of Uganda's National UN-REDD Programme. Representation of CSOs on national REDD+ structures agreed upon and support provided to a process for self-selection of CSO and indigenous peoples' representatives to the country's REDD+ institutions and structures.
  - Zambia: Needs assessment conducted and short-term priorities for support to civil society engagement in the national REDD+ process identified.
  - Dialogue platforms between indigenous peoples and Governments were established, facilitated and maintained in seven countries (Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru).

**Indicator b:** Over 200 indigenous peoples and CSOs (70% increase) participated in international REDD+ processes.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to the UN-REDD Policy Board built capacity on Programme activities and REDD+ issues in their regions and globally. This was achieved through supporting their participation in a range of events and meetings in order to give opportunities to sharing their perspectives, to build capacity and connect with the constituents they represent. (*Access [link](#) for a list of national, regional and global meetings*).

#### Output 4.5: Private sector engagement in REDD+ readiness and broad stakeholder consensus on private sector engagement is built.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD partner countries with specific plans for private sector engagement developed through a consultative process.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of private sector actors who have participated in UN-REDD events such as workshops</p>	<p><b>a, b.</b> The UN-REDD Programme has not supported any countries on the formal engagement of the private sector as part of REDD+ planning.</p>	<p>Three countries with work plans for private sector engagement that has been developed through a series of active engagement with key sections of the private sector and a broad range of relevant stakeholders.</p>



and training at the national, regional and international levels.

#### **Output 4.5. Achievements against output target**

*This stream of support has since 2011 been to mobilize and engage the private sector in national and international discussions and actions on REDD+. To achieve this, a multi-pronged approach has been taken to raise awareness of opportunities and risks, better understand costs and benefits, and identify options for policy development and reform to facilitate private sector investments in REDD+.*

**Indicator a:** Four countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Peru and Panama) progressed with their development of national case studies on opportunities for REDD+ investment by the private sector as well as private sector REDD+ financing. In Panama, this work revealed the complexities of economic drivers for private sector decision-making on forest management. Findings noted the importance of taking a landscape approach to REDD+ as a way to capture such complexities and design supporting policy frameworks to alleviate perceived risk and delayed benefits from REDD+ actions.

Furthermore, sector specific work on forestry as well as coffee, cocoa, and other agricultural commodities has been developed in order to examine the potential role of agroforestry in REDD+ (Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania). The findings of this work suggest that economic and biological factors as well as specificities regarding drivers of deforestation determine the relevance of sector specific action to REDD+ objectives. As such, a case by case analysis is critical bearing in mind national contexts.

#### *Key advisements in 2015:*

In 2015 in Costa Rica value chains in REDD+ related sectors were examined and opportunities identified for private sector participation and financing of activities aligned with the REDD+ strategy. Based on this work, Costa Rica will develop a long-term financing plan for their National REDD+ Strategy implementation. In Peru, the identification and classification of options to engage the private sector on REDD+ implementation was undertaken. The work includes business models, design of financial instruments and feasibility of domestic market that includes REDD+ as a financing option for the policies and measures identified in their National REDD+ Strategy.

**Indicator b:** Collaborative activities between the UNDP Green Commodities Programme (GCP) and the UN-REDD Programme resulted in the following achievements:

- Ghana: Inclusion of non-governmental stakeholders in discussions on how to manage commodities that are drivers of deforestation was achieved through the organization of a high-level private sector consultation workshop for the national REDD+ project development, targeting stakeholders in the cocoa and timber industry. Awareness of stakeholders on REDD+ was raised through the organization of a national REDD+ forum. Both events were held at the end of November 2015.
- Peru: Awareness and understanding were built on the need for a national oil palm platform through consultations and meetings with relevant stakeholders in the palm oil sector. Four workshops were carried out in producing areas with more than 100 local stakeholders providing quality information on oil palm production. An analysis of public financial and economic incentives for oil palm production was developed and validated with stakeholders in coordination with UNEP-FI. Additional analytic work has been carried out with the coffee, cocoa, and timber sectors, specifically identifying case studies of REDD+ compatible investments.
- Indonesia: Better inclusion of non-government stakeholders in processes to support sustainable palm oil management was achieved through the launch and operation of a government led Palm Oil Platform, a multi-stakeholder working group process, bringing together palm oil companies, environmental NGOs and relevant government bodies to discuss the environmental impacts of palm oil.

#### *Key advisements in 2015:*

At the global level, engagement of the private sector in UN-REDD related work was strengthened through the convening of a green economy session at the REDD+ day of the Rio Conventions Pavilion held at the margins of the UNFCCC COP 21. Engagement of the private sector was also enhanced through the publication of targeted reports including a policy brief examining the complementarity of fiscal policies governing the production of agricultural commodities and REDD+ and including case studies from Brazil, Ecuador and Indonesia and an Info Brief titled "Banking on REDD+: Can bank and investor risk policies on soft commodities benefit REDD+?".

There has been increased participation from private sector organisations at UN-REDD Programme workshops at the national, regional, and international level. ([Access List of supplementary information](#))

**Output 4.6. Stakeholders at the community level engage in and contribute to the implementation of REDD+ readiness through Support to Community-Based REDD+.**

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p>a. Number of CBR+ Country Strategies adopted.</p> <p>b. Number of communities or indigenous peoples, with capacity to design, propose and implement CBR+ projects.</p> <p>c. Number of CBR+ projects identified for implementation.</p> <p>d. Number of CBR+ projects under implementation.</p>	<p>a. No CBR+ Country Strategies developed or adopted.</p> <p>b. No communities or indigenous peoples have received training or support to design or implement CBR+ projects and awareness of the initiative is low</p> <p>c. No CBR+ projects have been identified for implementation.</p> <p>a. No CBR+ projects are under implementation.</p>	<p>Six CBR+ Country Strategies developed and adopted (one per CBR+ pilot country)</p> <p>a. 40 proposals submitted for CBR+ grants across the six CBR+ pilot countries in a first call for proposals</p> <p>b. At least 18 CBR+ projects (three per country) identified for implementation.</p> <p>a. At least six CBR+ projects under implementation, across the six pilot countries.</p>

**Output 4.6: Achievements against output target**

**Indicator a:** Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama Paraguay and Sri Lanka (six pilot countries) have developed and adopted CBR+ country plans.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

The country plans were finalized in 2015 based on extensive consultations and validation meetings held with stakeholders throughout 2014 and in early 2015. The CBR+ country plans are now guiding the disbursement of CBR+ grants in the pilot countries in a way that ensures complementarity with national REDD+ priorities and approaches.

**Indicator b:** Between the 6 pilot countries, over 300 communities and local and indigenous organizations to date have received capacity building on project design and management as well as direct technical support to develop and submit project proposals.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

As a result, over 200 proposals for CBR+ projects were received from communities by the end of 2015.

**Indicator c:**

56 CBR+ projects (representing over US\$ 1.65 million in grant funding) had been selected and approved for implementation in 4 of the pilot countries (15 in Cambodia, 11 in Sri Lanka, 16 in Panama and 14 in DRC). In Nigeria, a further 17 projects had been shortlisted and applicants were receiving additional technical support and capacity building before the projects could be formally approved. In Paraguay, an additional 15 shortlisted projects were on track to be approved in early 2016.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

*Described above.*

**Indicator d:** Of the 56 CBR+ projects approved, approximately 40 are in the early stages of implementation, with memoranda of agreement signed with the communities and the first tranche of each grant disbursed to allow implementation to begin.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

*Described above.*

**UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillars; Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS) and multiple benefits under National Strategies and Action Plans**

**Outcome 5. Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.**

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of countries having identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards minimizing social and environmental risks and enhancing benefits, which enables them to manage information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.	Beyond initial design considerations, there is limited evidence that countries have comprehensive roadmaps or approaches in place to address and respect safeguards, or take additional social and environmental benefits into account in their planning for REDD+.	At least 8 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning.

**Outcome 5. Cumulative achievements against target**

The UN-REDD Programme has worked with more than 30 partner countries to support the development of their national approach to safeguards and the incorporation of multiple benefits to support REDD+ planning. Exceeding the target, twelve countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, the Congo, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Uganda and Zambia) identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning<sup>32</sup>. An additional, eight countries (Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Tanzania and Viet Nam) have made progress against this indicator.

*Operationalizing a national approach to safeguards*

Three countries (Costa Rica, Mexico and Uganda) have developed a national approach to safeguards which will be applied to the development of a full safeguard system based on selected policies and measures. In addition, 16 countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, the Congo, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Zambia) are in the planning process of their national approaches to safeguards.

*SIS*

Three countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico) have an SIS design process in place. In addition, four countries (DRC, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) have made progress on outlining a design process for SIS.

*Achievements against target across countries:*

- Bhutan has identified risks of potential REDD+ actions as a result of a priority benefits analysis, and gaps in PLRs in addressing safeguards and measures to mitigate risks and enhance benefits. Finalization of the roadmap is expected in early 2016.
- Cambodia conducted an assessment of PLRs and has proposed a set of indicators and data collection methods to contribute to an SIS<sup>33</sup>.
- Costa Rica conducted a PLR assessment; has planned its national approach to safeguards; and an SIS is ready for operationalization with likely indicators identified. (See SIS design and the proposed SIS structure on [FONAFIFO website](#))
- DRC has identified key components of the national SIS, developed a final version of national standards and associated framework.

<sup>32</sup> The results reported on refer to achievements supported by funds under the SNA. Sometimes the support provided is complementary to NPs and contributes directly to country results. In the case of Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, the results were mainly obtained through the NPs with backstopping funded through the SNA. See also NP reports.

<sup>33</sup> Cambodia presented the cost-benefit analysis and spatial decision support tool at the UNFCCC COP in Paris.

- Ecuador has a SIS design process in place. (NP, technical backstopping + TS)
- Kenya produced analyses of additional benefits of REDD+ and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These analyses were validated with stakeholders in July 2015, and then used to develop a report (“Mapping to support land-use planning for REDD+ in Kenya: securing additional benefits”) to inform strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation.
- Mexico designed its conceptual approach to safeguards consisting of a national safeguards system, including SIS, and progressed towards consistency of understanding and knowledge on REDD+ safeguards within CONAFOR and among different institutions, also supporting the connection between national and sub-national levels, and towards completing the different elements of the system.
- Mongolia increased capacity on open source GIS during working sessions on potential REDD+ benefits involving 20 participants.
- Nigeria has developed spatial analyses for multiple benefits, looking at ecosystem services such as soil erosion and biodiversity conservation, to support REDD+ planning.
- Panama completed spatial analyses and produced a report “Planning for REDD+ in Panama: securing social and environmental benefits” (in [English and Spanish](#)), used to inform the R-PP. (NP and technical backstopping)
- Papua New Guinea identified core elements of their national approach to safeguards, including national safeguards for voluntary market projects.
- Paraguay analyzed PLRs of particular relevance to the Cancun safeguards, which will contribute to a national interpretation of safeguards. (NP and technical backstopping)
- Peru analyzed benefits and risks of potential PAMs, and identified priorities and key functions for an online spatial decision support tool for REDD+ planning.
- Republic of the Congo integrated the cost-benefit analysis of strategic options for REDD+ into their investment plan. PLRs relevant to the safeguards were identified.
- Uganda adopted their safeguards roadmap and established a technical working group on the safeguards. Identification of priority multiple benefits is progressing.
- In Viet Nam, capacity for spatial analysis to support REDD+ planning has been developed in four co-implementing partners, and incorporation of the results of spatial analysis of risks and benefits in to REDD+ decision making is progressing. (Backstopping to Phase 2)
- Zambia identified information sources that can contribute to a SIS.

**Output 5.1: Countries make use of tools, guidance and support to develop approaches to capture multiple benefits.**

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD partner countries utilizing multiple benefits tools and analyses to inform their REDD+ decision-making.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of new countries undertaking analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.</p>	<p>Although six countries have begun multiple benefits assessments, the results have yet to be incorporated in REDD+ strategies and decision-making. Note: Tools and guidance have been developed focusing on mapping, impacts of different REDD+ actions on multiple benefits, and monitoring of these; and on application of SEPC to programme and strategy development. These have been applied to different extents in some countries (Indonesia, Bhutan, DRC, Tanzania, Nigeria and Ecuador). Economic valuation of ecosystem services and spatial decision support tools are in early application.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 8 countries which have started using multiple benefits tools and analyses, incorporate the results into REDD+ decision-making.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 7 new countries undertake analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.</p>

### Output 5.1: Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Four countries (the Congo, DRC, Ecuador and Panama) incorporated results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ related decision-making. Eight countries (Cambodia, Kenya, Mongolia, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Viet Nam) are making progress in analyzing multiple benefits for later inclusion in REDD+ strategies and plans, and others have plans for such work in place within their National Programmes.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Cambodia developed tools to evaluate the costs and benefits of implementing different REDD+ activities, for two provinces<sup>34</sup>. DRC: developed a roadmap for incorporating multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ decision-making, under the government's 2035 strategy for development. The Ministry of Environment is drawing on a flexible tool summarizing spatial data on potential REDD+ benefits, developed under the UN-REDD Targeted Support, to report on the project areas of FIP investments.
- Ecuador<sup>35</sup> used earlier work on identifying and prioritizing social and environmental benefits to inform the development of its national strategy. (NP + technical backstopping)
- Panama made use of multiple benefits mapping in its R-PP (NP and technical backstopping).
- Peru progressed with an online decision support tool, incorporating previous multiple benefits analysis for REDD+, and GIS layers of existing conservation initiatives.
- The Congo is integrating its cost-benefit analysis of strategic options for REDD+ into its investment plan.
- Viet Nam progressed on incorporating the results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ decision-making. Four national-level co-implementing partners have participated in training/capacity building, and are now assisting 5 pilot provinces in developing provincial REDD+ action plans (PRAPs). Spatial analyses and initial review of risks and benefits of REDD+ intervention packages have provided inputs to PRAPs.

**Indicator b:** Seven new countries have undertaken analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments, of which six included spatial analyses (the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay and Viet Nam) and one (Bhutan) focused on analysis of priority benefits; four other new countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia, Nepal and Peru) are in progress; six countries (Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Tanzania) others have expanded on previous analysis undertaken before the indicator baseline of January 2012.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Cambodia has undertaken analysis of costs and benefits of REDD+ implementation to develop a spreadsheet tool to help prioritize land areas for REDD+, based on potential economic gain and additional benefits (see 5.1a above). Capacity enhanced of 13 participants (ten men/three women) who benefited from QGIS training in June 2015, focusing on developing spatial and economic layers relevant to REDD+ planning.
- Côte d'Ivoire decided priorities for national-scale analysis on multiple benefits through a consultation workshop held in July 2015.
- DRC's feasibility study for economic valuation of REDD+ multiple benefits published.
- Ethiopia developed statistics and maps for potential multiple benefits through a desk study, to feed into a valuation study to be finalized in early 2016 (See Outcome 6).
- Kenya completed multiple benefits analysis for REDD+, and resulting maps were validated in July 2015, with 27 stakeholders (18 men, nine women). This analysis will feed into discussions on strategy options to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ongoing work to develop strategies for soil, carbon and water conservation by the Ministry of Agriculture; and for additional knowledge inputs to their Sustainable Dryland Landscape project.
- Mongolia enhanced GIS capacity through a working session with around 20 participants, focused on spatial analysis to inform REDD+ planning and an introduction to

<sup>34</sup> Results of the analysis of costs and benefits from different REDD+ options were presented at the Rio Conventions Pavilion at UNFCCC COP21.

<sup>35</sup> The results from Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay have been obtained with resources from both NPs and SNA.

- QGIS mapping software, followed by consultation workshops.
- Panama published the map-based report “Planning for REDD+ in Panama: Securing social and environmental benefits” ([English](#), [Spanish](#)).
  - Paraguay published the map-based report “Mapping multiple benefits of REDD+ in Paraguay: using spatial information to support land-use planning” (English [high res](#), [low res](#) Spanish [high res](#), [low res](#)). Further analysis of multiple benefits and their value was undertaken with the aim of contributing to REDD+ strategy development.
  - Republic of the Congo built national capacity for spatial analysis during a series of workshops, established a geo-spatial database, and produced a draft report “Cartographie des bénéfices multiples de la REDD+ en République du Congo”. The report illustrates ecosystem services provided by forests and their distribution across the country, with a view to assist in planning the implementation of REDD+ options and finalizing the National REDD+ Strategy. The findings were presented by CN-REDD, the national REDD+ coordination body, at the Rio Conventions Pavilion at the UNFCCC COP21.
  - Cost-benefit analysis of the options of the national REDD+ strategy and socio-economic data collection to feed into it; this included training of junior experts from CN-REDD. The socio-economic survey on the value of various forest products covered 20 communities and major markets. The findings are being compiled and evaluated by CN-REDD, including considering what needs to be studied further to understand the potential impacts of REDD+ strategy options on rural community livelihoods.
  - Viet Nam developed analyses of benefits and risks using spatial tools and assessments, as part of the provincial REDD+ action plan process (see 5.1a above).
- (Access [List of supplementary information](#))

#### Output 5.2: Countries make use of support to develop approaches to address and respect safeguards.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of countries that have developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have conducted an assessment of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BerT or an equivalent approach.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> UN-REDD Programme coordinated approach is fully defined but requires further consideration of the roles of and linkages between relevant tools and support, both UN-REDD and those of external initiatives<sup>36</sup>.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 4 countries with NPs are working on national approaches to safeguards (Indonesia, Ecuador, DRC, Philippines), supported to varying degrees by UN-REDD tools.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 8 countries have developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to the safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 6 countries have conducted an assessment of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BerT or an equivalent approach.</p>

#### Output 5.2. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Three countries (Costa Rica, Mexico and Uganda) have developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards. In addition, 17 countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, the Congo, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Zambia) are in the process of developing a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Colombia (March) and Paraguay (February) used CAST which resulted in work plans and identification of core elements of the national approach to safeguards. Argentina used CAST to facilitate discussions on safeguards related work during NP inception workshop and in subsequent planning of safeguards activities.
- Uganda: safeguards roadmap was reviewed in a stakeholder workshop in Q2, representing an important step in the design of the national and sub-national safeguards system. It details a series of steps moving towards a country approach to safeguards; aligning these steps with the activities and expected outputs of the three streams

<sup>36</sup> At the time of the baseline, tools such as CAST and BerT developed by the UN-REDD Programme were not yet available.

of REDD+ funding that are available to Uganda (FCPF, UN-REDD and Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC)).

**Indicator b:** Exceeding the target, eight countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kenya, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Paraguay) have conducted assessments to help identify how existing policies, laws and regulations (PLR) can support the addressing and respecting of the Cancun safeguards during REDD+ implementation, as well as where there are potential gaps. A workshop identified benefits and risks of Bhutan's potential REDD+ actions in context of the safeguards and assessed how PLRs already address the benefits and risks. Gaps in PLRs in addressing safeguards and measures to mitigate risks and enhance benefits were identified. Similarly, Cambodia's national approach to safeguards includes an analysis of gaps between proposed safeguards and existing PLRs.

In addition, five countries (Nigeria, Panama, the Congo, Viet Nam and Zambia) have made progress in conducting such reviews. In Nigeria, Cross River State developed a draft list of policies and measures, and analyzed potential risks and benefits at the Cross River State REDD+ Stakeholder Forum held in Q4 2015, with further review planned for early 2016.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Bhutan and Paraguay completed a PLR analysis.
- Bhutan undertook a PLR review using the UN-REDD Benefits and Risks Tool which included the identification of key benefits and risks of REDD+ actions, PLRs relevant to the Cancun safeguards, and measures to enhance benefits and mitigate risks.
- Nigeria undertook a first risks and benefits analysis using the candidate policies and measures for Cross River State.
- Further work on PLRs has been carried out in Costa Rica, the Congo, Cambodia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam largely through the application of the BeRT tool. This work has been accompanied by training workshops on the use of BeRT and the recent production of a BeRT facilitators toolkit to allow for nationally-led capacity building.

(Access [List of supplementary information](#))

### Output 5.3: Countries make use of support to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries in which there is a clear design process outlined for the national safeguard information system (SIS).</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries which have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Number of countries that have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational.</p>	<p><b>a., b., c.</b> Initial scoping and consultations for safeguard information system designs have begun but there are no UN-REDD countries where the process has been taken further.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 5 countries have elaborated a design for a SIS.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 5 countries have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.</p> <p><b>c.</b> At least 3 countries have established institutional arrangements in relation to their SIS.</p>

### Output 5.3. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Three countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico) have outlined a design process for an SIS. In addition, five countries (DRC, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uganda) are making progress in this area.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Ecuador released knowledge products documenting experiences and lessons learned in the methodological design of its SIS. Identified initial guidelines for developing and implementing the SIS, including information needs, possible institutional arrangements and preliminary indicators, including methodological details.
- Mexico progressed in the implementation of the SIS design process by analyzing how the SIS will fit in with the wider National Safeguard System, which includes



consideration of relevant legal, institutional and compliance frameworks.

**Indicator b:** Four countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Zambia) identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS. In addition, eight countries (Cambodia, DRC, Mexico, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru and Tanzania) are in the process of such identification.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- DRC produced its national standards and associated framework indicators, based on results from field testing of REDD+ national standards.
- Ecuador prioritized which existing national information systems could provide information for its SIS based on their relevance to SIS implementation and providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, based on an earlier mapping exercise
- Mexico (TS) work has advanced to identify which (and how) existing information systems will be used to gather information on safeguards when implementing REDD+ activities, and systematizing the types of information collected from existing systems and reporting mechanisms that are relevant and applicable to REDD+ safeguards.
- Paraguay work has advanced, including through a working session in October 2015, to develop an approach for identifying information sources and systems relevant for the SIS.
- Peru mapped out the relevant actors and institutions for SIS.

**Indicator c:** No countries have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational. Six countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru) are in the process.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

Costa Rica established preliminary institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational in 2016.

#### UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ pillar: National Strategies and Action Plans

##### Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD Programme countries with national or sub-national development strategies that recognize REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, and number of investment agreements based on forest multiple benefit investment options.	Development strategies have not reached the point of recognizing REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, nor have multiple-benefit investment agreements.	Three UN-REDD Programme country strategies recognize REDD+ based investments, with at least three investment agreements recognizably based on multiple benefit investment options.

##### Outcome 6. Cumulative achievements against target

*Most of the UN-REDD Partner countries have not yet finalized their REDD+ NS/AP hence the work with Partner Countries to finalize REDD+ investment strategies or investment plans mainly remains as these strategies and plans would normally follow a NS/AP. As such, while no formal investment agreements have yet been finalized, the support needed has evolved over the course of the past five years into three complementary work streams: (1) REDD+ finance, including drafting investment plans, access to investments for implementation (PAMs) and funding for results-based payments; (2) REDD+ economics, including economic valuation, fiscal analysis and cost-benefit analysis for PAMs; and (3) Private sector engagement in REDD+ including establishing the business case and options to leverage public funding with private finance.*

- Linking strategies to REDD+ investments: The Republic of the Congo completed a cost benefit analysis of the different strategic options of their national REDD+ strategy, which is informing the development of the country's REDD+ investment plan. Ecuador developed a REDD+ financing plan which will inform the development of the country's financial strategy for REDD+ implementation. Costa Rica finalized a financing plan for the country's Emissions Reductions Programme which considers the costs of different strategic options to implement REDD+ policies and measures.



- REDD+ investment opportunities by the private sector: Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Kenya, Panama and Peru have established process to identify specific REDD+ compatible investment opportunities by the private sector. Examples:
  - Panama integrated the use of market mechanisms and private sector for the financing of REDD+ implementation in its draft REDD+ strategy.
  - In Costa Rica value chains in REDD+ related sectors have been examined and opportunities identified for private sector participation and financing of activities aligned with the REDD+ strategy. Based on this work, Costa Rica will develop a long-term financing plan for their National REDD+ Strategy implementation.
  - In Peru the identification and classification of options to engage the private sector on REDD+ implementation is developing business models, design of financial instruments and feasibility of domestic market that includes REDD+ as a financing option for the policies and measures identified in their National REDD+ Strategy.
  - Stakeholders from the maritime, construction and energy sectors have an established role to play in Panama's financing mechanisms for REDD+.
  - Based on an analysis of the role of pineapple and timber production on Costa Rica's REDD+ targets, the Government incorporated into its REDD+ strategy the participation of these key private actors.
  - Argentina has incorporated early in the REDD+ process a strong component of private sector participation and financing and has already chosen the province of Misiones for a pilot initiative for innovative financing mechanisms.
  - Following a mid-term revision, Paraguay has included financing as a specific component in its REDD+ work plan, with emphasis in the participation of the agricultural sector.
  - Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay completed a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of their REDD+ programmes with indicative figures for their net present value of these programmes. These analyses will support the prioritization of REDD+ policies and measures that deliver benefits for climate change mitigation, livelihoods, and ecosystem services through the application of a landscapes approach.
  - Honduras has included in its REDD+ readiness work plan a whole component on REDD+ financing based on the need to have diversified funding sources.
- *Role of spatial planning in REDD+ implementation*: 15 countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Viet Nam) have carried out spatial planning exercises to consider multiple benefits when identifying the best areas for REDD+ implementation (green investments). Examples:
  - Ecuador has explicitly incorporated the result from spatial distribution of multiple benefits into its REDD+ strategy and action plan.
  - Panama has included the results of spatial distribution of multiple benefits into its draft REDD+ strategy.
  - Paraguay has included spatial distribution of multiple benefits as inputs in the consultations and discussions in the ongoing process of development of the REDD+ strategy and PAMS.
- *Valuation strengthens domestic economic rationale of REDD+*: Understanding the value of forests is an important pre-condition to the implementation of REDD+ policies and measures. As such forest economic valuation studies have strengthened the domestic economic rationale for reduced deforestation/forest degradation and in some cases informed national budgeting in Ethiopia, Kenya, Indonesia, Panama, Tanzania and Zambia.
- *Green economy links to National REDD+ Strategies*: two new National Programme countries (Argentina and Honduras) included REDD+ investment, Green Economy and multiple benefits as integral elements in the design of their National REDD+ Strategies as a result of increased visibility of work in these domains. One additional country (Indonesia), headed by the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board, developed a draft definition of green investment and draft green investment guiding principles following multi-stakeholder consultations. Three priority sectors were selected, including land-use. Furthermore, the Indonesia Green Economy Model (I-GEM) is being used to assess the impact of investment options for degraded peat lands in Kalimantan.
- *Commodity platforms*: three countries (Ghana, Indonesia and Peru) have established National Commodities platforms that help to inform the way forward for REDD+. (See also Output 2.2 bis)

Output 6.1: A strong business case for REDD+ is made.		
Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of case studies and UN-REDD country reports of investment opportunities and challenges for REDD+.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Global report on the “investment case” for REDD+ in multi-functional landscapes.</p>	<p><b>a, b.</b> No case studies, global peer-reviewed report or country reports explicitly about the investment case for REDD+ have been undertaken by the UN-REDD Programme<sup>37</sup>.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 5 case studies and country reports, prepared in collaboration with partner countries, to identify investment opportunities and challenges.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least one peer-reviewed and published global report on the investment case for REDD+.</p>
<p><b>Output 6.1. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> Three countries (Ecuador, Indonesia and Peru) have concluded examinations on the business case for enhancing the complementarity between fiscal policies in the agricultural sector and REDD+ objectives. Costa Rica has completed a case study for incorporation of the pineapple sector into REDD+ implementation. <i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paraguay and Panama completed case analyses on priority activities and gross income from REDD+ by sectors including spatial analysis of deforestation, and options for applying a multi-functional landscapes approach.</li> <li>Ecuador completed its national REDD+ strategy with an analysis of investment opportunities with corresponding income and opportunity costs.</li> <li>Zambia concluded a forest economic valuation, which revealed that forests contribute over USD 1.3 billion to the national economy. The findings were included in the country’s REDD+ National Strategy.</li> <li>Ethiopia also conducted an analysis of forest values highlighting the contribution of forests to GDP earned through the agriculture sector. The report will be validated and released in 2016. Kenya examined the extent to which investments in efficiency improvements in the forestry sector could contribute to REDD+ objectives and be fostered through a REDD+ policy. The examination focused on efficiency improvements in charcoal production, fuel wood consumption by households and industry<sup>38</sup>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> An examination of the business case for “zero deforestation” commodity production, with a focus on palm oil in Indonesia, was prepared and validated with key stakeholders. The study examines the net gain or loss for a company moving from deforestation to no deforestation production and assesses the costs, benefits and new risks of strategies to reduce or eliminate deforestation from palm oil production<sup>39</sup>. (Also a key achievement in 2015)</p>		
Output 6.2: Countries develop investment options and strategies for REDD+, with technical advice provided		
Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Information on investment options for multi-landscape multiple benefits developed.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of countries where a baseline situation analysis of REDD+ investment potential is undertaken.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Information on multi-landscape investment options is limited.</p> <p><b>b.</b> There are countries where discussions have been held about investment potential but there have not been in-depth quantitative or qualitative analyses of the situation.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> One report on investment options across landscapes to produce multiple benefits.</p> <p><b>b.</b> In at least 3 countries a baseline situation analysis on REDD+ investment potential is undertaken.</p>

<sup>37</sup> Initial work is being undertaken to analyze forest-related investment opportunities: however given waning interest in some countries and concerns on what REDD+ can deliver, this work will advance knowledge and identify opportunities only in specific countries in the forest and related land use sectors.

<sup>38</sup> The results of the examination have been published in March 2016.

<sup>39</sup> The brief derived from the analysis will be published in 2016.

### Output 6.2. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Analytical work for a global analysis of the different type of public interventions that can leverage private finance for non-carbon linked activities in the land use sector that can contribute to REDD+ activities was conducted. The report will be compiled and released in 2016. (*Key achievements in 2015: Same as mentioned*)

**Indicator b:** Three countries (Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire and Peru) are undertaking baseline analysis for identifying potential private sector investments in the land use sector (not linked to carbon payments) that could contribute to the countries' REDD+ objectives. These analyses are building on cumulative efforts to engage the private sector in REDD+ as well as studies on drivers of deforestation and their links to fiscal policies and private sector activities.

*Key achievements in 2015:* Two countries (Cote D'Ivoire and Ecuador) undertook baseline analysis for REDD+ investment as part of the process to develop their REDD+ investment plan. Costa Rica developed a baseline analysis on REDD+ investment as part of the development of the country's REDD+ financial plan and identified potential packages of investments that may be of interest to the banking sector while contributing to national REDD+ strategies.

- Indonesia concluded an examination of the complementarities of fiscal incentives for the production of palm oil and REDD+ objectives. The analysis includes potential investment and incentive reform opportunities to harmonize commodity production with REDD+. Indonesia, headed by the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board, also developed a draft definition of green investment and draft green investment guiding principles following multi-stakeholder consultations.

([Access link for additional information](#)).

### Output 6.3. Countries make use of technical advice and support to develop transition strategies for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy.

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries with transition processes addressing land use change based on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of additional countries requesting and receiving technical support on REDD+ and green economy linkages.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Number of new country analyses on the value of forest ecosystem and the feasibility of payments for ecosystem services schemes.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Although initial work has begun, no UN-REDD countries where transition processes have been linked to REDD+ processes.</p> <p><b>b.</b> 2 countries provided with initial technical support on concepts and initial brainstorming on the green economy.</p> <p><b>c.</b> One analysis to date (Kenya, published in 2012).</p>	<p><b>a.</b> 2 UN-REDD Programme countries where the transition processes are linked with REDD+ in the context of a green economy.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Support requested by and provided to 3 additional countries on the green economy.</p> <p><b>c.</b> At least 3 countries conduct studies on forest ecosystem valuation and the feasibility of payments for ecosystems services schemes.</p>

### Output 6.3. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Three countries (Ghana, Indonesia and Peru) have transition processes linked with REDD+ in the context of a green economy. Two countries (Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria) have established related multi-stakeholder Working Groups to support this on-going process. Examples:

- The government of Peru has reinforced linkages between REDD+ and the country's transition to a green economy. The forest and agriculture sectors are now integrated in the country's green economy economic models; the incentives for agricultural commodity production (palm oil) have been examined with a view of enhancing the sustainability of the sector<sup>40</sup>.
- All three (Indonesia, Peru and Ghana) have established national commodities platforms through the Green Commodities Programme.
- Two countries (Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria) have established multi-stakeholder Working Groups to ensure green economy transformations and National REDD+ Strategies are mutually reinforcing. Nigeria's Green Economy Working Group in Cross River State, includes a forum for discussions on green jobs animated by the Canadian-funded CUSO International You-LEAD Project.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Ghana: The extension-training manual was revised and training was provided to extension officers on environmental sustainability, agro-forestry practices and tree registration. Reintroduction of shade-grown cocoa through training and distribution of free seedlings continued. Studies on the land tenure regime were finalized and published and provides a strong basis to reform the policy and regulatory framework for the effective promotion of sustainable practices in the cocoa sector. A high-level private sector consultation workshop for the national REDD+ project development, targeting stakeholder from the cocoa and timber industry, and a national forum to raise awareness about REDD+ and its implication in cocoa landscapes were held in November 2015.
- Peru: Awareness has been raised among stakeholders in palm producing areas on issues related to palm oil production, including deforestation. Stakeholder workshops were also held to gather information on production practices and producers' needs. Three in-depth analyses, on public financial and economic incentives, institutional arrangements and smallholder capacity to adopt best practices were conducted as part of a global root cause analysis on the issues limiting sustainability of the palm oil sector. This root cause analysis along with a methodology was presented to the Ministry of Agriculture as part of the effort to develop a new Palm Oil Plan to allow sustainable development of this sector and reduce pressure on existing forests in the country. Additional case studies on REDD+ compatible investments were gathered from the coffee, cocoa, and timber sectors.
- Indonesia: The Indonesian Palm Oil Platform Working Groups are contributing to a draft National Action Plan, which includes provisions to reduce deforestation from the palm oil sector. In addition, two major palm oil companies were engaged in 2015 – Asia Agri and Astra Agro – and a global buyer to pilot reducing deforestation pressure by strengthening the capacity and legality of smallholders. A smallholder baseline assessment and a training needs assessments were conducted to develop a targeted programme to support 2200 independent smallholders achieve ISPO certification. In addition the joint study on ISPO and RSPO similarities and differences was officially released in March 2016. Finally a report on policy and incentive measures to support REDD+ has been developed across ministries with recommendations for improving coherence and strengthening the policy framework for REDD+.

**Indicator b:** Two countries (Ethiopia and Nepal) requested support to better understand the economic value of forest ecosystems for the national economy<sup>41</sup>. The work will strengthen the domestic economic rationale to reduce deforestation/forest degradation and enhance the removal of carbon emissions. The results and recommendations are intended to be integrated in the REDD+ National Strategy.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:* The completion of the Ethiopia valuation study, which will be validated by the Government in 2016. In Nepal extensive data collection

<sup>40</sup> Peru is currently undertaking a baseline analysis for identifying private investment opportunities in the land use sector that can contribute to REDD+ objectives in the context of a green economy.

<sup>41</sup> The work started in 2015, and will be completed in 2016.

has taken place including within small and remote communities in order to better capture the non-market values of forests to Nepal's economy. Kenya received technical support concerning the identification of opportunities to enhance efficiency in forest product processing and forestry operations in Kenya. The work (including consultation workshops) was concluded in 2015. The findings<sup>42</sup> show that it makes economic sense to invest to enhance efficiency in Kenya's forestry sector, as long as carbon benefits can be monetized, which is in line with the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

**Indicator c:** Three countries (Indonesia, Tanzania and Zambia) completed economic valuation studies. The studies are meant to strengthen momentum for REDD+ at national level by building the domestic economic rationale to reduce deforestation, including by feeding recommendations in REDD+ National Strategies/Action Plans. Furthermore, Ethiopia completed the data gathering and initial analysis portion of its valuation study, which will be validated by the Government in 2016. In Nepal extensive data collection has taken place including within small and remote communities in order to better capture the non-market values of forests to Nepal's economy.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

Zambia has integrated the results and recommendations of the valuation in its REDD+ National Strategy<sup>43</sup>. While the Government of Kenya used the findings from its previous valuation study to increase its forest budget allocation in 2015.

#### UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Knowledge management and communications as a cross-cutting issue

**Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat).**

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Rating of recognition and use by stakeholders at all levels of UN-REDD Programme and its Knowledge products as a key source of knowledge on REDD+.	UN-REDD Programme products and events are developing recognition as a source of knowledge and information on REDD+ but recognition and use is not widespread.	The UN-REDD Programme achieves at least 80% positive rating by key stakeholders at all levels as a source and hub of knowledge on REDD+. Use of UN-REDD knowledge products increased by at least 20% compared to the 2012 baseline.

#### Outcome 7. Cumulative achievements against target

This year, 2015, represented a milestone in UN-REDD Programme Knowledge Management and Communications. During this period, the capacity of the Programme was increased to meet the growing needs of the Programme's now 64 partner countries with the engagement of three regional KM specialists based in each of the three Programme regions of Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean; as well as a KM/Communications Associate. Additionally, the Programme launched its new Online Collaborative Workspace as a free and open knowledge platform for REDD+ practitioners worldwide. Additionally, the UN-REDD Programme's REDD+ Academy completed its series of regional academies in all regions, began the launch of national academies, and launched a free online version of the REDD+ Academy. Stakeholder recognition of the Programme's Knowledge and Communications products as key REDD+ resources continued to increase, with an average positive rating of 90% by surveyed knowledge exchange stakeholders, meeting the 80% target. Additionally, use of UN-REDD Programme knowledge resources, tools and products increased well beyond the 20% target rate compared to 2012. (See details below).

<sup>42</sup> Findings will be released in 2016.

<sup>43</sup> Zambia is exploring options for subsidiary legislation following the release of the forest valuation study to strengthen the new forest law. Tanzania work is underway to ensure that the findings of the valuation study are integrated in the 5YDPII (the 2<sup>nd</sup> five year development plan).

Output 7.1: Knowledge management (KM) resources and systems are developed and improved.		
Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Percentage of UN-REDD Programme workspace country pages reflecting updated information.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Percentage of website active pages reflecting updated information.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Sustained or increased user engagement on (i) UN-REDD website, (ii) UN-REDD Programme online workspace, (iii) social media tools. .</p> <p><b>d.</b> Programme newsletter is produced on a regular monthly basis with news and information across the programme – and mini-round up email distributed weekly.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> 30% of workspace country pages present updated information not older than six months.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Website pages not consistently reflecting up-to date information</p> <p><b>c.</b> (i) UN-REDD website had 212,971 visits and 126,283 unique visitors during Jan-Dec 2012; 1,059 members registered to the workspace at the end of 2012; (ii) 26,209 workspace visits during Jan-Dec 2012 with 224 new workspace users registered in 2012. (iii) Social media baseline: Facebook 3,000 followers (2013); Twitter 5,500 followers (2013); Blog average annual views 5,513 (2010-2014) average monthly views 459; YouTube: 184 subscribers, 23,000 views (from September 2009).</p> <p><b>d.</b> Newsletter has experienced gaps of non-production due to capacity issues. Mini-round up produced weekly.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Workspace country pages are up-to-date with 80% of country pages with updates no more than 3 months old.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Website active pages are kept up-to-date with news and information posted on a monthly basis.</p> <p><b>c.</b> (i) UN-REDD website has traffic of at least 20% more visits and unique visitors per year; (ii) UN-REDD workspace has annually at least 20% more workspace visits, active<sup>44</sup> members and new workspace users registered, compared to 2012. (iii) Social media user engagement increased by 25%.</p> <p><b>d.</b> Newsletter is produced on a consistent monthly basis, reflecting current news and information across Programme and Mini-round up production on weekly basis remains consistent.</p>
<p><b>Output 7.1. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> 100% of all the main pages of the Workspace were up-to-date with available information by end of December 2015 – far surpassing the 80% target. <i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i> Since the baseline in 2011 of 30% of Workspace country pages up-to-date, the Programme has invested in increasing this. This was most evident in 2014/2015 with the design and then launch in April 2015 of the Programme’s new Online Collaborative Workspace. With technology advances in the form of a relational tagging system, the Workspace pages are now automatically updated with fresh content as it becomes available.</p> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> The Programme prioritized the updating of its web pages in 2014, and maintained this throughout 2015. <i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i> Currently 100% of main web pages are up-to-date with news and information posted daily as these become available, rather than the lower target of monthly updates.</p> <p><b>Indicator c:</b> From the 2012 baseline figures for user engagement noted above, the Programme has increased this dramatically through to the end of 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the Programme had 6,685 Facebook followers (+122 %)<sup>45</sup>, 13,015 Twitter followers (+136%), 392 YouTube subscribers (+113%), 44,741 YouTube video</p>		

<sup>44</sup> The distinction is made of “active” members, who regularly use the workspace (at least once per year), in contrast to irregular users.

<sup>45</sup> Percentage increases are from baseline figures.

views (+94%) and 5,436 annual blog views (+40%)<sup>46</sup>. In 2015, there were 131,254 unique Website visitor (+3%), 1,884 Workspace members (+78%), and 57,485 Workspace sessions (+119%). *In 2015, alone:*  
In 2015, there were 131,254 unique Website visitor (+3%), 1,884 Workspace members (+78%), and 57,485 Workspace sessions (+119%).

**Indicator d:** The newsletter and weekly roundup were redesigned in early 2015, to promote more strategic and relevant editorial content, and have been consistently produced throughout the year meeting the target (five issues were released in 2015). All newsletters can be accessed [here](#). Additionally, there was an increase of 775 new opt-in newsletter subscribers in 2015, and a total of 6,127 subscribers.

#### Output 7.2: Knowledge management (KM) resources and systems are developed and improved.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Target
<b>a.</b> Number of Knowledge Products (KPs) published. <b>b.</b> Access. Number of regional knowledge exchange workshops and number of participants. <b>c.</b> Number of regional knowledge exchange workshops and number of participants. <b>d.</b> Satisfaction on KP and events delivered.	<b>a.</b> Two Lessons Learned publications and one Policy Brief have been published. <b>b.</b> No estimate of 2012 baseline number of hits is available, since the software to establish baseline was not applied in 2012. <b>c.</b> No regional knowledge exchange workshop held. <b>d.</b> No satisfaction survey has been implemented.	<b>a.</b> At least 6 strategic KPs produced (2 Lessons Learned Booklet and 4 Policy Briefs) <b>b.</b> At least 500 views of each product. <b>c.</b> At least two regional exchange workshops (with at least 20 participants). <b>d.</b> At least 80% satisfaction and positive rating of products and events delivered.

#### Output 7.2. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** A range of KPs has been produced between with the target of six knowledge products greatly surpassed. In terms of Programme publication series alone, without looking at the multitude of one-off technical publications, the Programme has produced four Info Briefs, seven Policy Briefs, one technical brief, two technical resources, four lessons learned publications, 12 REDD+ Academy Learning Journals, and one info kit fact sheet. Many of these were produced in multiple languages. (The UN-REDD Programme series can be found here [here](#). Learning Journals can be accessed [here](#)).

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

31 strategic KPs were produced in 2015, including series publications, resource guides, technical publications, and 13 videos. In total, 102 knowledge materials were produced in 2015, including the strategic KPs, technical papers, lessons learned focused reports, briefing notes, institutional reports, blog articles and newsletters. ([See full list here](#)).

**Indicator b:** While measuring the full reach of a given KP is difficult, download figures indicate that many KPs exceeded 500 views on the Workspace alone. Some examples of user hits on the workspace between 1 January and 31 December 2015 include:

- [Info Brief 3: Banking on REDD+: Can bank and investor risk policies on soft commodities benefit REDD+?](#) : 506 hits
- [UN-REDD Programme - BeRT - Excel-based Tool \(English\)](#): 717 hits
- [Forest Ecosystems in the transition to a green economy and the role of REDD+ in the United Republic of Tanzania](#): 821 hits
- [Towards Better Forest Governance for REDD+ in Indonesia: An Evaluation of the Forest Licensing System in Indonesia](#): 806 hits
- [Resource Guide for Advanced Learning on REDD+](#): 293 hits

In terms of videos produced, there were 11,178 video views on our YouTube channel between 1 January – 31 December 2015. Many of the videos produced in 2015 have

<sup>46</sup> Percentage increase since 2013.

already approached or exceeded 500 views.

**Indicator c:** 26 regional exchange workshops were held in 2015, of which 19 had at least 20 participants. 18 national workshops were also held. In total in 2015, 50 knowledge events were held, with more than 2,000 participants, including South-South knowledge exchanges, technical trainings, REDD+ Academies, study tours, etc. ([see full list here](#)). (Refers to 2015).

**Indicator d:** Survey participants of knowledge exchange events had a 90% satisfaction rate, surpassing the 80% target (refers to 2015).

### Output 7.3: Design, develop and deliver a REDD+ Academy with associated resources and tools for REDD+ capacity development

#### Indicators

- a. Percentage of UN-REDD partner countries represented in three REDD+ Academy regional sessions designed based on regional capacity needs.
- b. Number of users (downloads) by end of 2015 of the modules developed and delivered for the regional Academy sessions in 2014 and 2015.
- c. Number of developing country participants working in sectors other than forestry trained on key REDD+ elements.
- d. Number of participants in the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) by end of 2015.

#### Baseline

The UN-REDD Programme has not delivered a REDD+ Academy with associated resources and tools.

#### Target

- a. Three consultation sessions with partner countries on the design of the REDD+ Academy are organized in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- a. Three regional sessions of the REDD+ Academy are organized in Africa, Asia-Pacific and LAC.
- a. 80% of partner countries are represented in the REDD+ Academy sessions.
- b. At least 300 downloads of the REDD+ Academy on-line modules.
- c. At least 30% of participants are from sectors other than forestry.
- b. At least 300 participants complete the MOOC.

### Output 7.3. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** A regional REDD+ Academy had been held in each of the Programme's three regions: Asia-Pacific (Indonesia), Africa (Nigeria) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina), meeting this target. REDD+ Academy participants have come from 52 UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries (81% represented, target met) with additional engagement of representatives from academia, media and civil society.

*(Key achievements in 2015: Same as mentioned)*

**Indicator b:** In 2015, there were 1,335 user-downloads of REDD+ Academy modules from the Workspace, far surpassing the 300 download target.

*(Key achievements in 2015: Same as mentioned)*

**Indicator c:** The REDD+ Academy had 29% of surveyed participants from non-forest sectors, and this is expected to grow significantly with the launch of the free, online e-learning version of the REDD+ Academy courses.

*(Key achievements in 2015: Same as mentioned)*

**Indicator d:** Response to the launch of the free online REDD+ Academy e-learning course in late November 2015 has been very high. A total of 917 people had registered in just a few weeks by 31 December. During this short period, 45 people (seven women, 38 men) completed the full course of all modules and were issued with



certificates, while 130 people (38 women, 92 men) have completed at least one module. Given the short time that the e-learning course was available in 2015, it is not surprising that more people did not complete the course in that timeframe. It is anticipated that the number of course certificates issued will increase in early 2016 and that the target will be met. Participants included representing national governments, international organizations, civil society and indigenous peoples, private sector and academia. *(Key achievements in 2015: Same as mentioned)*

**Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies.**

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target
Procedures and practices provided or coordinated by the Secretariat, for helping agencies and the Policy Board fulfill their mandates in the UN-REDD Programme, are in full, effective implementation	Policy Board and Secretariat established and functioning, based on existing Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference. Country needs not systematically collected or known to the UN-REDD Programme. The Programme beyond 2015 not reviewed.	By end of 2015, procedures and practices have been enhanced to ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the support to the Policy Board to the satisfaction of its members; country needs are better known to the Programme for more tailored support; the Programme has a clear post 2015 vision.

**Outcome 8. Cumulative achievements against target**

Supported by the Secretariat, the UN-REDD Programme further strengthened its interagency collaboration through more streamlined and grounded processes based on lessons learned during the eight years of implementation so far. More effectively and efficiently delivered support focusing on countries and their progress towards results based actions were obtained through adjustment of internal and external processes as needed, with the Secretariat having a supporting role in this processes. A significant change of the modus operandi is represented by a new governance and decision making arrangement put in place in 2015 aiming at ensuring more efficient and operational governing of the Programme. The programme vision for 2016-2020 has been shaped by a range of multi-stakeholder consultations and response to insights and recommendations from a number of reviews including the first [External UN-REDD Programme Evaluation](#) and the first Programme Audit. The opportunities arising from 2015 Paris agreement and associated decisions on REDD+ , in particular the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ adopted at UNFCCC COP19, have been internalized in the UN-REDD programming, with the secretariat's assistance. Specific support needs in countries' REDD+ efforts are identified with the country needs assessments being one source.

**Output 8.1: Secretariat effectively managed, and overall efficient and effective interagency quality assurance and coordination mechanisms created.**

Output Indicator	Baseline	Target
a. % implementation of recommendations from External Programme Evaluation b. % completion / implementation of review of MoU, Programme Strategy and Secretariat ToR.	a. No external Programme Evaluation undertaken. b. Review of MoU and Strategy not started; Secretariat ToR revised in 2012 but requiring further updates.	a. Completed Programme Evaluation, 100% (full) implementation of Management Response recommendations relevant to time period b. 100% completion of revision of the MoU, Programme Strategy and Secretariat ToR; fully (100%) coordinated and in use.

### Output 8.1. Cumulative achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** The External Evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme completed in 2014 with all recommendations (100%)<sup>47</sup> considered by the Programme's management group who released its management response detailing how each of the twelve recommendations would be addressed. Subsequently and as planned, all recommendations (100%) acted on with 75% (nine out of twelve) incorporated in the Programme Strategy 2016-2020 and with 25% (three out of twelve) addressed through the design of and approach to National Programmes.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- As an example of a follow up on the evaluation recommendation, a revised governance structure has been put in place, with clearer dividing roles and responsibilities, aiming at ensuring effective and operational governing of the Programme.

**Indicator b:** MoU and SAA for period 2016-2020 completed (100%)<sup>48</sup>.

#### In support to output 8.1

Following consultation and feedback received from the Policy Board inter-sessionally on the revised draft strategic framework in March 2015, the overall direction of the strategy was endorsed at the 14th meeting of the Policy Board in May 2015. It was requested to further develop the narrated results framework to refine the arrangements for Programme delivery at global and national level. Subsequently and as requested, the Secretariat submitted a fully narrated results-framework at the 15th Policy Board meeting and benefited from the Board's feedback and support to be taken to the next governing body meeting for endorsement.

For inter-agency quality assurance coordination mechanisms, see also Output 8.4.

### Output 8.2: Interagency quality assurance for National Programmes provided.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Number of NPs presented to the Policy Board and approved.	a. Two NPs presented to and approved by the Policy Board during the last 12 months.	a. Six new NPs submitted and approved by Policy Board.
b. Number of NPs which have had recommendations from NP independent reviews and have incorporated them in the NP documents.	b. Two NPs independently reviewed. One NP subject to final external evaluation and 6 NPs externally evaluated (three planned for 2013).	b. Recommendations from independent reviewers' evaluations of all NPs in Target a., relevant to the time period, incorporated in the NP documents.
c. Number of completed final NP evaluations.	c. No completed final evaluations in 2012.	c. Two final evaluations completed by the end of 2013. Three evaluation plans developed for 2014 final evaluations.

### Output 8.2. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** A total of 13 NPs have been presented to the Policy Board and approved since November 2011<sup>49</sup>.

<sup>47</sup> The recommendations of the external evaluation focused on the need to develop a Theory of Change (ToC), on enhancing collaboration with the FCPF of the World Bank, on country ownership of REDD+ initiatives, on cross-sectoral approaches and broad stakeholder participation. There were also recommendations pertaining to the work on land tenure, on the importance of social and environmental safeguards in REDD+, on gender equality and on the participation of CSOs and indigenous peoples. The need to revise and simplify the governance structure of the Programme and improve monitoring and reporting were also highlighted.

<sup>48</sup> The TOR of the Programme Fund and revised TOR for internal governance arrangements/management are under development.

<sup>49</sup> In total, there are 23 NPs approved since the start of the UN-REDD Programme.

- In 2015, the NPs and the related funding requests for Chile, Myanmar and Peru were approved by the Policy Board in its fifteenth meeting on a provisional basis pending the confirmation of additional contributions to the UN-REDD Programme<sup>50</sup>. ([15<sup>th</sup> Policy Board meeting decisions](#))

**Indicator b:** A total of 13 NPs have been independently reviewed since November 2011, with recommendations being incorporated into their NP documents.

- In 2015, NP submissions for Chile, Myanmar and Peru were externally reviewed. Upon approval of the fund allocation request, recommendations from the Policy Board, independent technical reviews and the secretariat will be incorporated into the National Programme Document prior to signature and fund transfer. ([Submission forms and external evaluations](#))

**Indicator c:** A total of six NPs (Cambodia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Tanzania and Viet Nam) have completed final evaluations since November 2011.

- In 2015, NP final evaluations for Cambodia, Ecuador and Solomon Islands were completed. ([Cambodia National Programme Final Evaluation](#), [Ecuador National Programme Final Evaluation](#), [Solomon Islands National Programme Final Evaluation](#))

### Output 8.3: Interagency quality assurance for the Support to National REDD+ Actions (SNA) provided.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Target
a. % of agreed recommendations for process, strategies and actions for SNA coordination made in NPWG and GPCG <sup>51</sup> meetings that were acted on by the Secretariat and agencies by the end of the reporting period.	a. No tracking system available.	a. 100% of recommendations acted on.
b. % of positive comments from the Policy Board on the progress of the SNA and on the UN-REDD Programme Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.	b. No Policy Board meeting assessment form available.	b. 80 % positive feedback

### Output 8.3. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** All recommendations and decisions by the Policy Board and internal SNA agreements acted on, tracked by minutes<sup>52</sup> (To optimize time and resources, SNA/GPCG and CCWG were abolished in early 2015 with actions under the two delivery modalities fully dealt with by the UN-REDD Programme's Management Group [MG]).

*Process-related achievements in 2015 include:*

- Interagency quality and management at programme level, including SNA, was handled through about 130 joint agreements, of which all acted on. (SNA finalization taken its initial ending in December 2015<sup>53</sup>, arrangements for the next UN-REDD Programme phase and transition arrangements were in focus).
- SNA Portfolio Updates were introduced, providing background for analysis of performance and decision-making at management level. (See Output 8.5).
- Following PB decision (13th meeting) [Guidance](#) made available on joint submissions for targeted support between government and CSO/indigenous peoples encouraging governments to engage with other national stakeholders.

**Indicator b:** Cumulative, 89% has responded positively on UN-REDD progress and results, including SNA and NP, as presented in the Programme reports and Updates.

<sup>50</sup> Once these contributions are received by the Administrative Agent, the funding request approval shall be confirmed by the new governance body of the UN-REDD Programme in 2016.

<sup>51</sup> NP Working Group and Global Programme (SNA) Working Group.

<sup>52</sup> Available online, internal access.

<sup>53</sup> Extended until December 2016.

The PB approval of SNA work plan and budgets, building on SNA lessons and results, is an indication of positive reflection of the achievements.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

*SNA progress* - While no quantitative measurement was possible, the Policy Board at its 14th meeting commended on the positive development of funding availability for targeted support and the importance of exchanging experiences among countries on MRV, forest RELs and degradation issues through the regional needs assessments for example. (Country needs assessments were initiated in 2013 under the SNA). The efforts made through targeted support and backstopping activities were also highlighted at the 15th meeting by the Board, underlining the importance and flexibility of well-coordinated technical support and the importance of respecting country ownership. See also Output 8.5 on RBM.

#### Output 8.4: Policy Board, Strategic Group and Management Group is operational and effective

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. % of Policy Board decisions acted on b. % positive rating of Policy Board meeting organization and documentation.	a. 85% of decisions acted on by the next Policy Board meeting b. No Policy Board meeting assessment form available.	a. Full set (100%) of Policy Board decisions acted on by the time of the next PB meeting. b. 80% positive feedback of Policy Board meetings.

#### Output 8.4. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** Cumulative, 100% of Policy Board decisions acted on until the next meeting. (14th/15th PB meeting).

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Since 2014, of four main decisions from the 13th Policy Board meeting, 100% was acted on in time for the 14th Policy Board meeting. From the two main decisions at the 14th Policy Board meeting on governance and submissions of National Programmes to be sent inter-sessionally for consideration, both were acted on (100%) by the time of the 15th Policy Board meeting (the National Programmes were presented at the actual 15th Policy Board meeting instead of through inter-sessional decision).
- In support of indicator a: A tracking tool of Policy Board decisions has been established and is available online.

**Indicator b:** 88 % positive feedback from Policy Board participants as overall impressions of the sessions (13th, 14th and 15th meetings)

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- 93% satisfaction rate (positive<sup>54</sup>, feedback) on the 14th PB meeting and 90% on the 15th PB meeting were received in regards to overall impression, contents of sessions, time setting, logistics, interpretation, background documents, etc. As a snapshot, survey respondents for PB15 highly rated (86%) the logistical support, including: event registration, access to documents, navigating information on web and workspace, onsite support<sup>55</sup>. This feedback is important for improving the usefulness and effectiveness of UN-REDD programme meetings and in order to advance opportunities for improvement of future governance meetings.

#### In support of the output

Two Policy Board meetings organized– the 14th and the 15th Policy Board meetings (8-9 July in Washington DC, U.S. and 7-10 November in San José, Costa Rica). Facilitation of inter-agency coordination of Programme implementation maintained through weekly coordination and quarterly planning meetings of the Management Group, complemented by periodic inputs from the Strategic Group.

<sup>54</sup> Satisfaction rates reflect the percentage of 'strongly agree' and 'agree' responses to survey questions.

<sup>55</sup> The response rates for the feedback surveys were 39% (28/71) for PB14 and 35% (26/75) for PB15.

Output 8.5: Result-based management, including monitoring and reporting, implemented across the UN-REDD Programme.		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Target
<p>a. Semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports meeting the standards<sup>56</sup> for results-based reporting, on a scale of 1-5.</p> <p>b. Improved tool for results based reporting and monitoring has been agreed and is in use.</p>	<p>a. UN-REDD Programme semi-annual report 2012 including National Programme and SNA achieving a rating of 2 on a scale of 1-5 for results-based reporting.</p> <p>b. National Programmes and agencies use reporting templates not fully-results based and no project tracker or similar tool in use.</p>	<p>a. All semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports achieve a rating of 4 out of 5 for results-based reporting.</p> <p>b. Collection tool of information (improved template or project tracker) agreed and used by all National Programmes and agencies for reporting and monitoring.</p>
<p><b>Output 8.5. Achievements against output target</b></p> <p><b>Indicator a:</b> While a 4-5 rating of RBM adherence, the assessment was replaced by a feedback form<sup>57</sup> in which PB members and observers provide feedback on the PB meetings and documents, including annual reports and updates. (91-93 % positive rating<sup>58</sup>).</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the low response rate should be noted, 86% of the feedback form respondents at the 15th Policy Board meeting considered the 2015 Semi Annual Update being satisfying. The equivalent number was 94% positive rating (strongly agree/agree) of the 2014 Annual Report presented at the 14th Policy Board meeting. For qualitative feedback and comments at the Policy Board, see PB meeting reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> Templates for UN-REDD Programme reporting (SNA and NP) have been continually improving for intensifying the RBM efforts (higher level of results/impacts), capturing inputs against new UNFCCC developments and continued alignment of NP template with the FCPFs R-PP reporting requirements. Apart from RBM improved reporting templates, developed tools include the REDD+ Analysis of Data, Assessment and Reporting (RADAR), a decision support instrument on the UN-REDD workspace that allows users to track country progress, covering all support mechanisms of the Programme, and SNA portfolio updates (see Output 7.3).</p> <p><i>Key achievements in 2015 include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new results framework 2016-2020 is in place and provides the initial base for the adjustment of RBM tools for managing for results in the new phase, 2016-2020.</li> <li>The performance module of the RADAR was completed allowing users to input, store and search for NP performance data. The data is searchable to any user on the workspace.</li> <li>Targeted support was fully reflected in RADAR with progress against expected results by each country.</li> </ul>		
Output 8.6 External partnerships enhanced and resource mobilization strengthened		
Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p>a. Number and funding amounts of renewed/enhanced donor commitments to the</p>	<p>a. One new donor, making a total of 5 donors, during 2012 and an annual SNA budget of US\$</p>	<p>a. Funds for 2015 raised at the same level as previous years (a total of approximately US\$ 30 million</p>

<sup>56</sup> Criteria based on UNDG's RBM Handbook, GEF evaluation guidelines, and UNDP audit terms.

<sup>57</sup> Feedback from participants at PB meetings, where the UN-REDD Programme reports and updates were presented. Criteria refer to completion (covering the financial reporting, NPs and SNA), balance (representing progress and results achieved, with key issues, risks, responses and lessons learned), meaningful and useful results (reporting against the results-based framework), substance, reliability and clarity.

<sup>58</sup> A low response rate should be noted.

Programme	25.6 million and US\$ 8 million for NPs.	annually), with at least one additional donor.
b. Number of joint and/or back –to-back meetings with other relevant REDD+ initiatives.	b. Three joint and/or back –to-back meetings during 2012.	b. One joint and two back-to-back meetings with FCPF per year.
c. Number of coordination arrangements/engagement strategies with other multi-later REDD+ initiatives.	c. One coordination/cooperation arrangement (Secretariat services for REDD+ Partnerships)	c. Strategy to engage systematically with key REDD+ players developed.

#### Output 8.6. Achievements against output target

**Indicator a:** In the period November 2011 - December 2015, the UN-REDD Programme Fund had six donors namely Denmark, the EC, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway and Spain. Three of these donors, EC, Luxembourg and Spain joined as new contributors within this period. The total funds committed amounted to US\$160 million, an overall annual average of US\$ 32 million. The total funds pledged and received for 2015 amounted to US\$ 40 million from Norway and Spain. The annual target of US\$ 30 million was therefore met. Regarding the Programme's new strategic framework 2016 – 2020, the EC have committed EUR 12 million while Norway has committed NOK 100 million for 2016 and a new donor, the government of Switzerland has committed CHF 100, 000 making a total of approximately US\$ 26 million. In 2015, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) provided in-kind support to a senior secondment to the UN-REDD Programme on legal preparedness aspects of REDD+ related to tenure, benefit-sharing and NFMS (start in 2016) and the government of Germany provided in-kind support to a Junior Professional Officer post with the UN-REDD Programme.

**Indicator b:** Annual target reached with two back-to-back meetings organised with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank at the margins of the 14th and 15th Policy Board meetings and a Joint FCPF-UN-REDD Programme Knowledge Exchange Day on 8 November 2015, prior to the 15th Policy Board meeting.

**Indicator c:** As detailed in the 2016-2020 Strategic Framework, the Programme seeks to engage and collaborate in the coming years with the newly operational Green Climate Fund and strengthen collaboration with global initiatives related to REDD+ including, but not limited to the FCPF, Forest Investment Program (FIP) and Bio Carbon Fund of the World Bank, the Global Environment Fund (GEF), and REDD Early Movers. Apart from back-to-back meetings, the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF have collaborated closely since 2008, notably in agreeing on the template for “readiness preparation proposal” (the R-PP) as a means of structuring support for REDD+ readiness initiatives in partner countries, as well as through comprehensive knowledge exchanges and the development of joint guidelines. The importance of “strategic positioning” is apparent in relation to the various funds and partners that support REDD+ in a large number of countries.

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

2015 noted a proliferation of REDD+ initiatives in a wide range of forms and fora and cooperation, collaboration and partnership is increasingly important in this multi-institutional landscape. The Programme will continue to engage in bilateral relations with current and potential partners and donors as well. This will be done through the establishment of mechanisms for enhancing know-how exchange and cooperation.

#### Output 8.7. Secretariat effectively provides for country leadership towards more integrated and better coordinated programmes and readiness activities

Indicators	Baseline <sup>59</sup>	Target
Number of country/regional needs assessments conducted by countries outlining needs and opportunities in the REDD+ readiness process.	No systematic and harmonized approach to country needs assessment.	At least 7 countries or regions have identified opportunities to engage in, or complete REDD+ readiness; and have identified needs, if any, in their REDD+ process based on national circumstances.

<sup>59</sup> The baseline provided for Output 7.3 is as of end 2013.

#### **Output 8.7. Achievements against output target**

Seven individual countries and two regions have progressed with their needs assessments with overall finalization and opportunities to engage in, or complete REDD+ readiness; expected in 2016 (Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru, South Sudan, Tunisia and Zimbabwe and two regional assessments - Mesoamerica (Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador, Dominican Republic) and West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo).

*Key achievements in 2015 include:*

- Country needs assessments on MRV conducted and reports published in Madagascar (see [here](#)), Malawi (see [here](#)) and Zimbabwe. The priorities emerged from the country needs assessments were related to NFMS, REDD+ strategy, forest governance, institutional arrangements, tenure, vision and inter-sectorial dialogue. Madagascar completed its needs assessment and identified a number of gaps and opportunities that the government is taking on board in the development of its REDD Strategy, National Forest Monitoring systems and institutional arrangements. These results will not only impact the future potential work of Madagascar with the UN-REDD program but also with other actors.
- The CNA in Guatemala identified a number of areas for improvements that will not only support the FCPF mid-term report of the country, but also the roadmap for the second phase of the FCPF support for readiness and as well as other REDD+ related initiatives in the country.
- Mesoamerica completed its regional needs assessment, with its highlights presented at PB15 and started preparations for implementation of the kick-off activities. The process and resulting work plan opened the way for more ambitious South-South cooperation, going beyond training and exchanges, and including issues such as the development of common tools and data procurement. The assessment involved other supporting initiatives in the region and enabled better coordination.

#### In support to the output

Other countries are at different stages with their assessments, for examples the regional needs assessments in West African have been initiated with a South-South cooperation approach, aiming at assessing MRV needs and strengthening MRV capacities, as well as promoting exchange of data, harmonization of methodologies and coordination on MRV issues.

#### 4. Categories of support

The SNA budget for direct support to countries grew significantly over time, with 2014 marking the highest amount made available annually (US\$ 15.8m) since 2012. This reflects the purpose of the SNA budget revision for 2014,<sup>60</sup> which was designed to allow the Programme to meet countries' emerging demand for country specific support (targeted support and backstopping) as they progressing from REDD+ readiness to results-based actions for results-based payments. Over the period 2011-2015 the expenditure (US\$ 64 m) for country specific support was more than half of the total expenditure (US\$ 116 m) of the SNA. (Figure 1).

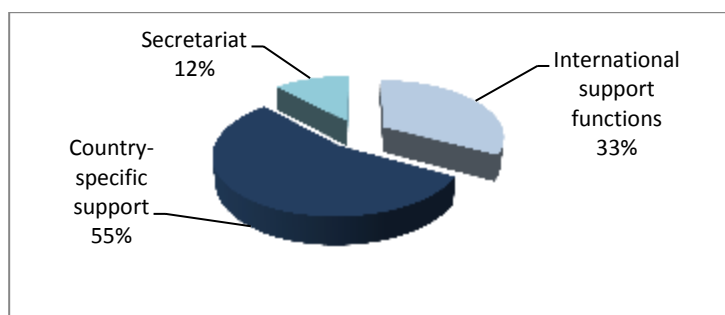


Figure 1. Proportion of expenditure across categories of support of total SNA expenditure, 2011-2015.

#### 5. Targeted support

Targeted support refers to tailored, demand-driven support based on countries' specific circumstances and is delivered after a request from a country has been approved. All UN-REDD Programme partner countries, (which numbered 64 as of 31 December 2015), were entitled to such support, subject to fund availability and programming priorities. In 2015 the total amount of targeted support approved (US\$ 3.8 million) was less than in 2014, yet 16 country requests and three regional requests, including 23 countries, were approved by the UN-REDD Programme. (Figure 2).

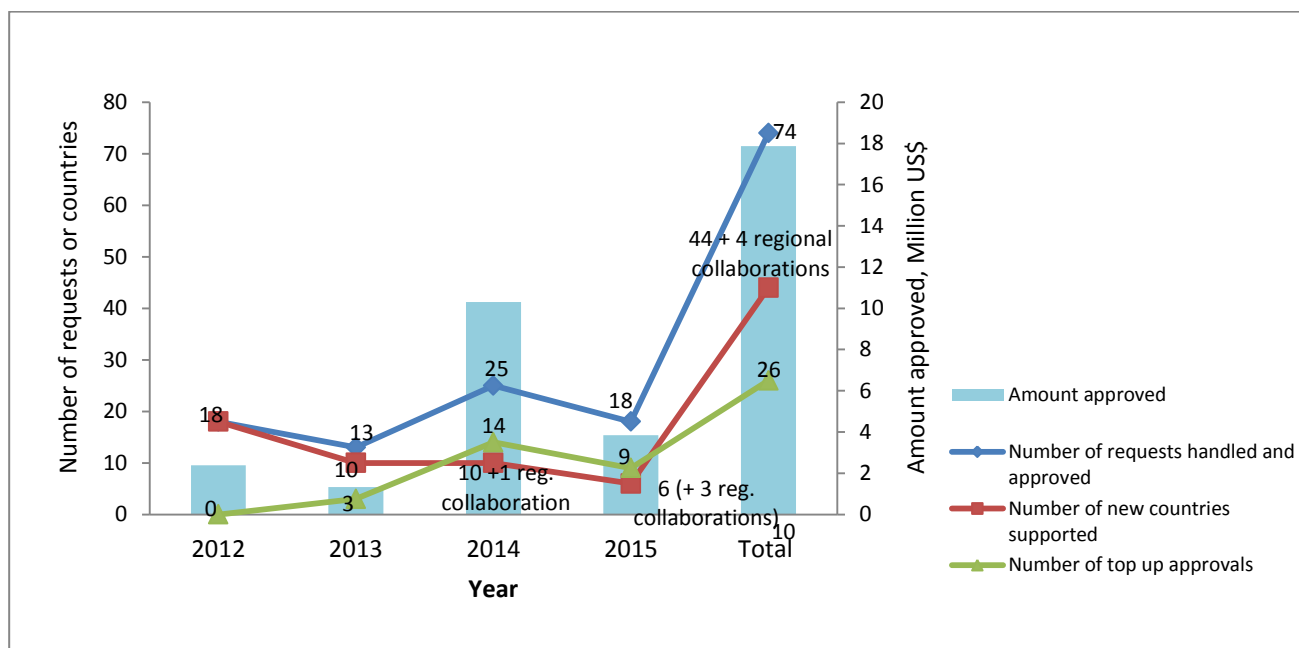


Figure 2. Number of countries with targeted support and amount approved, 2012-2015.

<sup>60</sup> Approved at twelfth Policy Board meeting.



The total amount to individual countries and joint country requests are seen in Figure 3. Support to regional capacity building and South - South exchange between neighboring countries through joint targeted support requests became more common by time.

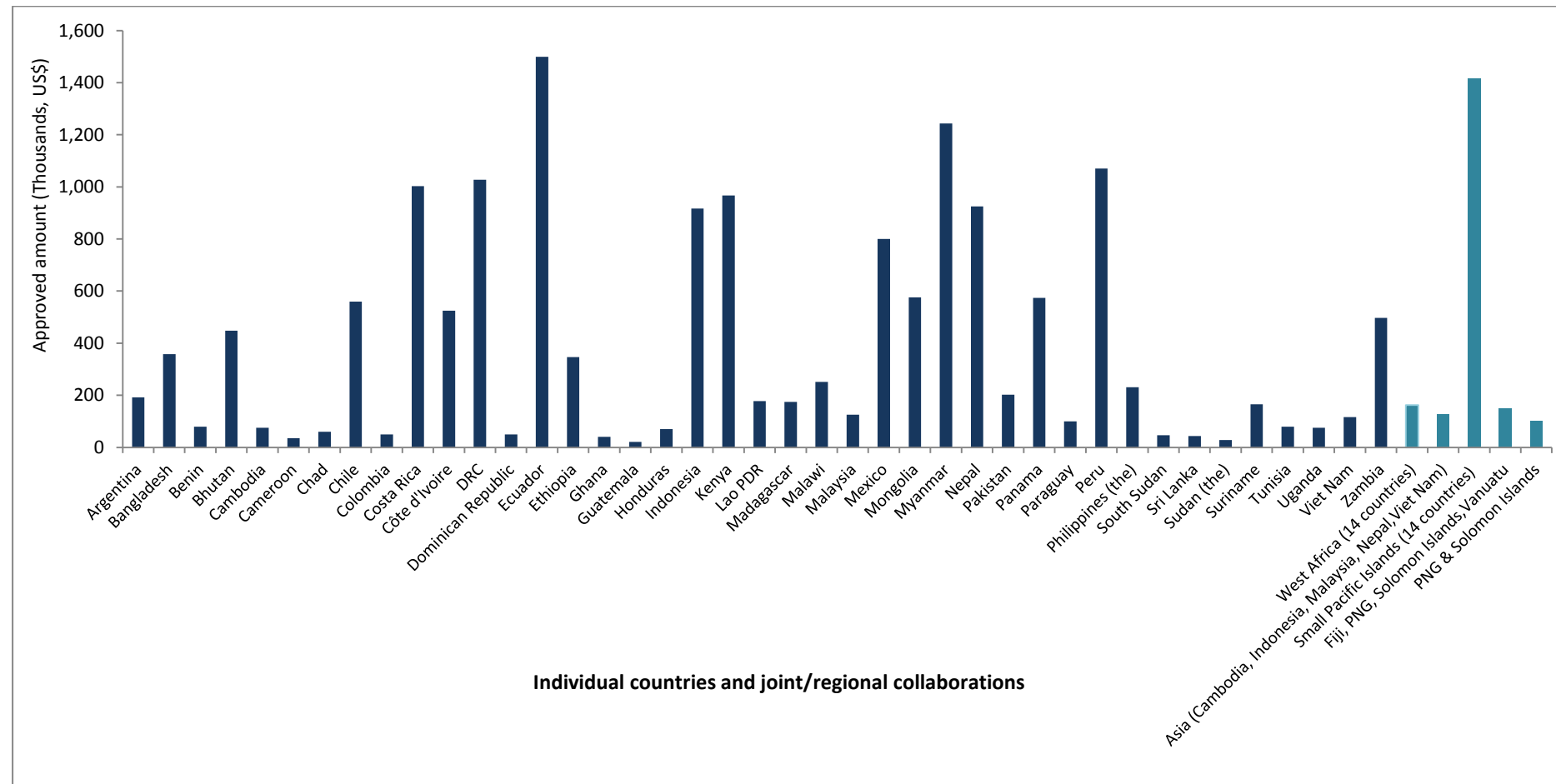


Figure 3. Amount approved in targeted support per country, 2012-2015. (Approved amount to joint requests, including more than one country, are seen to the right in figure)

Since 2013 the request for targeted support has been increasingly aligned to achievement of elements in the Warsaw Framework as the agreement provided further clarity on the requirements for results-based payments. Table 2 summarises the total targeted support to countries under the Warsaw Framework pillars as well as the associated UN-REDD work areas (UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015), under which the support was approved.

Table 2. UN-REDD Partner Countries supported through targeted support with linkages to the Warsaw Framework as of December 2015.

Warsaw Framework pillars	NS/AP			SAFEGUARDS AND SIS	NFMS	FREL/FRL	Total
UN-REDD 2011-2015 Work Areas	Governance	Stakeholder Engagement	Green economy and Private Sector	Safeguards and Multiple Benefits	MRV&M		n/a
Targeted support, approved amount (US\$, million)	5.5	1	1.7	2.5	7.1		18
Countries supported (number)	39	18	14	19	40		44 individual countries and 4 regional collaborations

In 2015 two distinct groups of requests have been identified. One group includes requests for support of cross-sectorial components, such as those received from DRC, Ecuador and Zambia which identify support that also capitalized on results from their National Programmes and other initiatives. The other group includes requests for gap filling or initiation of REDD+ efforts by countries such as Chad, the Dominican Republic and Lao PDR, and represent relatively small financial amounts. In both cases, the support being provided is assisting countries to advance under the Warsaw Framework in line with their self-identified capacity needs, such as completion and implementation initiated of the National REDD+ Strategy and institutional, political, legal and operational framework strengthened (Ecuador); fiduciary standards and financial management protocols for REDD+ developed (Lao PDR); forest and pastoral land issues clarified (Tunisia); or REDD+ investment plan prepared (Zambia).

Support to regional capacity building and South-South exchange on drafting of FREL/FRL is exemplified by the Programme's positive response to the joint request from Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, as well as from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Viet Nam. Similarly, support to regional technical capacity needs with regard to national forest carbon inventories was approved following a request from a coalition of fourteen West African countries<sup>61</sup>.

In 2015, a Guidance Note was made available that clarified the procedures and approach to develop joint targeted support proposals with CSOs and/or indigenous peoples<sup>62</sup>. An example of joint engagement among different stakeholders was seen in Panama with collaboration between the CSO, indigenous peoples and the government in identifying needs and formulating a targeted support proposal for

<sup>61</sup> Benin Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

<sup>62</sup> 13th PB meeting, decision 4 called on the Secretariat to provide guidance on requests for targeted support that are prepared by countries together with relevant civil society and/or indigenous peoples' organizations. Further addressing the Policy Board decision, the Secretariat will also report on the number of requests co-signed by civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations in its Annual Reports.

continuing the capacity building of technical staff and indigenous committees and councils on community-based forestry monitoring. While there have been no co-signed proposals received by the Secretariat, several of the countries with on-going targeted support are receiving support on stakeholder engagement components at national and sub-national levels in countries such as Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Myanmar, Panama, and Peru. The CBR+ initiative (see section 8) is also providing opportunities for strengthened stakeholder engagement at community level.

Highlights and results by countries with targeted support are described in section 3 in the annual report. Further details against expected results are found in the table [Targeted Support Monitoring and Results](#)<sup>63</sup>.

## 6. Backstopping

Backstopping is provided to a country (requested by liaising directly with the participating UN agency/ies) in the actual country or through remote support. It may be provided alone or together with targeted support or through a National Programme and has been critical for countries to achieve a range of results. Those results achieved by countries with National Programmes that also benefitted from backstopping are reported under the National Programmes. Since the funding is provided by the SNA and contributes to its outcomes and outputs, backstopping is integrated in the SNA Monitoring Framework (Table 1). Figure 5 shows the number of countries backstopped by time and amount in backstopping expenditures by the UN-REDD Programme, 2013-2015. The total expenditure for this support for each country is shown in Figure 6.

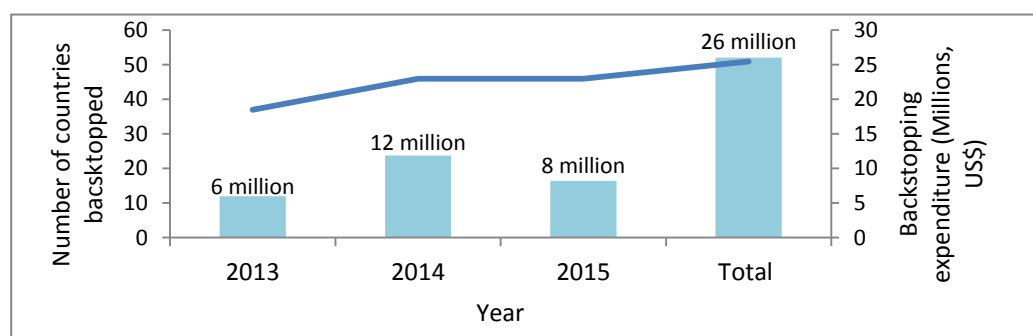


Figure 4. Number of countries backstopped and amount in backstopping expenditure, 2013-2015.

<sup>63</sup> The table includes countries with fully completed targeted support (11 countries by 31 Dec 2014).

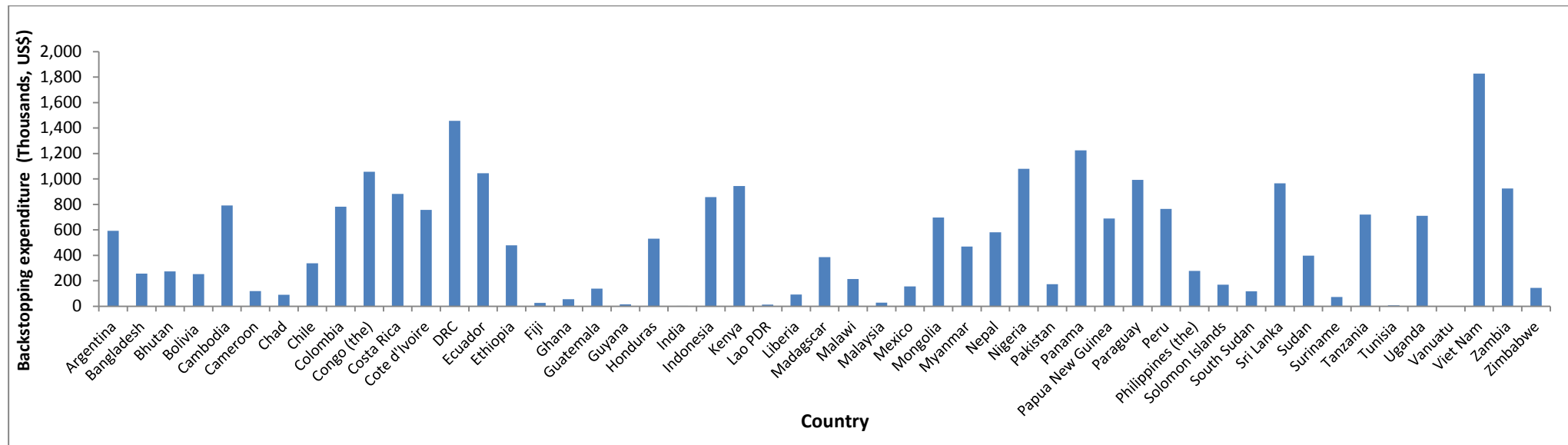


Figure 5. Amount in backstopping expenditure per country, 2013-2015.

## 7. Country needs assessments

The country needs assessments in specific countries and regions aim to support more integrated and well-coordinated programmes and readiness activities. The assessments have been progressing in seven countries - Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru, South Sudan, Tunisia and Zimbabwe and two regions - Mesoamerica (Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador, Dominican Republic) and West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo). This range of countries and regions are sufficient to meet the target of having at least seven countries or regions that identify opportunities to engage in, or complete REDD+ readiness; and have identified needs, if any, in their REDD+ process based on national circumstances.

The scope of the assessment varies significantly, in response to country priorities and also in response to REDD+ progress. For instance, despite the fact that none of the countries have National Programmes, three of them are both participants to the FCPF and are FIP countries. As a result, some CNAs are more general in scope, like in the case of South Sudan, while others are specifically aimed at identifying gaps between the readiness and payment for results, like Peru (see Table 3 below).

While both regional CNAs are focused on forest monitoring, there is a high diversity of circumstances within the regions, hence the need for the needs assessments to identify both specific and common needs in a way that could foster South-south cooperation. In fact, in the case of the Mesoamerican CNA, the supported work was also expected to kick-off implementation of the resulting work plan on south-south cooperation. With some variations, most CNAs started by tailoring the methodology and the instruments to be applied, followed by information gathering to produce a needs assessment that would then be validated, typically through workshops, to produce a final assessment, including some action plan or roadmap.

### *Main results and progress*

By December 2016, all countries and regions had advanced in their CNA work and two assessments were completed (Madagascar and Mesoamerica). Two other countries had completed draft assessments only pending review and validation (Guatemala and Zimbabwe).

In Guatemala, a number of areas for improvement were identified, including for instance: considerations about gender, definition of benefit sharing arrangements, land tenure analysis; further efforts to raise awareness about safeguards; coherence on forest and forest degradation definition between FREL/FRL and the GHG Inventory; methodologies to evaluate leakage and displacements. These findings will not only support the FCPF mid-term report of the country, but also the roadmap for the second phase of the FCPF support for readiness and as well as other REDD+ related initiatives in the country.

The CNA in Madagascar was the first to be concluded. It identified needs associated with land tenure (such as the development of tenure maps, drafting specific legal provisions on land tenure on forests); REDD+ Vision / intersectoral dialogue (such as the establishment of an institutional framework for high-level exchanges and cross-sectoral dialogue, capacity building and organization in key institutions related to agriculture, energy, mining, farming, fishing, forests and land management); and NFMS / MRV (such as coordinating implementation and capacity building to the National Coordination Office of REDD + Bureau National de Coordination REDD+ [BNCR] and forestry administration for NFMS).

Mesoamerica completed its regional needs assessment, with its highlights presented at PB15 and started preparations for implementation of the kick-off activities. The process and resulting work plan opened the way for more ambitious South-South cooperation, going beyond training and exchanges, and including issues such as the development of common tools and data procurement. The assessment involved other supporting initiatives in the region and enabled better coordination.

The legal and policy framework analysis undertaken in the context of the CNA in Malawi identified a number of issues/requirements to be addressed. Selected responses include strengthening REDD+ governance structures to support multi-stakeholder engagement, adopt proposed definitions for forests and sub-categories developed as part of the Land Use and Land Cover Change Study, Amend Forestry Act and Land Bills to clarify forest tenure and relationship with proposed land tenure reforms and, address overlapping mandates among land, forest and environment ministries and specific inconsistencies in sectoral laws that will impact REDD+.

Table 3. CNA - summary of approved budget, focus areas and status of assessments in countries and regions.

Country/ region	Approved amount (US\$)	CNA focus area	Status update
<b>Guatemala</b>	40,000	Broad REDD+ readiness, including institutional and financial needs.	Draft assessment was concluded, identifying areas for improvement in the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy. Validation and finalization of the roadmap is expected in the first quarter 2016.
<b>Madagascar</b>	122,000	Land tenure, NFMS, Vision/ inter-sectoral dialogue.	All reports have been finalised and validated and the final exchange was undertaken.
<b>Malawi</b>	64,675	Policy and legal frameworks, Strategy-building capacity and roadmap.	Assessment of policy/legal frameworks component is available in draft version.
<b>Peru</b>	96,000	Coordination of support, needs associated with results-based payments (RBPs) and sequencing of activities.	By December 2015 the consultants team has been hired and a first draft of the work plan presented. The work plan includes a proposed methodology, which is coherent with the ToRs.
<b>South Sudan</b>	80,001	Broad REDD+ opportunities, support needed by source, prioritize and sequence activities, assess opportunities to connect to knowledge networks.	The assessment methodology was established based on consultation with stakeholders during inception workshop and initial exploratory mission to Juba. A second data collection mission will take place in March 2016, followed by a stakeholder validation meeting in May 2016 when the project should be concluded.
<b>Tunisia</b>	117,400	Institutional arrangements, NFMS.	Institutional context & arrangement component is complete.
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	105,000	NFMS with broader stakeholder mapping.	Complete draft report was submitted for comments.
<b>Mesoamerica</b>	385,000	NFMS with a focus on south-south cooperation opportunities.	Assessment and cooperation plan have been completed. Initial cooperation activities funded under the CNA expected to be undertaken in 2016.
<b>West Africa</b>	264,366	NFMS with a focus on South-south cooperation opportunities.	Preparation phase. Inception workshop was undertaken and country information is being compiled.

## 8. Community-based REDD+

CBR+ is a partnership between the UN-REDD Programme and the Small Grants Programme (SGP) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to deliver grants directly to indigenous peoples and forest communities to empower them to fully engage in the design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ readiness activities, and develop experiences, lessons, and recommendations at the local level that can feed into national REDD+ processes. The initiative refers to the SNA's stakeholder engagement outcome, '*Stakeholders at the community level engage in and contribute to the implementation of REDD+ readiness through support to CBR+*' (SNA output 4.6). The CBR+ grants are delivered through SGP's decentralized grant-delivery mechanism. The UN-REDD Programme's contribution to CBR+'s pilot phase (2014-2017) includes US\$ 400,000 per country for direct grants to community-level projects in each of the six pilot countries (Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka), in addition to funds to support capacity-building for grantees, participatory development of CBR+ country plans, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and programme management. The amount is matched by similar co-financing from SGP, which will be provided through in-kind support and through parallel SGP grants that are complementary to CBR+ goals. CBR+ is fully operational with Country Plans approved in all six pilot countries and project proposals selected for funding in all countries<sup>64</sup>. Well over 200 CBR+ project proposals have been received to date, of which 70 have been funded. To date, almost USD 2.2 million in grants have been committed across the six pilot countries, with more on track to be disbursed throughout 2016. (Table 4). Over the coming year, the UN-REDD Programme will work with the six pilot countries to assess project typologies and capacity-building needs to ensure lessons inform and enhance subsequent rounds and strengthen the overall initiative.

Through the CBR+ projects funded to date, the following activities are being supported, among others:

- sustainable management of forests through strengthening community conservation networks and management committees;
- conserving and restoring community forests, supporting communities to secure title to forests they manage, and promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce deforestation; building communities awareness of forest laws and providing legal aid and advice to forest communities;
- establishing participatory monitoring systems;
- supporting community efforts to restore degraded forests through reforestation and conservation of native species;
- promoting agroforestry and sustainable livelihoods, including reviving indigenous agroforestry systems;
- distribution of stoves to reduce pressure on community forests from fuel wood collection;
- participatory mapping to improve the sustainable management of community forests and help local communities secure their tenure.

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<sup>64</sup> Some in early 2016.

Table 4. Number of grants approved and financial source from the UN-REDD Programme and GEF SGP co-funding in the CBR+ pilot countries.

Country	Number of CBR+ grants approved	Financed by UN-REDD (delivery) (US\$)	GEF SGP grant co-financing (delivery)
Cambodia	13	400,000 (100%)	100,000 (25%)
DRC	13	390,000 (97%)	Forthcoming in 2016
Nigeria	7 <sup>65</sup>	282,623 (71%)	Forthcoming in 2016
Panama	14	302,155 (76%)	Forthcoming in 2016
Paraguay	13	400,000 (100%)	68,188 (17%)
Sri Lanka	10	425,000 (100%)	Forthcoming in 2016
In total (6 countries)	<b>70</b>	2.2 million	(final amount in 2016)

<sup>65</sup> Approved in 2016.



## 9. Financial information

Table 5 provides financial information at the output and outcome levels and the breakdown by the participating UN Organizations for the period 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2015 of the SNA. The columns show the approved budget, expenditures and commitments, and delivery rate.

Table 5. SNA approved budget, expenditures and commitments as of 31 December 2015 at the output and outcome levels and a breakdown by the participating UN Organizations against the SNA Monitoring Framework.

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2015 A	Prior Years' Expenditures	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2015) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/Approved Budget (%) (F/A) G
			1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 Expenditures B	Expenditures as of 31 December 2015 C	Programmatic & Financial Commitments as of 31 December 2015 D	Total: Expenditures +Commitments (C+D) E		
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring								
Output 1.1:	FAO	6,810,716	4,239,274	927,033	-	927,033	5,166,307	76%
Output 1.2:	FAO	19,174,495	11,437,248	4,452,636	3,033,958	7,486,594	18,923,842	99%
	UNDP	747,782	635,122	135,023	-	135,023	770,145	103%
	UNEP	135,000	134,999				134,999	100%
Output 1.3:	FAO	2,739,705		803,907	1,596,529	2,400,436	2,400,436	88%
Sub-total Outcome 1		29,607,698	16,446,643	6,318,599	4,630,487	10,949,086	27,395,729	93%
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation								
Output 2.1:	FAO	1,127,099	713,408	54,814	11,601	66,415	779,823	69%
	UNDP	3,727,922	2,274,414	690,169	541,122	1,231,291	3,505,705	94%
Output 2.2:	UNDP	6,751,274	4,297,200	2,432,900	81,405	2,514,305	6,811,505	101%
Output 2.2 bis:	UNDP	1,936,384		836,380	785,701	1,622,081	1,622,081	84%

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2015 A	Prior Years' Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 Expenditures B	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2015) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/Approved Budget (%) (F/A) G
				Expenditures as of 31 December 2015 C	Programmatic & Financial Commitments as of 31 December 2015 D	Total: Expenditures +Commitments (C+D) E		
Output 2.3:	FAO	1,647,633	654,107	348,978	213,008	561,986	1,216,093	74%
	UNEP	275,000	240,284	34,716		34,716	275,000	100%
Output 2.4:	UNDP	2,570,079	1,199,068	558,956	941,233	1,500,189	2,699,257	105%
Output 2.5:	FAO	1,513,050	642,823	112,435	260,000	372,435	1,015,258	67%
Output 2.6:	UNDP	2,644,483	1,758,634	467,344	191,583	658,927	2,417,561	91%
Output 2.7:	FAO	1,823,227	730,655	462,847	526,042	988,889	1,719,544	94%
Output 2.8:	UNDP	863,493	333,019	174,403	11,343	185,746	518,765	60%
Sub-total Outcome 2		24,879,644	12,843,612	6,173,942	3,563,038	9,736,980	22,580,592	91%
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened (expenditures up to 31 December 2012 only, outcome activities discontinued)								
Output 3.2:	FAO	178,096	80,168				80,168	45%
Output 3.4:	UNDP	247,305	100,154	2,427	-	2,427	102,581	41%
Sub-total Outcome 3		425,401	180,322	2,427	0	2,427	182,749	43%
Outcome 4: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.								
Output 4.1:	UNDP	1,851,796	483,855	588,861	36,213	625,074	1,108,929	60%

Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015  
Annex to the Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2015 A	Prior Years' Expenditures	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2015) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/Approved Budget (%) (F/A) G
			1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 Expenditures B	Expenditures as of 31 December 2015 C	Programmatic & Financial Commitments as of 31 December 2015 D	Total: Expenditures +Commitments (C+D) E		
<b>Output 4.2:</b>	UNDP	1,090,878	1,127,879	250,699	-	250,699	1,378,578	126%
<b>Output 4.3:</b>	UNDP	3,526,930	1,495,928	985,979	304,122	1,290,101	2,786,029	79%
<b>Output 4.4:</b>	UNDP	1,583,418	808,585	132,983	21,267	154,250	962,835	61%
<b>Output 4.5:</b>	UNEP	3,656,000	1,368,579	1,023,053	1,020,000	2,043,053	3,411,632	93%
<b>Output 4.6:</b>	UNDP	3,738,318	140,045	770,673	2,827,599	3,598,272	3,738,317	100%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 4</b>		<b>15,447,340</b>	<b>5,424,871</b>	<b>3,752,248</b>	<b>4,209,201</b>	<b>7,961,449</b>	<b>13,386,320</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized</b>								
<b>Output 5.1:</b>	UNDP	753,390	316,659	62,157	20,433	82,590	399,249	53%
	UNEP	3,770,212	1,956,130	1,123,356	690,726	1,814,082	3,770,212	100%
<b>Output 5.2:</b>	FAO	2,031,471	1,253,284	253,679	380,948	634,627	1,887,911	93%
	UNDP	2,153,600	830,583	437,835	5,088	442,923	1,273,506	59%
	UNEP	3,648,957	1,681,132	1,450,702	466,912	1,917,614	3,598,746	99%
<b>Output 5.3:</b>	UNDP	1,668,823	1,145,875	231,227	422,753	653,980	1,799,855	108%
	UNEP	4,257,121	2,831,164	680,259	506,960	1,187,219	4,018,383	94%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 5</b>		<b>18,283,574</b>	<b>10,014,827</b>	<b>4,239,215</b>	<b>2,493,820</b>	<b>6,733,035</b>	<b>16,747,862</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing</b>								

Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015  
Annex to the Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2015 A	Prior Years' Expenditures	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2015) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/Approved Budget (%) (F/A) G
			1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 Expenditures B	Expenditures as of 31 December 2015 C	Programmatic & Financial Commitments as of 31 December 2015 D	Total: Expenditures +Commitments (C+D) E		
<b>Output 6.1:</b>	UNEP	2,652,915	1,611,910	834,185	206,820	1,041,005	2,652,915	100%
<b>Output 6.2:</b>	UNEP	3,182,425	1,825,768	1,356,657		1,356,657	3,182,425	100%
	UNDP	213,102	157,740	113,344	-	113,344	271,084	127%
<b>Output 6.3:</b>	UNDP	2,052,878	657,457	991,766	25,777	1,017,543	1,675,000	82%
	UNEP	3,647,482	1,802,813	1,548,429	-	1,548,429	3,351,242	92%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 6</b>		<b>11,748,802</b>	<b>6,055,688</b>	<b>4,844,381</b>	<b>232,597</b>	<b>5,076,978</b>	<b>11,132,666</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat)</b>								
<b>Output 7.1:</b>	FAO & Sec	218,026	230,593				230,593	106%
	UNDP & Sec	805,744	109,529	29,715	4,012	33,727	143,256	18%
	UNEP & Sec	671,569	414,564	148,166		148,166	562,730	84%
<b>Output 7.2:</b>	FAO & Sec	1,185,442	825,871	141,959	-	141,959	967,830	82%
	UNDP & Sec	1,878,361	206,586	949,277	160,448	1,109,725	1,316,311	70%
	UNEP (Sec)	1,243,220	669,066	259,639		259,639	928,705	75%
<b>Output 7.3:</b>	UNEP	1,100,000	616,473	212,120	269,122	481,242	1,097,715	100%

Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015  
Annex to the Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2015 A	Prior Years' Expenditures	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2015) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/Approved Budget (%) (F/A) G
			1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 Expenditures B	Expenditures as of 31 December 2015 C	Programmatic & Financial Commitments as of 31 December 2015 D	Total: Expenditures +Commitments (C+D) E		
<b>Sub-total Outcome 7</b>		<b>7,102,362</b>	<b>3,072,682</b>	<b>1,740,877</b>	<b>433,582</b>	<b>2,174,459</b>	<b>5,247,141</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies</b>								
<b>Output 8.1:</b>	All	3,308,535	2,462,999	440,467	36,000	476,467	2,939,466	89%
<b>Output 8.2:</b>	All	1,867,208	1,216,487	415,997	34,000	449,997	1,666,484	89%
<b>Output 8.3:</b>	All	1,653,947	929,427	489,408	40,000	529,408	1,458,835	88%
<b>Output 8.4:</b>	All	2,923,950	1,895,917	538,349	44,000	582,349	2,478,266	85%
<b>Output 8.5:</b>	All	1,880,514	1,024,862	244,704	-	244,704	1,269,566	68%
<b>Output 8.6:</b>	All	707,692	279,100	318,115	26,000	344,115	623,215	88%
<b>Output 8.7:</b>	All	1,200,000	2,346	392,134	805,521	1,197,655	1,200,001	100%
<b>Sub-total outcome 8</b>		<b>13,541,846</b>	<b>7,811,138</b>	<b>2,839,174</b>	<b>985,521</b>	<b>3,824,695</b>	<b>11,635,833</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>42,931,964</b>	<b>22,646,172</b>	<b>8,758,342</b>	<b>6,827,607</b>	<b>15,585,949</b>	<b>38,232,121</b>	<b>89%</b>
	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>44,390,801</b>	<b>20,579,544</b>	<b>11,547,294</b>	<b>6,380,099</b>	<b>17,927,393</b>	<b>38,506,937</b>	<b>87%</b>
	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>33,713,903</b>	<b>18,625,523</b>	<b>9,605,225</b>	<b>3,360,540</b>	<b>12,965,765</b>	<b>31,591,288</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (7%)</b>		8,472,567	4,329,587	2,093,760	1,159,777	3,253,538	7,583,124	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>129,509,235</b>	<b>66,180,826</b>	<b>32,004,622</b>	<b>17,728,023</b>	<b>49,732,645</b>	<b>115,913,471</b>	<b>90%</b>

**Notes:** i) The indirect support cost charged on the Spanish funds is 8% as per the signed contribution agreement, hence the difference of \$1,561 between figures reported to the MPTF and figures on this table. ii) Included in the funds approved for UNEP is US\$ 613,695 deposited directly to UNEP by the Government of Spain for the SNA-GP, as such the amount not included in approved amount reported by the MPTF in the consolidated report.

## 10. Conclusion

The UN-REDD Programme has grown to include 64 partner countries by the end 2015. Full-scale National Programmes designed for REDD+ readiness have been funded in 23 countries, targeted support through the SNA has been provided to over 44 countries and technical and policy advice as well as knowledge management support have reached almost all Partner Countries. The increase in budget from 2011 and onwards and in particular in 2014, allowed the SNA to expand its country specific support, responding to the demand from countries. Over time, the growing number of Partner Countries and rapidly evolving REDD+ regulatory environment shaped by UNFCCC decisions have required the SNA as well as the entire UN-REDD Programme to adapt and meet new support requirements.

The SNA, building on the Global Programme, has been the technical basis, or expertise framework, of the UN-REDD Programme across the work areas, for assisting the countries to advance in their REDD+ efforts under the UNFCCC. The increased demand for targeted support and backstopping demonstrates the synergies between the SNA and National Programmes, and how countries can find technical approaches to leverage their REDD+ efforts.

The SNA with the initial implementation period 2011-2015 has been extended until 31 December 2016. The SNA backs up the transition to the new Programme Strategy and provides means to cover the start-up costs for 2016. A continuous network of global, regional and national support functions is required in order for the overall programme operations to continue and to support ongoing work to UN-REDD Partner Countries. This includes backstopping (technical and policy assistance) to the National Programmes, targeted support with implementation stretching into 2016 and 2017 and support for concluding the CNAs and CBR+.

As described in the 2015 Consolidated Annual Report, country readiness efforts have started to show significant results that will lead to results-based actions for results-based payments. Partner Countries will continue to require support in coming years to assist their readiness efforts and REDD+ implementation. Incorporating lessons learned and experiences gained under the SNA, the UN-REDD Programme has reoriented its objectives for the coming period, 2016-2020. UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2016-2020 describes this new direction and how the Global Programme/SNA components are merged into the new Programme phase that will ensure that tangible readiness results are

achieved, leading into Phase 2 of REDD+, i.e. country REDD+ readiness processes concluded and national capacities strengthened leading to results-based payments.