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

Annex to the Sixth Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Fund, Annual Report 2014

UN-REDD PROGRAMME
FOURTEENTH POLICY BOARD
MEETING

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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+
COICA	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin
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
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FLEGT	Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPCG	Global Programme/SNA Coordination Group
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
LECB	Low emission capacity building
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NFMS	National forest monitoring system
NP	National Programme
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PNG	Papua New Guinea
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
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
ToR	Terms of reference
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
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

🌳   This symbol in Table 1 indicates that additional information is available in the *List of activities and further information,* accessible through the following link to the [Workspace.](#)

1. SNA Programme Status

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

Date of UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approval:	9 August 2011
Date of first transfer of funds[1]:	1 November 2011
End date according to Programme Document:	31 December 2015

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 2014 (US$)	Cumulative expenditures[2] plus commitments[3] 1 November 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)
FAO	31,617,355	27,935,788
UNDP	34,220,102	30,188,623
UNEP	25,864,684	22,963,729
Indirect support costs (7%)	6,419,150	5,676,170
Total	**98,121,291**	**86,764,310**

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[2] The sum of commitments and disbursement.
[3] Non-certified legally binding contracts and obligations to be disbursed in the future.

2. Introduction

The UN-REDD Programme encompasses two delivery modalities - National Programmes and the "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015" (SNA). The SNA provides support to partner countries in various ways, including by responding to their capacity needs and filling specific gaps in their national REDD+ efforts. The SNA aims to strengthen the countries' capacity to implement REDD+ and capacity to participate in international negotiations, jointly with countries develop REDD+ technical guidelines and tools to enhance knowledge on REDD+, and as well as to facilitate knowledge sharing and exchanges of experiences in areas related to REDD+.

This Annex to the Sixth Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund, focuses on the main achievements of the SNA from November 2011 to December 2014 following the Monitoring and Results Framework set up for the SNA in 2011[4]. It presents the main achievements under each work area/SNA Outcome as well as the financial status. The SNA report also presents delivery per category of support[5] and detailed information on country-specific support, i.e. targeted support together with backstopping.

3. Main Achievements against the SNA Monitoring Framework

The main SNA achievements measured against the *Monitoring Framework 2013-2015* are summarized in Table 1. The results reported on refer to achievements supported by funds under the SNA. Sometimes the support provided is complementary to National Programmes and contributes directly to country results. In order to ensure consistency between reporting on fund allocations and achievements at country level, detailed information on results associated with SNA support to countries with National Programmes are only included for targeted support. For backstopping, country achievements are presented in the individual National Programme reports (Annual Report 2014 and Annexes 1-11) and are only recorded briefly here.

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[4] The Monitoring Framework was initially drafted in 2011 and has gradually undergone some adjustments to reflect the developments of the SNA. New outputs approved at the 12th and 13th Policy Board meetings for year 2015 are included, but will be reported in 2015.

[5] International Support functions (ISF), Country Specific Support (including targeted support and backstopping) and Secretariat. ISF refer to activities undertaken by both regional and headquarters UN-REDD Programme personnel, with a view to enhance knowledge on REDD+ related areas, enable countries to contribute to the development of technical guidelines, promote increased expertise on REDD+ and promote exchange of experiences, including South-South cooperation. Country Specific Support includes targeted support and backstopping. The ISF and country specific support activities are part of all UN-REDD thematic work areas or SNA Outcomes, apart from Secretariat.

Table 1. Achievements against the targets in the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2015.

Indicators	Baseline	Target (by December 2015)
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring.		
Outcome indicator 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+.	**Baseline** 12-13 countries are starting to establish comprehensive monitoring approaches, with capacities and information base at different levels in almost all REDD+ countries.	**Target** 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.

Outcome 1. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

- Out of the 56 UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries, 29 (including all 21 countries with National Programmes that are finalized, ongoing or starting) further developed (18 countries) or started the development (11 countries) of different aspects of their national forest monitoring systems (NFMS). This means that one or more of the three pillars of a NFMS and the necessary institutional arrangements have been developed or are under various stages of development. All other Partner Countries (27) have enhanced their capacities on different aspects of MRV, NFMS and RELs either through backstopping or through sub-regional and regional training events.

- In total during 2014, over 3,000 people (28% women) received capacity development through one or more of about 100 workshops and other events at country, regional and global level across all UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries, resulting b in over 8,000 person-days of training. The capacity development primarily focused on different aspects and pillars of the NFMS and reference levels[6].

The results under this outcome are facilitated by 18 guideline documents related to forest monitoring; technical expertise support on forest monitoring topics - including remote sensing for forest mapping, tree volume and biomass equations and databases – as numerous technical reports and free online software tools tailored to countries' needs, such as GlobAllomeTree and 'Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) for REDD' or slms4redd.org.

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[6] This represents a large increase in comparison to previous years due to the extra budget allocated for 2014 for direct support to countries through targeted support.

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 **a.** Number of methods, tools, documents developed by UN-REDD Programme to support countries. **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.	**Baseline** **a.** 1 document, the NFMS and MRV Framework, and 1 manual for allometric equations were developed. **b.** 13 countries have shared experiences though joint activities in developing their NFMS and implementing their MRV.	**Target** **a.** 5 documents/ tools are developed to help countries in developing their RELs/RLs and different components of the NFMS. **b.** 30 UN-REDD Partner Countries have shared experiences through joint activities on knowledge and skills on the various components of NFMS and MRV.

Output 1.1 Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 17 documents/ tools developed to assist countries in developing their RELs/RLs and different components of the NFMS.
In 2014:

- One global database for wood density produced, three regional databases (South Asia, South-East Asia and Pacific) for tree allometric equations (AEs) created, two country databases created (China and Tanzania), ten country tree species list compiled (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, DRC, Nicaragua, Philippines, Zambia, Tanzania and Peru).
- The web-platform GlobAllomeTree, software for forest biomass assessment, upgraded with new functionalities. A number of 3,700 additional allometric equations for tree volumes and biomass developed in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka added to the GlobAllomeTree platform, making a total of more than 9,500 equations covering all ecological zones worldwide are helping to improve the accuracy of national reporting systems.
- A fully operational and upgraded web portal 'Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) for REDD' or (slms4redd.org) launched in English and Spanish, 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.

See further details in list of activities and complementing information, by clicking on this symbol: 🌳

Indicator b: All 56 Partner Countries enhanced their capacity and knowledge on different aspects of MRV, shared experiences through the use of tools and technical documents and participated in sub-regional and regional training workshops. In 2014:

- Increased capacity and enhanced knowledge (measured through assessment evaluations of workshop completed by participants) on MRV, NFMS, GHG inventory systems, achieved through four regional workshops. Tere, countries shared their experiences while technical tools and knowledge were presented and experiences shared on NFMS methods (South-South exchange). In total, 181 participants from 52 countries took part.
- Coordination and promotion of synergies also 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, Guatemala,

El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico 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 of 52 staff from 8 countries (DRC, Republic of the Congo, PNG, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Zambia) 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, and future steps regarding the development and potential training in SLMS in the First Regional Workshop on Forest Monitoring of the GEO GFOI Technical SE Asia Initiative held in Changmai, Thailand, in January 2014.

- Increased capacity and shared experience on specific aspects related to NFI design and biomass estimations through one regional workshop for LAC region in Turialba, Costa Rica, with 34 participants from 17 countries; one regional workshop in West Africa, Kumasi, Ghana, with 23 participants (17% women) from 13 countries; one regional workshop for the Guiana Shield with 17 participants from four countries (47% women); and two workshops in South-Asia in Kerala and Thrissur, India, attended by 48 experts from 7 countries. 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).

In support of the output: Forest Reference Emission Levels (new activities emerging in 2014 to support countries in the UNFCCC decisions from Warsaw CoP in 2013[7]) Based on lessons learned from countries in FMRL construction and consultation with Experts (including IPCC authors, UNFCCC and UN-REDD staff and modelers involved in FMRL construction) a technical document, "*Emerging approaches to Forest Reference Emission Levels and/or Forest Reference Levels for REDD+*", produced and presented to over 100 people at the Policy Board in November.
Based on experiences during 2014, a publication which aims to help countries define the path and approach of their FREL/FRL taking into account their capacities and national circumstances: "*Technical considerations for FREL/FRL construction for REDD+ under the UNFCCC*" drafted in 2014 to be released in May 2015.

Output 1.2: Country-level capacities to implement monitoring and MRV functions are developed.		
Indicators 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.	**Baseline** 12 UN-REDD member countries have started to develop or improve their own NFMS and MRV systems, including national GHG inventories.	**Target** A total of 24 countries have started to develop or improve their own NFMS and MRV systems.

Output 1.2. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

A total of 29 countries (including all 21 countries with finalized, ongoing or starting National Programmes), developed further (18 countries) or started the development (11 countries) of different aspects of their national forest monitoring systems (NFMS), meaning that have one or more of the three pillars of a NFMS and the necessary institutional arrangements developed or under different stage of development. This is 5 countries with advanced NFMSs more than the target of 24 set for end 2015.

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[7] See new output 1.3 for year 2015. It will be reported in the SNA Monitoring Framework in 2015.

In 2014, Latin America and the Caribbean region:

- The beta version of the Satellite Land Monitoring System platform of Argentina developed and populated by national experts (through targeted support) and National Programme documents sections on MRV, NFMS and RELs supported through backstopping.
- National Programme of Colombia launched, NFMS, M&MRV functions and its legal framework, and REL sections developed in synergy with IDEAM and other actors such EU Joint Research Center on monitoring forest degradation through backstopping.
- In Bolivia, forest monitoring capacities enhanced and working groups on inventories and institutional arrangements for NFMS established with "la Autoridad de la Madre Tierra del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua" and other relevant stakeholders (ABT, Dirección Forestal). (Through backstopping).
- Costa Rica identified technical needs and gaps on MRV in coordination with the World Bank and GIZ, and developed a work plan developed with FONAFIFO to address the needs through backstopping.
- Ecuador launched its NFMS web portal, improved its NFMS and developed its national FREL ready for submission to the UNFCCC. (Targeted support as complement to NP)
- Panama capacities of government staff strengthened on GHG Inventory through a national workshop (December 2014), identified potential approaches and steps to structure a GHG Inventory in the country as well as synergies and linkages to the construction of the FREL/FRL (Targeted support as complement to NP).
- Peru's technical staff from different government institutions (MInisterio del Ambiente or MINAM, Servicio Nacional de Fauna Silvestre or SERFOR, Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego or MINAGRI) developed capacities by using the using the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS). (Through targeted support)

In 2014, Asia-Pacific Region:

- A prototype of a Pacific Islands regional web-portal on forest monitoring and inventories developed, which will host all relevant nationally produced data as well as maps covering the region allowing for easier access to this data. Over 200 technical staff from the Pacific Islands enhanced their capacities on forest monitoring and the development of NFMSs. (Through targeted support, regional scope)
- National Programme of Bangladesh document sections on NFMS and MRV developed and a new complementary project "Strengthening National Forest Inventory and Satellite Land Monitoring System in support of REDD+ in Bangladesh" developed with USAID will be implemented by FAO.
- PNG updated its NFMS web-portal with nationally produced forest maps and national forest related statistics included with the support of backstopping.
- Bhutan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands developed their NFMS action plans in consultation with key government stakeholders, an important part of their contributions to the UNFCCC (Through targeted support and backstopping to NP).
- Cambodia, Mongolia and Sri Lanka strengthened capacities on compilation and development of estimates of a GHG inventory for the Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, one of the pillars of the NFMS through trainings which in total included 71 participants (43 women). (See details of backstopping in list of activities).
- Cambodia strengthened its technical capacity for the development of a NFMS Web Portal through training (16 participants, 75% women). (Through backstopping to NP)
- Pakistan strengthened its capacity on the use of geospatial free tools for forest cover and forest cover change through training (35 participants, 14% women). (Through targeted support).
- Sri Lanka strengthened its capacity on forest cover and forest cover change by remote sensing training (32 participants, 56% women) and training on tree allometric equations and biomass modelling (41 participants, 49%). (Through backstopping to NP)

In 2014, Africa:

- Accuracy Assessment of Global Forest Change data from Hansen el al. for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) completed, the methodology for forest cover change in DRC improved and simplified, and 1990 forest mask completed at 90% accuracy. Priorities, work-plan and coordinated approach with FCPF established on data to support provision of data in a coordinated manner with JICA/JAFTA, USFS and WWF for FCPF Carbon Fund ER-PIN process agreed in consultation with government stakeholders. (See details in list of activities)
- Ivory Coast R-PP validated (attended by 200 participants) and joint FCPF/UNREDD Programme MRV roadmap developed. National Progamme document sections on MRV and NFMS prepared (18-27/09/2014) and Programme launched (attended by 100 participants, 30% women).
- Methodology to perform the Accuracy Assessment of the National Land Use change map developed (to be implemented by Kenya and KFS) and staff of the Kenya National Forest Inventory capacitated on the use Collect Earth (15-19/09/2014, 23 experts coming from 6 institutions attended these hands-on session).
- Nigeria enhanced capacities across the government, research and academia community on developments of National Allometric equations, forest biomass and carbon stocks assessments through training (24 participants, 83% women) (Through backstopping to NP)
- The Republic of the Congo completed the NFI data collection (except for forested swamps), strengthened database management and archiving systems capacities through training (11 participants, 64% women) and developed data analysis methodology (training 11 participants, 64% women) with analysis advancing. Enhanced capacities on NFMS web portal software and specific features for Republic of the Congo NFMS Web Portal identified through training (4 participants, 25% women).
- Uganda developed its sections on NFMS, MRV and REL of the National Programme document with document validated with stakeholders (30 participants, 7% women). (Through backstopping to NP)

In addition: Forest Reference Emission Levels (these are new activities from 2014 to support countries in the UNFCCC decisions from Warsaw CoP in 2013)[8].

- Four countries (Ecuador, the Republic of the Congo, PNG and Zambia) took initial steps for submission FRELs to the UNFCCC: held consultation with a wide group of stakeholders, including multiple government ministries, NGOs, academia and private sector and developed roadmaps for submissions to the UNFCCC identifying follow-up activities and responsible technical working groups for the process of development of the FREL/FRIs. (Through NP and backstopping)
- Ecuador submitted its FREL to the UNFCCC in January 2015 Through NP and specific backstopping).
- Eight countries (DRC, Republic of the Congo, Mexico, Peru, PNG, Zambia, Viet Nam Peru) increased their Knowledge on FREL/FRL and UNFCCC requirements on FREL/FRL Over 100 technical staff in 8 countries attended 5 national workshops - DRC in September (20 participants-25% women), Republic of the Congo in November (20 participants-20% women), PNG in October (37 participants-35% women), Viet Nam in December (15 participants-20% women), and Zambia in April and July (over 40 participants), and through 4 sub-national workshops - Peru in April (69 participants-35% women), Mexico in August, Viet Nam (details in 1.1) and Indonesia (See also details under output 1.1). (200 participants in total, 100 technical staff).

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	None[9]	3 countries developed FRLs/FERLs

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[8] See new output 1.3 for year 2015. It will be reported in the SNA Monitoring Framework in 2015.

reference levels and or Forest emission reference levels in the context of demonstration activities or for submission to the UNFCCC.		

Output 1.3. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target
This is a new Output introduced for year 2015. The planned activities will be implemented in 2015. Preparations undertaken in 2014.

Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation.

Outcome 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[10]	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.

Outcome 2: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

All strategies (DRC, Ecuador and Paraguay), roadmaps (Bangladesh and Mongolia) or phase 2 documents (Viet Nam) developed inclusively. In addition, various governance elements supported under this outcome built blocks for robust institutional, legal and fiduciary arrangements. For example:

- Mongolia mainstreamed REDD+ into its broader development agenda; DRC committed to five major REDD+ objectives, including tenure security, land use planning and mainstreaming REDD+ safeguards into mining sector under its economic governance matrix; Zambia's draft REDD+ Strategy anchored on strong analytical work, widespread stakeholder consultations; Paraguay integrated a number of targets compatible with REDD+ and will facilitate future political discussions when updating the national strategies, action plans and regulatory frameworks into its recently approved National Development Plan 2030. This Policy and technical inputs (through backstopping to NPs and targeted support) resulted in these contributions to readiness.
- Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam established multi-stakeholder platforms that act as consultative bodies in larger REDD+ processes, to start REDD+ enabling reforms, and to develop indicators and feed data into national safeguards approaches and information systems. These results were based on the completion of the first or second iteration of a Participatory Governance Assessment.
- In addition, 5 countries (Bhutan, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines and Peru) endorsed analysis of governance weaknesses underlying major drivers of deforestation and

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[10] 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:
http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdf/2013/putting_the_pieces_together_for_good_governance_of_redd.pdf
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).

forest degradation, a key element for developing successful policies and measures under a national REDD+ strategy. These results were based on anti-corruption support to analytical studies and related thematic consultation processes. (Through backstopping to NPs and targeted support)
- By integrating gender-sensitive work in their readiness processes, 16 countries (see Output 2.8) set important building blocks for gender-sensitive national strategies.
- 9 countries (Cambodia, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam) advanced the design and governance of their national REDD+ fund management systems towards robust and credible fiduciary arrangements. (Through backstopping to NPs and targeted support)

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
a. No. of UN-REDD countries that complete their first Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) [11] **b.** % of countries (from a.) that have incorporated governance recommendations from the PGAs into their REDD+ planning processes. **c.** % of countries (from a.) where the PGAs feed into relevant parts of the national Safeguards Information System (SIS). **d.** No. of UN-REDD countries that begin preparing for PGAs with initial analyses.	**a.** to **c.** 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. **d.** By end 2012, any national Safeguards Information Systems under development have rarely built on governance data collection efforts, such as PGAs.	**a.** 4 countries complete their first PGA **b.** At least 75 % of the above incorporate governance recommendations from their PGAs into their REDD+ planning processes. **c.** At least 75 % of the above integrate PGA results into relevant parts of their SIS. **d.** At least 2 new PGAs are initiated in UN-REDD Partner Countries.

Output 2.1: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: Three countries (Indonesia, Nigeria and Viet Nam) completed their first PGA reports since 2012 with Indonesia near completing its second PGA, and six countries (Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Viet Nam) undertook institutional context analyses (ICAs) to inform further support and implementation of either the REDD+ process as a whole or National UN-REDD Programmes in particular. Results in 2014 include:
- Viet Nam launched its *PGA report*/ *executive summary* in December 2014 with main results. (Targeted support)
- Nigeria produced and discussed its final draft PGA report in December 2014 (final version to be launched early 2015). (Backstopping to NP)
- Cote Ivoire's ICA analyzed the institutions, actors, risk and potential for change for REDD+ in the country, providing useful information for the design of the National Programme approved in July 2014. (Backstopping to NP)
- Argentina's ICA studied the interaction of institutions with one another in the context of specific sectors and themes of relevance to the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy and formulated recommendations for inter-institutional collaboration in the framework of REDD+ projects in Argentina. (Backstopping to NP)
- Paraguay's ICA built on its National Programme mid-term review to develop recommendations on management, advocacy, communications and additional advisory body (Comité Nacional REDD+). (Backstopping to NP)

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[11] The third party assessment provides analyses that form the basis for addressing governance challenges.

- Panama's ICA assessed the enabling environment for the successful implementation of the reformulated National Programme activities and proposed mechanisms for multi-sectorial coordination and inter-sectorial collaboration. (Backstopping to NP)

Indicator b: 2 countries (Indonesia and Viet Nam) (66%) incorporated governance recommendations from the PGAs into their REDD+ planning process. In 2014, governance data and recommendations from the PGA report in Indonesia were used as a basis for decisions in Indonesia REDD+ planning and policy-making to address identified shortcomings, such as how to most strategically make use of budget resources at provincial level to more appropriately deal with land conflicts and claims that are being registered at provincial level. See further details in list of activities. In Viet Nam, the Lam Dong province integrated contents of the PGA into the Annex of its provincial REDD Action Plan. (Backstopping to NP and targeted support)

Indicator c: No country has yet used the PGA for their SIS. Three countries (Indonesia, Nigeria and Vietnam) started exploring how the PGA data can feed into relevant parts of their SIS. Nigeria identified the link between PGA data and SIS. Discussions are ongoing in Indonesia and Vietnam to link the PGA data to the national SIS.

Indicator d. 5 countries (Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Republic of the Congo and Tunisia) initiated ICA. 🌱

Output 2.2: National implementation of REDD+ readiness strengthened through National Programme support.		
Output indicator a. % 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. b. % of countries without a National Programme or targeted support receiving initial support (= at least one technical or advisory mission).	**Baseline** a. Close to 60% of countries that have requested assistance have received it through in-country UN-REDD or joint missions. b. 70% of REDD+ partner countries without a National Programme have benefited from at least one technical or advisory UN-REDD mission.	**Target** a. 80% of countries that have expressed need for assistance receive it b. 80% of countries without a National Programme or targeted support receiving at least one technical or advisory mission

Output 2.2: Cumulative achievement since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: 90%. In 2014 alone, this policy and technical advice resulted in improved NP implementation, higher delivery rates and other achievements reported through National Programmes.

Indicator b: 80%, which resulted in:

Asia Pacific:

- In December, results from the second regional assessment showed that 92% of national REDD+ focal points considered that they were either "on track with *some* readiness elements" (58%, a decrease from 62% in December 2013) or "on track in *most* elements" (34%, an increase from 28% in December 2013), while 2% considered they were "on track with *all* elements" and 5% considered they were "not at all on track".
- Development and field testing of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines in PNG: Building on the country's National Constitution, and National Goals and
- Directive Principles and the result of three and a half years of development, with over thirteen consultations, and three full revisions, the working final of a National Guidelines on FPIC for REDD+ in Papua New Guinea started being tested in the first of three sites in November 2014.

Latin America and the Caribbean:
- Improved positioning of UN-REDD Programme countries already receiving targeted support and/or National Programme are requesting additional support, while countries with no large previous engagement, such as Chile, Brazil (not yet a Partner Country), Guatemala (EoI), Guyana (EoI) Mexico approaching the UN-REDD Programme for support.
- New areas of support were opened, such as the design of financial management arrangements as financial architecture, with support provided to Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Africa:
- A strengthened portfolio, with National Programmes completed (Zambia) formulated, submitted and approved (Uganda), signed and initiated (Cote d'Ivoire), and new targeted support approved (Ethiopia, Malawi, Madagascar). In Tanzania, post-NP engagement was defined. In Ethiopia and Madagascar, coordination with FCPF is taking shape thanks to frequent discussions.
- Knowledge expanded:
  - Zambia: Knowledge product on REDD+ strategy work disseminated.
  - Lessons learnt on stakeholder engagement in DRC.
  - South-South dialogue promoted.
  - Regional CSO/IPO platform for REDD+ created, with 2 regional meetings held.
- Increased internal capacity lead to more backstopping and in turn increased delivery of National Programmes, of US$ 4m in 2014 (95% of expected delivery), which represents a 38% increase compared to 2013 (for example, the Congo National Programme delivery rate increased from 7% in 2013 to 54% in 2014).

Output 2.2 bis: Strengthened country-specific national REDD+ strategies and action plans.		
Output indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**
a. 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. b. Requesting targeted support for National REDD+ Strategies or Action Plans. c. Number of UN-REDD countries applying multi-stakeholder platforms in developing their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan. d. Number of UN-REDD countries posting a link to their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan on the UNFCCC information hub.	a. Regional workshops on development of national REDD+ strategies have been conducted in Africa and Latin America but no document drafted.[12] 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. c. 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 d. No countries have provided a link.	a. Document on developing National REDD+ Strategies that support rapid progress towards results-based action finalized and released publicly. b. At least 5 additional countries. c. Comprehensive data is available for all countries receiving support; and at least 5 additional countries apply multi-stakeholder platforms in 2015. d. 2 UN-REDD countries have posted a link to their National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan on the UNFCCC information hub.

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[12] Output 2.2.bis was approved in July 2014 for year 2015. The baseline for this new output is as of end 2014.

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Output 2.2. bis. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

This is a new Output introduced for year 2015. The planned activities will be implemented in 2015. Preparations undertaken in 2014.

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Number of UN-REDD countries that have assessed/analyzed their legal frameworks for forests and land for REDD+. **b.** Number of UN-REDD countries preparing for and undertaking legal reforms for implementing REDD+.	**a.** 3 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. **b.** UN-REDD countries are in the very early stages of enacting legal reforms.	**a.** By 2014, at least 8 countries have completed an analysis of their legal frameworks for implementing REDD+ at the country level. **b.** At least 3 countries are undertaking legal reforms necessary for REDD+.

Output 2.3: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: 4 countries (DRC, Guatemala, Honduras and Kenya) (44% of target) completed and validated the analysis of their legal frameworks for REDD+ through participatory and inclusive processes:

- Guatemala's analysis 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. (Through targeted support)
- Honduras finalized a comparative analysis 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 5 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. (Through targeted support)
- Kenya completed the analysis of its legal framework for implementing REDD+ and produced two publications: Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya and Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya. The Analysis resulted priority areas for legal reforms, which will be undertaken in 2015. (Through targeted support)
- In DRC, the forest and land codes as well as the draft law on territorial management analyzed in light of the 7 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).

In 2014, 4 countries (Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Madagascar and Nepal) also designed work plans, made an inventory of legislation and regulations that relate to REDD+ in order to finalize the analysis of their legal framework in 2015 and undertake legal reforms. Pakistan will carry out a legal analysis - see output 2.7 as part of its targeted support approved in 2014.

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Indicator b: No countries are undertaking legal reforms (Guatemala, Honduras and Kenya are planning to carry out legal reforms in 2015). (Through targeted support approved).

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. 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 **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).	**a.** Two UN-REDD countries (Viet Nam and DRC) are proceeding to the design phase of a national financial architecture. **b.** Although work has been done to develop a benefit sharing system and some existing systems can be adapted (e.g. Ecuador, Vietnam, Costa Rica, Mexico, Indonesia, DRC), no UN-REDD country has a finalized or piloted a national BDS for REDD+.	**a.** At least 5 countries have well defined financial structures to receive and manage REDD+ funding **b.** At least 5 countries have defined benefit sharing systems for sharing REDD+ finance in accordance with UN-REDD criteria.

Output 2.4. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 1 country (DRC) has appropriate, well defined financial structures to management REDD+ funds according to the priorities of the national strategy and international standards. Towards the target, varying degrees of progress is recorded in more than ten countries (Cambodia, Chile, Cote Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam). (See list of activities). Some 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 in English and Vietnamese.
- Peru drafted its initial design document through consultations 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; signed a Letter of Intent with the governments of Germany and Norway, with the establishment of the fund as a key milestone to release funding; design document shared with donor for comments (TS)
- Nepal conducted initial study on fund design options. The country requested a support from the Programme to carry out further input, analysis and consultations. (Through targeted support)
- Cambodia conducted and presented to the Task Force the initial study on fund design options. Fund management option selected by Task Force and the development of fund design document and operational procedures are under way. (Backstopping to NP)

Indicator b: Three countries (Cambodia, Kenya and Peru) analyzed and consulted with stakeholders, but have not defined benefit sharing arrangements and options. (Viet Nam is currently carrying out analysis).

Output 2.5. Policies and measures related to sustainable forest management (SFM) are identified and promoted at national level.		
Output indicator Number of UN-REDD countries implementing and promoting improved sustainable management practices in the forest in the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation.	**Baseline** While some work has been initiated, no UN-REDD Programme countries have implemented SFM in the context of REDD+.	**Target** By 2014, 3 countries have implemented and promoted improved sustainable management practices in the forest in the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation.

Output 2.5: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

4 countries in Africa (Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, Ghana and Liberia) conducted studies on forest laws, governance and trade (EU-FLEGT), improving their knowledge and approaches to SFM. 3 countries (Cameroon, Ghana and Honduras) identified and strengthened synergies between the REDD+ and FLEGT processes and platforms in country. In Asia, efforts are ongoing in partnership with FLEGT 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.

In 2014:
- Ghana's Forestry Commission increased its capacity to ensure regular information and knowledge sharing between REDD+ and FLEGT teams and processes. Ghana identified four technical areas - regulation of the domestic market, benefit sharing modalities, FLEGT legality and REDD+ safeguards and MRV and monitoring- for synergies between the REDD+/FLEGT processes, which will help streamline and avoid duplication between efforts led under the two initiatives. (Targeted support).
- Cameroon boosted the linkages between REDD+ and FLEGT processes, based on existing platforms and is establishing a multi stakeholder REDD+ /FLEGT platform and Honduras and Guatemala undertook planning for REDD+ and FLEGT synergy processes (to be delivered in 2015) (See also list of activities). (Targeted support).

In support to the output: The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Tool box , launched at the FAO Committee on Forestry, June 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 includes 22 fully developed SFM modules, with more than 400 tools and 300 case studies. The SFM toolbox has a great deal of useful information for REDD+ that can be disseminated, and it will be 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 **a.** Number of UN-REDD countries that finalize corruption risk assessments or integrate corruption analyses in other REDD+ readiness assessments. **b.** % of countries (from a.) that develop risk mitigation measures against corruption for REDD+. **c.** % of countries (from a.) that use the results of such work to inform their national REDD+ strategies,	**Baseline** **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. **b.** as per a.	**Target** a. Twelve countries finalize corruption risk assessments b. At least 75% of countries in a. c. At least 50 % of countries in a.

roadmaps or national UN-REDD programmes.	**c.** as per a.	

Output 2.6: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: 66%, 5 countries (Bhutan, Kenya, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines) finalized corruption-risk assessments and 3 countries (Indonesia, Nepal and Nigeria) integrated corruption analyses in other assessments. In 2014 alone:

- Indonesia, building on a recommendation from the 2012 (PGA, finalized the data analysis for its first evaluation of the Ministry of Forestry's online forest licensing system. The study gathered quantitative and qualitative data to score indicators on transparency, timeliness, informal fees, feedback and complaints mechanism of five types of forest licenses and highlights differences across users, provinces and types of permits. The study and recommendations will be launched in early 2015 alongside the results of the 2014 PGA, and are expected to lead to an improvement of the forest licensing system through the ongoing national bureaucratic reform. (Targeted support)
- Bhutan is finalizing its REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment, which focuses on governance deficits and opportunities that impact forests management in the country. The results were presented by the Watershed Division of the Department of Forests and Park Services during a safeguards event organized by The Center for People and Forests (RECOTFC) at CoP 20 and are expected to inform the governance aspects of the country's SIS. (Targeted support)
- Nepal integrated governance corruption analyses in its study on 'Understanding Drivers and Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Nepal: Potential Policies and Measures for REDD' which was used for the country's midterm report on its Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment. (Targeted support)

Indicator b: 37%, 3 countries (Indonesia, Kenya and the Philippines) developed risk mitigation measures against corruption for REDD+. In 2014 alone :
- Kenya established its National Task force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+. Prioritized anti-corruption actions include Capacity building, awareness raising and strengthening existing complaints mechanism and codes of conduct and provision to anti-corruption related guidance on the country's REDD+ stakeholder engagement plan, national FPIC guidelines, REDD+ finance work and REDD+ registry. (Targeted support)
- Indonesia, together with the lead of the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development or UKP4, introduced new regulations to sanction for public officials as a mean to restrain non-compliance and encourage non-corrupt practices. (Targeted support)

Indicator c: 50%, 2 countries (Nepal and Viet Nam) (are using the results of corruption risk assessment to inform their national REDD+ strategies, roadmaps or National Programmes**.** In 2014, Nepal used the results of its driver's study – which covered possible governance obstacles to a list of policies and measures- to inform their national REDD+ strategy. (Targeted support)

Output 2.7: Institutional capacity for land tenure (with a view to also address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation) is strengthened.		
Output indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**
a. Number of UN-REDD countries that have assessed their national tenure systems (both formal and customary) for REDD+. **b.** Number of UN-REDD countries developing specific measures for the development of enabling tenure conditions for REDD+.	**a., b.** While countries recognize the importance of tenure for REDD+, almost none has engaged in a thorough assessment of their national tenure systems.	**a.** By 2014, at least 4 countries have conducted an assessment of their national tenure systems for REDD+. **b.** By 2014, at least 2 countries have developed a clear work plan to set up enabling tenure conditions for REDD+.

Output 2.7: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: While no countries have yet completed their national tenure systems assessments, 6 countries (Benin, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tunisia) submitted work plans to carry out their assessments and awareness on the issues increased.

Indicator b: No countries have yet developed clear workplans. Cambodia progressed by preparing to host the first pilot of Open Tenure, a tool developed by FAO to enable local communities to record their tenure claims. The country assessed the possibilities of utilizing Open Tenure within its National Programme.

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 a conceptual basis for addressing tenure within the context of REDD+.

The Information Session on tenure at the Thirteenth Policy Board meeting increased knowledge on tenures issues and provided an opportunity to exchange experiences on tenure through perspectives from several countries embarking on the tenure assessments and results from scientific research on tenure and REDD+ conducted by CIFOR. An audience survey confirmed the high priority of addressing tenure during the early stages of REDD+ programme development.

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
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 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. c. Number of countries that use gender responsive budgeting to ensure that their UN-REDD national programmes, workplans, national REDD+ strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities are gender sensitive.	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 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.	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. b. 6 countries c. At least 3 countries

Output 2.8: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: 16 countries integrated gender equality and women's empowerment principles and activities into REDD+ readiness processes and documents. In 2014 alone:
• 10 countries integrated activities in their key REDD+ documents for gender and/or women engagement issues: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras and Panama in their

R-PP documents; Argentina in its revised R-PP and UN-REDD National Programme activities; Uganda in its Taskforce under its UN-REDD National Programme; Mongolia in its National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap; Zambia within its Issues and Options Paper; and Peru within its national preparedness for the future implementation of REDD+ (TS) and Sri Lanka under the work of its REDD+ CSO forum. (Targeted support)
- PNG incorporated in the operational framework of its final draft of National Guidelines on FPIC for REDD+ gender considerations and recognizes both women and men as possible landowners and primary users of lands.

Indicator b: 4 countries (Cambodia, DRC, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam undertook studies and analyses to identify practical entry points for promoting women's inclusion in REDD+. In 2014 alone:
- Cambodia, following up on its country case study undertaken through the 'Women's Inclusion in REDD+', UN-REDD/LEAF/WOCAN Joint Initiative (JI), established a time bound Gender Group (3 women and 1 man), whose roles include capacity building of the Taskforce, Consultation Group and Technical Teams, and review of components of the National REDD+ Strategy. Requested by the Gender Group, an internal training conducted in November and a checklist created to support its efforts in integrating gender considerations into the draft National REDD+ Strategy (TS).
- Viet Nam, in order to promote the integration of gender into its UN-REDD Phase II work, (i) carried out a gender assessment of Lam Don's Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) framework in October in collaboration with USAID LEAF, wherein many of its recommendations were then integrated within the PRAP; and (ii) conducted a gender and REDD+ workshop in November with PMU and provincial PMU staff (29 participants, 41% women) to build capacity on integrating gender considerations into their REDD+ activities, including developing gender sensitive REDD+ indicators.

Indicator c: 3 countries (Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire and Mongolia) use gender responsive budgeting. In 2014, Bangladesh and Côte d'Ivoire in their in their R-PPs and Mongolia in its National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap allocated budget for gender and/or women engagement activities.

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.

Outcome 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 IP and CSO stakeholder organizations is <u>mentioned</u> in their NPDs, and implementation has begun.	By 2014 there will be a 10% 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 since December 2012 against target

27 countries (59% increase) have (i) 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; and/or (ii) activities to inform stakeholders (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, PNG, the Congo, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia). 14 countries made significant advance in ensuring participating of self-select representatives in national committees

and in strengthening platforms with indigenous peoples and civil society representation; 9 countries have tailored approaches to FPIC and Grievance Redress Mechanisms based on the global guidance. In addition, direct partnerships with indigenous peoples and civil society have been formed to develop and implement activities at the regional and national levels.

- At the international level, indigenous and civil society representatives participated directly in the processes that impact their countries downstream, through engaging with decision-making within the UN-REDD Policy Board and other key processes such as UNFCCC.
- Additionally, consulting with indigenous peoples and civil society as well as jointly with FCPF and other bilateral partners has been important in structuring the Programme's approach to be responsive to their concerns and perspectives.
- The initial results from the piloting of the Community Based REDD+ (CBR+).

In support to Outcome: Investment in supporting stakeholder engagement increased steadily since January 2012 with the recruitment of dedicated regional stakeholder engagement specialists and the provision of more technical and financial support directly to countries. As a result, steady gains made in assisting more countries to develop and implement actions tailored to national contexts to support indigenous peoples and civil society to engage fully and effectively in REDD+ processes.

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. 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 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.	a. Approximately 130 relevant stakeholder organizations at the regional and international level that have participated in REDD+ informing activities 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.	a. 20% 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 b. 20% increase in no. of countries with relevant stakeholder organizations or networks at the national level that are fully informed on REDD+

Output 4.1: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a: Approximately 270 (108% increase) relevant REDD+ stakeholder organizations participated in REDD+ informing events at the regional and international level. Results during 2014 include:

- Capacity of more than 50 representatives of indigenous peoples and CSOs strengthened on FPIC and safeguards through REDD+ discussions and knowledge sharing sessions at the Mesoamerican Alliance for People and Forests Congress meetings in San José, Costa Rica in March 2014.
- Capacity strengthened for representatives from 19 out of 26 UN-REDD partner countries in Africa (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) on UNFCCC negotiations, safeguards, non-carbon benefits, stakeholder participation, options on implementation of REDD+ at the local level, and lessons learned from national and regional REDD+ across the continent at workshop in Nairobi in November 2014 (see also Output 4.3).

- Increase in indigenous peoples awareness on the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit, including information on how indigenous peoples could contribute to the Summit and the Summit's relationship to REDD+, during a side event in May 2014 in New York held during the session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. This enabled the nascent coalition to present a unified position of their needs for protection of indigenous peoples' rights at the highest international level (see also output 4.3).

Indicator b: Over 3,100 national-level indigenous peoples, CSOs and other stakeholders from 26 countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, PNG, the Congo, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia) informed on REDD+, stakeholder engagement approaches, and/or the UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on FPIC. Results during 2014 include:
- Cambodia's REDD+ Consultation Group strengthened its capacity on the fundamentals of REDD+ and on-going REDD+ progress in the country through the development of a REDD+ training manual and national capacity-building activities. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)
- Bangladesh, Myanmar and Viet Nam improved the collaboration on REDD+ between indigenous peoples and governments achieve through a series of national dialogues on REDD+ carried out in partnership with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact. Similarly, the indigenous peoples in Suriname increased understanding on approaches of engaging in forest decision making through a study tour with indigenous peoples in Colombia.
- Côte d'Ivoire civil society and Indigenous peoples strengthened their capacity on readiness and REDD+ and built a CSO and IP platform for REDD+ and FLEGT.

Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation.		
Output indicator Number of guidelines and tools made available to UN-REDD countries in the appropriate format.	**Baseline** Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines have been developed.	**Target** 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.

Output 4.2. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Two new sets of guidance were developed and disseminated in key languages:
- UN-REDD Programme *Guidelines on FPIC* and associated *Legal Companion* finalized in February 2013, translated into French and Spanish, and disseminated for use to partner countries. The guidelines are mentioned in over 30 external web sites and have been downloaded over 20,000 times from the UN-REDD Programme workspace alone.
- Draft Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms (Guidance Note on Grievance Redress Mechanisms) developed in November 2013 and used as the basis for support to countries.

Output 4.3: Implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines supported in REDD+ countries.		
Output indicator a. Number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or Targeted Support that have	**Baseline** a. The joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines are being applied in 17	**Target** a. 20% increase in number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or Targeted Support that have

activities (workplans, 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. **b.** Number of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and grievance procedures.	countries in the development and implementation of National Programme and R-PPs, but not applied systematically. **b.** 6 partner countries have activities to support FPIC and grievance procedures.	activities that demonstrate uptake and application of the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, FPIC and grievance. **b.** 20% increase in no. of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and grievance procedures.

Output 4.3. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 24% increase, 19 countries with concrete activities to apply the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement (Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, South Sudan, Paraguay, Panama, PNG, Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia). In addition, more substantive, systematic application of this guidance in the countries compared to 2012 (baseline), which translates to qualitative improvements that aren't captured in terms of numbers of countries. Results during 2014 include:

- Argentina is fostering civil society participation in the REDD+ readiness process. A REDD+ Advisory Commission (Comision Asesora REDD+) is being established that will form the national platform for coordinating stakeholder engagement for the REDD+ Readiness process. R-PP national socialization workshop held and indigenous peoples were consulted regarding a proposal for a consultation protocol. (Backstopping to NP)
- Cote d'Ivoire developed a national plan for stakeholder engagement in a participatory, bottom-up manner, through a series of consultations and dialogue meetings in June, July and August 2014. (Backstopping to NP)
- Uganda's CSO and indigenous peoples' stakeholders contributed to the review of the proposed UN-REDD National Programme document for Uganda through a workshop held in September 2014 with the final NP approved at the thirteen Policy Board meeting. (Backstopping to NP in preparation)

Indicator b: 30%, 9 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, PNG, Suriname, Viet Nam) have activities to support FPIC and grievance. Results during 2014 include:

- Honduras, through the Misquita indigenous organization MASTA, developed FPIC protocol that will be used to develop national guidelines on FPIC in 2015 and capacity on FPIC built for indigenous stakeholders in Honduras through national processes and an FPIC workshop held in September 2014 jointly with the government and the Honduran Confederation of Indigenous Peoples (CONPAH). Also, knowledge on FPIC strengthened for more than 30 indigenous peoples' leaders including women and 20 government staff in Honduras through a national workshop in partnership with ILO Regional Office and OHCHR Honduras Office.
- Paraguay developed its National FPIC guidance in partnership between the government and the national Federation for the Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI) through consultations held during August 2014.
- PNG finalized the draft National FPIC Guidelines after a 3-year process finalized at a national workshop held in July 2014. Field testing of the guidelines is on-going.
- Viet Nam finalized its draft National FPIC Guidelines in March 2014 based on national and provincial consultations held between November and December 2013.
- Kenya started implementing National FPIC activities which will result in the first indigenous peoples-led development of FPIC guidelines for REDD+ in Africa. (Targeted support)

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

Output indicator	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. **b.** Number of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations supported by the UN-REDD Programme to participate in international REDD+ processes.	**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 **b.** Approximately 100 IP/ CSO organizations participating in key regional and international REDD+ processes and meetings over 2011-2012, including Policy Board meetings.	**a.** 20% 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.** 20% increase in indigenous peoples and civil society organizations participating in regional and international REDD+ processes and meetings.

Output 4.4. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 56% increase, 14 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, PNG, the Congo, 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. Results during 2014 include:

- Côte d'Ivoire strengthened processes for inclusion of indigenous peoples and civil society in REDD+ through consultations for the development of a national stakeholder engagement plan, involving representatives from civil society and local communities. The country also validated its R-PP with the participation of indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholders.
- DRC CSOs and indigenous peoples' REDD+ platform strengthened and reorganized by developed criteria for membership, mapping members and their intervention areas, clarifying members' responsibilities and mandates, reassessing the platform's structures and internal procedures as well as focusing on training members on certain key areas[13];Ecuador civil society platforms strengthened through dialogues supported between government and other stakeholders and facilitated discussions of the national REDD+ platform (Mesa de Trabajo REDD+); Republic of the Congo strengthened civil society through the development of rules of participation and communication for the platform's members; and Sri Lanka through awareness-raising targeting the CSO Platform as to better engage in national processes. (Backstopping to NPs)
- CSO and ethnic minority representation on the Viet Nam National Programme Executive Board strengthened through the completion of a self-selection process in March 2014 and mechanisms to facilitate their contribution to decision making strengthened.

Indicator b: 70% increase with over 170 indigenous peoples and civil society organizations participated in international REDD+ processes. Results during 2014 include:
- In Africa, indigenous peoples' and civil society's capacity on self-organization to participate in REDD+ was strengthened through a series of regional meetings held for civil society and indigenous peoples representatives in the African region during April and November (includes capacity building results outlined in 4.1).
- The representation of indigenous peoples and civil society in the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board decision making strengthened through the self-selection of 8 new

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[13] Achievements followed the recommendations from an auto-evaluation carried out in 2013.

indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to serve on the 13th-16th meetings of the Policy Board.
- A coalition of 5 indigenous peoples' organizations (AMAN, AIDESEP, AMPB, REPALEAC and COICA) participated in the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit Forest Action Area and Forest Pavilion. This enabled the nascent coalition to present a unified position of their needs for protection of indigenous peoples' rights at the highest international levels.
- Participation of indigenous peoples' representative to the UN-REDD Policy Board for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as of the CSO representative for Africa to participate in the UNFCCC CoP 20 in December 2014 resulted in opportunities to engage in international decision-making processes.

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD partner countries with specific plans for private sector engagement developed through a consultative process.	The UN-REDD Programme has not supported any countries on the formal engagement of the private sector as part of REDD+ planning.	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.

Output 4.5. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: While no fully-fledged workplans for private sector engagement based on thorough engagement with the private sector and a wide range of stakeholders were completed, this is in progress by 6 UN-REDD Partner countries countries (Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) , which got their targeted support requests approved for this work. The results will be reported in 2015.

Indicator b: 100 private sector actors participated in 4 national, 3 regional and 1 international UN-REDD event, thus strengthening private sector engagement in national REDD+ debates. National REDD+ events on the business case for REDD+ and agricultural fiscal policies were held in Ecuador (October 2013), Indonesia (March 2014) and Paraguay (June 2014) in partnership with national institutions. These events resulted in country demand for UN-REDD Programme support in implementing the recommendations made by private sector actors as well as for analytical work on the business case for REDD+. Requests have been made to help identify, classify and prioritise private sector REDD+ investment opportunities, and also assess critical constraints to these investments. LAC regional events on the REDD+ finance landscape and the role of the private sector in REDD+ implementation were organized in Brazil (August 2013), Guatemala (September 2014) and Panama (October 2014).

The 2014 events on REDD+ financing were organized in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank and USAID´s Regional Climate Change Programme. They involved 11 countries (Argentina, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru) and more than 40 private sector representatives (30 % women).

In support to the output: An international consultation (Geneva, September 2014) on the future 2016-2020 UN-REDD Programme Strategy with private sector and civil society actors resulted in a position paper being agreed upon by the attendees on the future role private sector engagement in the UN-REDD Programme.

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target

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

Output 4.6: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indictor a: All 6 pilot CBR+ countries (Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka) developed final draft CBR+ Country Plans in consultation with communities and other stakeholders in their respective countries. Cambodia, DRC and Nigeria held validation meetings with stakeholders.

Indicator b: Nigeria held training for CSOs on project development and proposal writing in Cross River State in October 2014. Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama and Paraguay are planning to conduct more extensive training in project design and proposal writing for communities and CSOs for early 2015.

Indicator c: Initial project concept notes developed by CSOs in Nigeria in conjunction with training but no projects have yet been formally identified for implementation.

Indicator d: No CBR+ projects are being implemented to date but preparatory activities are underway and projects will be implemented from mid-2015.

Outcome 5. Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.		
Outcome indicator Number of countries having frameworks or roadmaps for addressing and respecting safeguards minimizing social and environmental risks and enhancing benefits, taking into consideration the UN-REDD social and environmental principles and criteria as a guiding framework.	**Baseline** Beyond initial design considerations, there is limited evidence that countries have comprehensive roadmaps or approaches in place to address and respect safeguards.	**Target** By 2014 at least 6 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have frameworks or roadmaps for addressing and respecting safeguards.

Outcome 5: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

The UN-REDD Programme has been working with more than 20 Partner Countries to support them on the development of a national approach to safeguards and the incorporation of multiple benefits to support REDD+ planning.

Six countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador Papua New Guinea and Zambia) identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning. 8 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Viet Nam) are making progress. Key achievements per country contributing to the outcome include:

- 16 countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) are at various stages of developing a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards**.** (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)
- Argentina is progressing with outlining a design process for SIS. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)
- Bhutan undertook analysis of priority benefits and is in the process of conducting PLR reviews. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)
- Cambodia conducted an assessment of PLRs and is in the process of identification of information sources that can contribute to an SIS. (Backstopping to NP)
- Costa Rica conducted an assessment of PLRs, developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards, identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS and outlined a design process for an SIS. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP).
- DRC followed up on previous spatial analysis of benefits and is progressing with outlining a design process for SIS. (Targeted support)
- Ecuador conducted an assessment of PLRs, identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS and outlined a design process for an SIS. (Backstopping to NP)
- Kenya is progressing on spatial analysis of benefits. (Targeted support)
- Mongolia is progressing on a spatial analysis of benefits. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)
- Nigeria followed up on previous spatial analysis of benefits. (Backstopping to NP)
- Panama completed spatial analyses. (Backstopping to NP)
- Papua New Guinea conducted an assessment of PLRs and is in the process of identification information sources that can contribute to an SIS. (Backstopping to NP)
- Paraguay completed spatial analyses; is in the process of conducting PLR reviews as well as in the process of identification information sources that can contribute to an SIS and with outlining a design process for SIS. (Backstopping to NP)
- Peru is in progress of analysis of benefits, as well as is progress with outlining a design process for SIS and of identification information sources that can contribute to an

SIS. (Targeted support)
- Republic of the Congo is in progress of spatial analysis of priority benefits as well as in the process of conducting PLR reviews. (Backstopping to NP)
- Tanzania followed up on previous spatial analysis of benefits as well as is in the process of identification information sources that can contribute to an SIS. (Backstopping to NP)
- Uganda is progressing with outlining a design process for SIS. (Targeted support)
- Viet Nam is in progress of spatial analysis of benefits (Backstopping to Phase 2)
- Zambia identified information sources that can contribute to a SIS. (Targeted support and backstopping to NP)

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Number of UN-REDD partner countries utilizing multiple benefits tools and analyses to inform their REDD+ decision-making. **b.** Number of new countries undertaking analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.	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.	**a.** At least 5 countries have which have started using multiple benefits tools and analyses, incorporate the results into REDD+ decision-making. **b.** At least 5 new countries undertake analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.

Output 5.1: Output 5.1. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a. 1 country (DRC) incorporated results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ related decision-making. 6 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Tanzania and Viet Nam) are making progress. In 2014:
- DRC is using data on multiple benefits to report on the project areas of FIP investments.
- Panama and Paraguay used multiple benefits mapping their R-PPs. Panama Potential economic values of multiple benefits in Panama were compiled in a report.
- Cambodia started to work on the costs and benefits of REDD+ implementation, developing a spreadsheet tool, and has plans to explore spatial distribution of these.
- Viet Nam is working on mapping potential multiple benefits of REDD+ at the subnational scale, to feed into provincial REDD+ action plans. Capacity was built in FREC (Forest Resources and Environment Center): following a scoping mission in March, a 'training-the-trainers' capacity building session was undertaken (14 to 27 June 2014, Hanoi) including one week's working session with FREC and other national-level partners, and a subsequent week in which with FREC trained provincial-level participants.

Indicator b. 2 new countries (Panama and Paraguay) completed spatial analyses; 1 country (Bhutan) undertook analysis of priority benefits; 5 others (Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru and Viet Nam and) are in progress; and 3 have followed up on previous analysis (DRC, Tanzania and Nigeria). In 2014:
- DRC and Nigeria built their capacity for spatial analysis in including potential benefits of REDD+ and potential zones for different REDD+ actions.
- Paraguay increased capacity on mapping multiple benefits, restoration opportunities, opportunity costs and deforestation scenarios through working sessions held in

Asunción in April. Maps of multiple benefits in relation to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and increasing forest carbon stock through forest restoration were developed. A map-based report will be released early in 2015.
- Kenya started targeted support work on spatial planning for REDD+, including capacity building and working sessions. A two-week working session was held in Nairobi (24 November-5 December) with national partners. It aimed at building local GIS capacity to create maps for REDD+ planning, and working jointly on several spatial analyses and maps to inform REDD+ decision making. The next steps are to agree and finalize the most important spatial analyses, and develop a publication targeted at identifying priority areas for specific REDD+ actions.

In support of the output: Communications materials were developed by Peru for use at COP20 in Lima. (Promoting social and environmental benefits of REDD+ in Peru (Flyer: English, Spanish).

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Coordinated, participatory framework on social and environmental safeguards and the relevant tools and support is developed and made available to partner countries from the UN-REDD Agencies. b. Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have identified core elements of their national approach to safeguards.	a. 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. b. 4 countries with NPs are working on national approaches to safeguards (Indonesia, Ecuador, DRC, Philippines), supported to varying degrees by UN-REDD tools.	a. A framework for national approaches to safeguards has been developed in a consultative process by the UN-REDD Programme and is available to partner countries. b. At least 6 countries have identified core elements of their national approach to safeguards.

Output 5.2: Cumulative achievements since December 2012 against target

Indicator a. 1 country developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards (Costa Rica). 16 countries are at various stages of developing such a plan (Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). In 2014, the progress against the plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards include:
- Equatorial Guinea built capacity on safeguards through training and a CAST exercise (August). Outcomes were used as inputs to the first draft of the R-PP. (Backstopping)
- Costa Rica (August), Mexico (July) and Panama (August) tested CAST.(Targeted support an backstopping to NP)
- Paraguay built capacity on safeguards approaches and potential steps though two webinars, running the CAST and introducing the BeRT (Backstopping to NP)
- Papua New Guinea developed a Policy to Practice Roadmap• and proposed principles, criteria and indicators for safeguards (Backstopping to NP)
- Cambodia developed a preliminary review on safeguards and draft proposals for a country approach (Backstopping to NP)
- Zambia built multi-stakeholder capacity on safeguards, especially in the context of national strategy development and REDD+ options through a workshop in Ndola in September. As a result, strategic interventions assessed for risks and benefits and an implementation plan for operationalizing safeguards in line with the existing PLR

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framework and developing a SIS exists. (Backstopping to NP).

Indicator b. 4 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea) conducted assessments of PLRs. 3 countries (Bhutan, Paraguay and Republic of the Congo) are in the process of conducting such reviews. (Backstopping to NPs). In 2014:
- Costa Rica, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea completed a PLR analysis.
- Paraguay undertook a preliminary review of forest laws.
- Bhutan undertook preparatory work for a PLR review.
- Republic of the Congo established a panel of experts to compile and review existing PLRs.

Output 5.3: Countries make use of support to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.		
Output indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**
a. Number of UN-REDD countries in which there is a clear design process outlined for the national safeguard information system (SIS). b. Number of UN-REDD countries which have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.	a., 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.	a. At least 4 countries have outlined a design for a SIS. b. At least 2 countries have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.

Output 5.3: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a. 2 countries (Costa Rica and Ecuador) have outlined a design process for an SIS. 5 countries (Argentina, DRC, Paraguay, Peru and Uganda) are making progress with outlining a design process. In 2014:
- Costa Rica has developed a proposal for a SIS design, based on stakeholder engagement and participatory review processes; it includes consideration of existing legal, institutional and compliance frameworks for safeguards, and a proposal for indicators.
- Ecuador advanced on the development of both the indicator set for the SIS and initial design concepts for operationalizing the SIS through an expert consultation (April 2014).

Indicator b. 3 countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Zambia) have identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS. 4 countries (Cambodia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay and Peru) are in the process of such identification. In 2014:
- Costa Rica made available online a proposed design of an SIS with potential indicators and has identified some data sources.
- Ecuador identified synergies among SIS and NFMS processes and other relevant national information systems and built data management capacity for operationalizing the SIS in a technical workshop in Quito, 14-15 October.
- Zambia analyzed how the Forest Livelihood and Economic Survey Integrated Land Use Assessment II component, which contributes data to the NFMS, and other relevant information sources could contribute to an SIS.

The progress towards identified information sources include:
- Cambodia proposed a draft set of indicators and data collection methods to be used for an SIS.
- Mexico elaborated plans to advance its SIS with UN-REDD support through a scoping meeting and initial planning and implementation of the targeted support.

- Papua New Guinea established a working group to identify indicators to monitor its SEPC, following four consultative workshops in the different regions of the country.
- Paraguay initiated a review of information sources.

Indicator c. 5 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru) are *in the process of* establishing institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational. Costa Rica established preliminary institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational within the National System of Environmental Information (SINIA).

Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing.		
Outcome indicator 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.	**Baseline** Development strategies have not reached the point of recognizing REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, nor have multiple-benefit investment agreements.	**Target** By 2014, 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 since January 2012 against target

- 2 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 carried out through targeted support, publications and regional events.
- 1 country (Indonesia) developed a Green Economy Model (I-GEM) tool to integrate green economy information into national and sub-national planning systems through System Dynamics Modelling, with support from the UN-REDD Programme, through UNORCID and in partnership with the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme. (See further details in list of activities).
- 3 countries (Ghana, Indonesia and Peru) have established National Commodities platforms. Ghana's National Cocoa Platform established under government ownership. The Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture is working to establish a national palm oil platform in 2015, and studies are now underway to define platform design and key issues, including institutional arrangement of the palm oil industry, palm oil producer (smallholder and large scale producers) baseline situation and economic incentives for sustainable palm oil. The Indonesia Palm Oil Platform, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, identified deforestation as one of the key issues to be taken up in the environment working group. The platform and its working groups will develop a national palm oil strategy including the issue of reducing deforestation from the palm oil sector. Indonesia initiated an in-depth analysis on the business case for REDD+ with the aim of creating a deforestation Value at Risk methodology for the palm oil industry. The methodology seeks to measure the risks from unsustainable palm oil production and assess whether they are substantial enough for companies to remove deforestation from their supply chains. The project further intends to measure the benefits of adopting zero net deforestation policies and measures to corporate actors.

In overall, interest and demand for support in the green economy transition and REDD+ investment is gradually increasing as witnessed by the increased number of requests for support from the countries. For example, in 2014 eight countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nepal, Ethiopia, Panama, Peru) submitted Targeted Support requests to undertake Green Economy work on REDD+ financing, payments for ecosystem services, increased efficiency in the conversion of forest products and valuation of forest ecosystem services. Nigeria requested support, in its context of its National Programme, to establish a Green Economy Working Group at sub-national level tasked with making relevant recommendations to the National REDD+ Strategy.

Output 6.1: A strong business case for REDD+ is made.		
Output indicator **a.** Number of case studies and UN-REDD country reports of investment opportunities and challenges for REDD+. **b**. Global report on the "investment case" for REDD+ in multi-functional landscapes.	**Baseline** **a.,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.[14]	**Target** **a.** At least 5 case studies and country reports, prepared in collaboration with partner countries, to identify investment opportunities and challenges. **b.** At least one peer-reviewed and published global report on the investment case for REDD+.

Output 6.1: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 2 countries (Ecuador and Indonesia) initiated case studies on the business case for REDD+ vis-à-vis the main agricultural commodities responsible for deforestation. 2 more countries (Ghana and Peru) planned to carry out similar case studies.
- Ecuador's case study drafted in partnership with and validated by the Ministry of Environment focuses on how fiscal policy affects deforestation and recommends policies and measures to make agricultural commodity production compatible with REDD+. Indonesia's case study aims to establish a *Deforestation Value at Risk* methodology for the palm oil industry in order to assess the magnitude of the risk of investing in deforestation-free supply-chains to companies. They study also seeks to identify policies that could make the industry REDD+ compliant.

Indicator b: 1 global peer-reviewed report, 'Building Natural Capital: How REDD+ can Support a Green Economy' (Español, Français and Bahasa), prepared by the UNEP International Resource Panel, and released during the Forest Asia Summit, in Jakarta, in March 2014. The report provides innovative ideas for supporting economic development while maintaining/increasing forest cover and has stimulated a wide global response with over 5,000 downloads in English.

Output 6.2: Countries develop investment options and strategies for REDD+, with technical advice provided		
Output indicator **a.** Information on investment options for multi-landscape multiple benefits developed. **b.** Number of countries where a baseline situation analysis of REDD+ investment potential is undertaken.	**Baseline** **a.** Information on multi-landscape investment options is limited. **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.	**Target** **a.** One report on investment options across landscapes to produce multiple benefits. **b.** In at least 3 countries a baseline situation analysis on REDD+ investment potential is undertaken.

Output 6.2. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a:
- 1 global report on investment options across landscapes to produce multiple benefits, 'Financing Strategies for Integrated Landscape Investments', published and launched in April 2014, in Washington DC, in partnership with the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative. The report builds the business case for financial

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[14] Note: 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.

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institutions to incorporate integrated landscape management in their portfolios.
- 3 countries (Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica and Ecuador) started to develop REDD+ investment plans through the examination of financing gaps and options. (Backstopping to NPs in Congo and Ecuador. Targeted support in Costa Rica).

Indicator b: While baseline situation analyses of the REDD+ investment potentials have not yet been undertaken, 3 countries (Chile, Cote d'Ivoire and Panama) are preparing to undertake their analysis (targeted support) 2 new UN-REDD National Programmes in LAC (Argentina and Honduras) included work on REDD+ investment potential. 2 new UN-REDD National Programmes in LAC (Argentina and Honduras) included work on REDD+ investment potential.

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.

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. 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. **b.** Number of additional countries requesting and receiving technical support on REDD+ and green economy linkages. **c.** Number of new country analyses on the value of forest ecosystem and the feasibility of payments for ecosystem services schemes.	**a.** Although initial work has begun, no UN-REDD countries where transition processes have been linked to REDD+ processes. **b.** 2 countries provided with initial technical support on concepts and initial brainstorming on the green economy. **c.** One analysis to date	a. Two UN-REDD Programme countries where the transition processes are linked with REDD+ in the context of a green economy. b. Support requested by and provided to 3 additional countries on the green economy. c. At least 3 countries conduct studies on forest ecosystem valuation and the feasibility of payments for ecosystems services schemes.

Output 6.3. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a:
- 5 countries (Ecuador, Ghana, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), where the transition processes are linked with REDD+ in the context of a Green Economy.
- 3 countries (Ecuador, Panama, and Paraguay) produced reports on the opportunity costs of REDD+ with the aim of addressing land-use change based on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Results will be used as inputs for the development of their National REDD+ Strategies which should, in turn, inform transition processes where REDD+ and green economy are linked.
  - Ecuador has produced three scenarios of deforestation with associated risks and completed its estimation of opportunity costs of REDD+.
  - Panama has completed the technical analysis on scenarios, and monetary, environmental and social benefits and costs of REDD+.
  - Paraguay has produced its first map of deforestation risks together with a full analysis of multiple benefits, and completed its estimation of opportunity costs of REDD+.
- Three countries (Indonesia, Peru and Ghana) have transition processes linked with REDD+ in the context of a Green Economy and are establishing national commodities platforms through the Green Commodities Programme:
  - Indonesia: The Indonesia Palm Oil Platform, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture identified deforestation as one of the key issues to be taken up in the Environment Working Group. The platform and its working groups will develop a National Palm Oil Strategy including the issue of reducing deforestation from the palm oil sector.

(See press release)
- Peru: The Ministry of Agriculture will establish a National Palm Oil Platform in 2015 and studies are now underway to define platform design and key issues, including institutional arrangement of the palm oil industry, palm oil producer (smallholder and large scale producers) baseline situation and economic incentives for sustainable palm oil.
- Ghana: The pilot project involving 35 communities succeeded to re-introduce shade grown cocoa and trained farmers to increase productivity. This will be scaled up to 500 communities in 2015, with community mapping and monitoring (see also press release). Ghana's National Cocoa Platform established and under government ownership with national budget allocated. The platform is defining the linkages of the national REDD+ strategy (being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture) with the national cocoa action plan being developed by the platform.

Indicator b: 8 countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal Panama and Peru) submitted Targeted Support requests to undertake Green Economy work. The requests were approved and work is on-going with main implementation to take place in 2015. This trend is further evidence of increased country-demand for support on Green Economy.

Indicator c: 2 countries (Kenya and Panama - Spanish policy brief) concluded and 6 countries (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania and Zambia) initiated economic valuation studies on the contribution of forests to their national economies. This work seeks to build a rationale for sustainable forest investment vis-a-vis established land-uses and feed into National REDD+ Strategies, as is already the case in Zambia. For more information from the Kenya and Panama valuation studies, access list of activities and complementing information: 🌲

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

Outcome indicator	Baseline	Target
Rating of recognition and appreciation 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 is not widespread.	By 2014, 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+.

Outcome 7: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Survey results of the Programme's stakeholders indicate that the UN-REDD Programme met the target of an 80% positive rating by stakeholders in terms of being recognized as a source of REDD+ knowledge. Likewise, the Programme surpassed the target of a 20% increase in use of Programme knowledge products, as is evident by the significant increase in audiences accessing and engaging with REDD+ knowledge through the Programme's communications streams. (See figures below). The recognition of and use by UN-REDD Programme stakeholders of the Programme's knowledge resources increased significantly in 2014.

In support to Outcome:
- This year marked the strengthening of the Programme's development and delivery of knowledge products, tools and resources.
- The strengthened of knowledge resource base guided by the newly developed UN-REDD Programme 2014-2015 Knowledge Management Strategic Framework, and supported by a new Knowledge Management Specialist in each of the regions (Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin American and the Caribbean). The dissemination of knowledge by the Programme supported by a strengthened Communications function, which included the revitalization and expansion of key Programme communication channels.

- The Programme designed and launched the REDD+ Academy, a curriculum-based learning initiative for key REDD+ practitioners and decision-makers. The result of these activities was an increased ability of the Programme to identify, capture and share REDD+ related knowledge in support of partner country needs while this work realized measurable impacts on the capacities of partner countries to deliver REDD+ (as demonstrated by stakeholder surveys).
- A series of UN-REDD Programme knowledge products produced and disseminated on-line to support the first Asia-Pacific session of the REDD+ Academy, in Indonesia during November 2014. Presentations containing case studies, group exercises and discussion topics were developed by UN-REDD experts from the three agencies. These materials have already received 4,338 downloads in the first three months since their upload on the UN-REDD website. The REDD+ Academy therefore represents an important vehicle for recognition as well as ample dissemination of UN-REDD Programme knowledge products.

Output 7.1: Knowledge management (KM) resources and systems are developed and improved.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Percentage of UN-REDD Programme workspace country pages reflecting updated information. **b.** Sustained or increased (i) UN-REDD website traffic and (ii) UN-REDD Programme online workspace usage.	**a.** 30% of workspace country pages present updated information not older than three months. **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.	**a.** Workspace country pages are up-to-date with 80% of country pages with updates no more than 3 months old **b.** (i) UN-REDD website has traffic of at least 250,000 visits and 125,000 unique visitors per year; with an average of 90,000 unique visitors (ii) UN-REDD Workspace has annually at least 25,000 workspace visits, 500 active[15] members with 100 new workspace users registered per year.

Output 7.1. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: Approximately 80% of Workspace pages being kept up to date. The Workspace was in transition in 2014 as a new platform is being developed. For this reason, the investment was not made to upgrade all content but rather key content as needed.

Indicator b: The Programme's website content was proactively updated in 2014 with 100% of key content pages kept up-to-date, including information related to the Policy Board, key thematic areas of REDD+, general information related to implementation by the Programme, news items and partner country information.

Indicator c: (i) Website visits up from 219,504 last year to 222,569 (+1.5%), unique visitors up from 133,968 to 145,264 (+8.43%). (ii) Workspace sessions were predictably down from the previous year due to the transition period of the Workspace visits were down from 23,784 to 17,405 (-26%) and users were down from 9,269 to 6,938 (-25%). (iii) Social media engagement was up significantly in 2014. While Facebook followers rose from 3,370 to 5,000 (+48%), information reach through Facebook rose from 6,000 users to 65,888 (+1100%). Twitter followers rose from 5,604 to 9,212 (+64%), while impressions (number of people who received Programme information) rose to 247,700 from 0 the last quarter of 2013. The Programme's blog visitors were up from 2,441 to 3,182 (+30%), while blog views were up from 3,867 to 5,284 (+36%). YouTube channel subscribers rose from 197 to 258 (+30%), while video views increased from 4,570 to 9,661 (+111%), while minutes watched increased from 10,046 to 24,805 (+146%).

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[15] The distinction is made of "active" members, who regularly use the workspace (at least once per year), in contrast to irregular users.

Indicator d: From April 2014 the newsletter was produced monthly and included news and information from across the Programme, and distributed to approximately 4,000 subscribers. The Workspace Mini-Round Up's weekly email alert was distributed weekly as information was available, and was distributed to all members of the Workspace (approx. 1,300).

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

Output indicator	Baseline	Target
a. Number of Knowledge Products (KPs)[16] published.	a. Two Lessons Learned publications and one Policy Brief have been published.	a. At least 6 strategic KPs produced (2 Lessons Learned Booklet and 4 Policy Briefs)
b. Number of hits or views of the products from UN-REDD workspace, website or social media outlets.	b. No estimate of 2012 baseline number of hits is available, since the software to establish baseline was not applied in 2012.	b. At least 500 views of each product.
c. Number of regional knowledge exchange workshops and number of participants.	c. No regional knowledge exchange workshop held.	c. At least two regional exchange workshops (with at least 20 participants).
d. Satisfaction on KP and events delivered.	d. No satisfaction survey has been implemented.	d. At least 80% satisfaction and positive rating of products and events delivered.

Output 7.2. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: More than 60 knowledge products were published; including 9 issues of the newsletter, more than 50 publications, 2 online information hubs, etc. Full list is available here.

Indicator b: This target was met for all key products. Users accessed both new and existing knowledge products in 2014, with the majority accessed online, including 4,037 cumulative downloads of REDD+ Academy presentations, 2,404 downloads of the publication "Assessing Forest Governance", and 3,085 downloads of the policy brief "Tenure and REDD+: Developing Enabling Tenure Conditions for REDD+", 723 downloads of the REDD+ Safeguards flyer.

Indicator c: More than 50 regional and global knowledge initiatives held in 2014 including knowledge exchanges and knowledge sharing events.

Indicator d: Based on survey results (where available) the Programme achieved the 80% satisfaction target for knowledge products and events.

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[16] A Knowledge Product can be defined as explicit knowledge (knowledge that can be articulated, codified and stored), which is designed to assist in the transfer of knowledge to the end user. For example, publications, videos or web pages could be considered knowledge products.

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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.[17]	**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. d. At least 300 participants complete the MOOC.

Output 7.3. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 3 consultative workshops on the design of the REDD+ Academy organized in Nairobi, Bangkok and Panama during May 2014. Focal points from 35 UN-REDD partner countries participated in these regional needs assessment workshops (9 from Asia-Pacific, 18 Africa, 8 LAC). Countries identified capacity gaps and priority areas for intervention during the consultations, which formed the basis to the design of the REDD+ Academy's course materials.

Indicator a: One regional session of the REDD+ Academy organized in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 28 October to 6 November 2014, with 34 participants from Asia-Pacific, including 40% female participation. Feedback from follow-up surveys to the Asia-Pacific session revealed that participants' capacity was enhanced and country interest in the organization of national REDD+ Academies generated. For example, Pakistan and Viet Nam held mini-workshops in their departments based on the Academy's material[18].

Indicator a: 87% of partner countries in the region were represented in the Asia-Pacific REDD+ Academy session.

Indicator b: 4,338 downloads of the Asia-Pacific REDD+ Academy on-line modules during the first three months of upload to the UN-REDD website. Course materials were developed by UN-REDD experts from the three agencies. Three pre-course online modules were also developed.

Indicator c: 35% of participants to the Asia-Pacific REDD+ Academy Session came from sectors other than forestry. Moreover, 20 Members of the Indonesian Parliament and 28 Journalists based in Indonesia (including regional offices of international media houses, e.g., Bloomberg, CNN, Asia News) participated in parallel training sessions to the regional REDD+ Academy.

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[17] The baseline provided for Output 7.3 is as of end 2013.

[18] Pakistan and Viet Nam will organize country-level sessions of the REDD+ Academy in 2015 after having participated in the regional-level training.

Indicator d: Design of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) initiated.

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 Programmed 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 since January 2012 against target

Supported by the Secretariae, the Rules of Procedures (RoP) updated in May 2014 to reflect subsequent Policy Board decisions. Following the decision taken at the eleventh Policy Board meeting and implemented for the first time in 2014, the Secretariat facilitated the consultation process agreed for development of the SNA workplan and budget, resulting in greater engagement and transparency. The rotation of Policy Board members, in line with a decision at the eleventh Policy Board meeting - as well as participation of additional countries as sponsored observers - provided new opportunities for a number of countries to participate in the Policy Board.

Secretariat led efforts to internalize the *Warsaw Framework for REDD+* adopted at UNFCCC COP19 in the UN-REDD programming, especially for National Programmes.

A milestone for the Programme was the numerous insights and proposals from the first External UN-REDD Programme Evaluation completed (June 2014). Many of the recommendations of the evaluation covering the period from 2008-2013 are addressed through the development of the draft strategic framework 2016-2020 and which will be tabled for approval at the fourteenth meeting of the Policy Board. Similarly, the first Programme Audit undertaken[19] is also a main source for further improvements towards increasing effectiveness and efficacy moving forward.

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.

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[19] In November 2013 the UN-REDD Programme was selected for an inter-agency performance audit under the overall UN-coherence framework; it was undertaken throughout 2014 with the report expected to be made public in June 2015.

Output 8.1 Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: The Programme Evaluation completed with all recommendations[20] considered by the Programme's management group, and who developed a management response detailing how each of the 12 recommendations would be addressed. Subsequently and as planned, a total of 75% (9 out of 12) of the recommendations addressed through the development of the strategy with 25% (3 out of 12) addressed through the design of and approach to National Programmes.

Indicator b: The review and update of the MoU and Secretariat ToRs will be undertaken once the strategic framework 2016-2020 is finalized and in course of developing the new governance arrangements.

In support of the output: The development of the 2016-2020 draft strategic framework launched with the endorsement of the "roadmap" by the Policy Board during its 12th meeting. This outlined a number of activities and steps towards the development of draft document tabled at the 13th Policy Board meeting. Highlights from June-November of 2014 included intensive consultation process with Policy Board members, constituents and other key Programme stakeholders through one-on-one interviews, an online survey and through three regional workshops. The summary of responses and feedback received culminated in a draft document endorsed by the Policy Board at its 13th meeting. The Policy Board also requested further work, specifically on governance options and clarification on inter-institutional arrangements.

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. 2 NPs presented to and approved by the Policy Board during the last 12 months.	a. 6 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. 2 NPs independently reviewed. 1 NP subject to final external evaluation and 6 NPs externally evaluated (3 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. 2 final evaluations completed by the end of 2013. 3 evaluation plans developed for 2014 final evaluations.

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[20] The recommendations of the external evaluation focused on the need to develop a theory of change, 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 civil society organisations and indigenous peoples. The need to revise and simplify the governance structure of the Programme and improve monitoring and reporting were also highlighted.

Output 8.2. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: All NP submissions (5 in 2014) successfully approved by the PB, with more tailored scoping (e.g. Uganda) and more flexible programming approaches (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire and Argentina presenting concepts).

Indicator b: All NPs have been externally reviewed and response matrices demonstrating how these are incorporated into the NP documents following PB approval are available.

Indicator c: 3 NPs independently evaluated, with 2 more evaluations initiated in 2014 and 6 more planned for 2014. Some have been postponed due to no-cost extensions of the NPs.

Output 8.3: Interagency quality assurance for the Support to National REDD+ Actions (SNA) provided.		
Output Indicator a. % of agreed recommendations for process, strategies and actions for SNA coordination made in NPWG and GPCG[21] meetings that were acted on by the Secretariat and agencies by the end of the reporting period. 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.	**Baseline** a. No tracking system available. b. No Policy Board meeting assessment form available.	**Target** a. 100% of recommendations acted on. b. 80 % positive feedback

Output 8.3: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: All actions agreed on in SNA/GPCG and CCWG acted on (tracked by minutes, work plans etc -no online system available yet). Actions of decision and recommendations, of many originating in the PB meetings, are summarized as:

SNA: Country needs assessment - call for proposal with guidance; an increased frequency of targeted support request from countries coordinated (28 in 2014, compared to 14 in 2013); SNA Monitoring Framework addressing 2014 and 2015 updated; SNA work plan and budget revised for Year 4 (2015) in two steps - 1) revision for core support functions and country-specific support through the SNA modality and guided by the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and 2) revision for support to additional activities [22]The two sets of SNA Work Plan and Budget Revision 2015 took into the Policy Board's recommendations as per Decision 9c adopted during the eleventh Policy Board Meeting.

Indicator b:
SNA Progress

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[21] National Programme Working Group and Global Programme (SNA) Coordination Group.

[22] Activities related to National REDD+ Strategies, NFMS, -Reference Levels (FREL/FRL), Tenure, Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems and Drivers of deforestation (through targeted support upon).

While no quantitative measurement was possible, the Policy Board at its 12th meeting commended the efforts, in particular for promoting an inclusive approach to REDD+, good governance, gender issues, and targeting anti-corruption. These are all important outcomes of the SNA described both in the Annual Report 2013 and as presented in the progress session of the Policy Board meeting. The approval of the Board of the revised Work Plan and Budget for Year 4 (2015) of the SNA (allocation of US$ 24 million), which builds on the SNA results and lessons learned in 2014, can be considered as a positive reflection on the SNA achievements to date.

Similarly, no specific feedback on the SNA progress at the 13th Policy Board meeting. The Board approved additional activities to the revised Work Plan and Budget for Year 4 (2015) based on the results reported so far and the expected results in 2015 under the SNA.

SNA content in reports
84% of survey respondees at the 13th Policy Board meeting considered the Semi Annual Update 2014, which consolidates SNA and NP, to be satisfactory. The respondents largely found the Update to be complete, balanced, meaningful, useful, substantive, reliable, clear and understandable. The response rate of the survey form at the 12th Policy Board meeting was too low (19%) to provide a meaningful analysis on feedback on the Annual Report 2013. (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: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 100% of the decisions and actions at the 12th Policy Board Meeting addressed and followed up on by the Secretariat in time for the 13th Policy Board meeting. The pending decision from the eleventh Policy Board Meeting also acted on and completed in 2014. Out of the four main decisions from the 13th Policy Board meeting, 50% acted on. (Decision 7 referring to the Programme Strategy 2016-2020 has several sub actions /milestones running up to the 14th Policy Board meeting in May 2015).

Indicator b: The percentage of participants at the 13th Policy Board meeting that completed the feedback survey increased from 19% at the 12th Policy Board meeting to 43%, hence enabling analyses of responses. Participants' overall impression of the thirteenth Policy Board sessions was positive in 82% of cases, surpassing target b. Critical comments pointed to poor timekeeping and few opportunities for interaction, given the large number of presentations. Satisfaction rates for the Knowledge Exchange Day (82%) and field visit (73%) were high. The Information Session with the most positive feedback (92%) was that on National REDD+ strategies. Interpretation services were used by 86% of participants and received a 74% satisfaction rate, up from 60% at the twelfth Policy Board meeting. Some 90% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the background documents provided for the meeting were of good quality.

In support of the Output: Two Policy Board meetings organized– the 12th and the 13th Policy Board meetings (8-9 July in Lima, Peru; and 6-7 November in Arusha, Tanzania). Inter-agency coordination of Programme activities and operations maintained and assurance of effective programme management assured through weekly coordination and quarterly planning meetings of the Management Group, complemented by periodic inputs from the Strategic Group, as well as meeting of the Global Programme (SNA) Coordination Group, Country Coordination Group and the Safeguards Coordination Group.

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Output 8.5: Result-based management, including monitoring and reporting, implemented across the UN-REDD Programme.		
Output Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**
a. Semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports meeting the standards[23] for results-based reporting, on a scale of 1-5. b. Improved tool for results based reporting and monitoring has been agreed and is in use.	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. b. National Programmes and agencies use reporting templates not fully-results based and no project tracker or similar tool in use.	a. All semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports achieve a rating of 4 out of 5 for results-based reporting. b. Collection tool of information (improved template or project tracker) agreed and used by all National Programmes and agencies for reporting and monitoring.

Output 8.5: Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a: 84% of the survey form respondents at the 13th Policy Board meeting considered the Semi Annual Update 2014, which consolidates SNA and NP, being satisfying. The respondents largely found the Update to be complete, balanced, meaningful, useful, substantive, reliable, clear and understandable[24]. (See also Output 8.3). Further improvements made both in the Semi annual Update 2014 and the Annual Report 2013 towards results-based reporting with described challenges and actions when targets were not met. The qualitative feedback and comments at the actual Policy Board sessions of the mentioned meetings were:
Thirteenth Policy Board meeting, Semi Annual Update 2014: improvements noted of design, graphics, content, clarity of financial information and delivery rate, inclusion of delays and challenges faced by countries. Need for reporting on outcomes was stressed and a call for insights on how the bottlenecks are being addressed.
Twelfth Policy Board meeting, Annual Report 2013: Improvements noted regarding illustrations, inclusion of challenges, more financial details. Encouraged the Programme to continue the improvement including comparison of cumulative and annual figures.

Indicator b: An online SNA collection tool for reporting and monitoring tool agreed on (being used for the first time for the Annual Report 2014) and the concept of the national portfolio level analysis and information management tool (RADAR) presented to the Policy Board in 2014 for launch in 2015.

In support of the output: The result frameworks of the SNA and the National Programmes further improved and expanded guidance on results based reporting shared with agencies and countries. As the main tool for the SNA results based monitoring and reporting, the monitoring parameters of the SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014 reviewed and expanded to address the increased funding and new outputs approved for 2015. The Programme further emphasized on outcomes and outputs reporting.
Following lessons generated from the Panama National Programme, risk monitoring and management of national programmes strengthened through regular updates gathered and provided to the management group, and through a more robust risk section in the annual reports, intended to identify and if possible pre-empt or mitigate certain impacts and delays to National Programme implementation.

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[23] Criteria based on UNDG's RBM Handbook, GEF evaluation guidelines UNDP audit terms.

[24] The response rate of the survey form at the Twelfth Policy Board meeting was too low, 19%, to provide a meaningful analysis on feedback on the Annual Report 2013.

Output 8.6 External partnerships enhanced and resource mobilization strengthened		
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target**
a. Number and funding amounts of renewed/enhanced donor commitments to the Programme	**a.** One new donor, making a total of 5 donors, during 2012 and an annual SNA budget of US$ 25.6 million and US$ 8 million for NPs.	**a.** Funds for 2015 raised at the same level as previous years (a total of approximately US$ 30 million annually), with at least one additional donor.
b. Number of joint and/or back –to-back meetings with other relevant REDD+ initiatives.	**b.** 3 joint and/or back –to-back meetings during 2012.	**b.** 1 joint and 2 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. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

Indicator a. Additional pledges of NOK 75 million and EUR 0.5million made for 2015 by Norway and Spain respectively during the 13th Policy Board meeting, totaling approximately US$ 11.6 million. This brings total funds received for 2015 to US$ 36 million from existing donors. No new donor to the Programme Fund in 2015.

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 12th and 13th Policy Board meetings and a Joint FCPF-UN-REDD Programme Knowledge Exchange Day on 5 November 2014, prior to the 13th Policy Board meeting.

Indicator c. No specific strategy developed as yet. As detailed in the draft 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 the FCPF, Global Environment Fund (GEF), Forest Investment Program (FIP) and Bio Carbon Fund of the World Bank. 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 with each of the aforementioned strategic partners. Similarly, partnerships may not necessarily be limited to these entities and other partnerships with multilateral entities may be considered along the way.

Output 8.7. Secretariat effectively provides for country leadership towards more integrated and better coordinated programmes and readiness activities		
Indicators	**Baseline**[25]	**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.

Output 8.7. Cumulative achievements since January 2014 against target

While no systematic country assessments have yet been completed, 7 countries (Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru, South Sudan, Tunisia and Zimbabwe) and two regions 1) Meso America (Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador and, and Dominican Republic) and 2) West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau,

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[25] The baseline provided for Output 7.3 is as of end 2013.

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Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo) initiated their assessments. The initial results expected by May 2015 with final results available by October 2015.

In support to the output:

With experience from the 2012 FCPF/UN-REDD Joint Country Needs Assessment and conclusions from REDD+ Partnership meeting in Palangka Raya, Indonesia, in 2013, the UN-REDD Programme called for proposal for country needs assessment on 21 April 2014. Countries have linked the assessment scopes as far as possible to the key REDD+ components in consistency with the UNFCCC decisions, especially the Cancun Agreements and the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

4. Categories of Support

SNA support is broadly classified into three categories: i) international support functions (ISF); ii) country specific support; and iii) Secretariat.

ISF refers to support by the UN-REDD Programme personnel based in the regions or at headquarter level and is support with a view to enhance knowledge on REDD+ related areas, enable countries to contribute to the development of technical guidelines, promote increased expertise on REDD+ and promote exchange of experiences, including South-South cooperation and lessons learned. The support delivered through the participating UN agencies collaborating both at regional and global level and across technical work areas contributes to the harmonized approach delivered by the Programme.

Country specific support under the SNA refers to tailored, demand-driven support based on countries' specific circumstances and includes targeted support and backstopping. All UN-REDD Programme partner countries, which number 56 as of 31 December 2014, are entitled to such support, subject to fund availability and programming priorities. The SNA budget for direct support to countries has grown 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,[26] which was designed to allow the Programme to meet countries' emerging needs as they progress towards phase two of REDD+ implementation and the demand for country specific support. Also, as new funds became available in 2013, the Programme could take steps to meet the level of ambition proposed in its "Strategy 2011-2015" regarding the number of countries supported and progress in REDD+ implementation. Country-specific support made up 55 per cent of expenditure, or US$ 36m out of the cumulative SNA expenditure of US$ 66m of Dec 2014. The highlights and results of country specific support are described in sections 4.1.1-4.2.2.

The way targeted support, backstopping and National Programmes complement each other has increasingly been recognized as the UN-REDD Programme moves ahead with more partner countries joining the Programme. Flexible mechanisms that respond to country needs can be accessed by countries in different stages of REDD+ readiness and counting on support from multiple sources. Targeted support and backstopping have been instrumental for countries willing to adopt the UN-REDD approach in specific areas, to facilitate coherence in deployment of support by different initiatives at country level and, more recently, to allow a quick response to UNFCCC decisions, such as the Warsaw Framework. Lessons brought up from the recent expansion in support through targeted support shows that guidance is needed to ensure complementarity and alignment with other sources of support, including National Programmes, and to avoid overlaps. The Voluntary Form (Eng, Fr, Es) developed for targeted support requests in addition to the Procedures for Assessing UN-REDD Programme targeted support presented at the eighth Policy Board meeting, has provided for better scoped and higher impact targeted support.
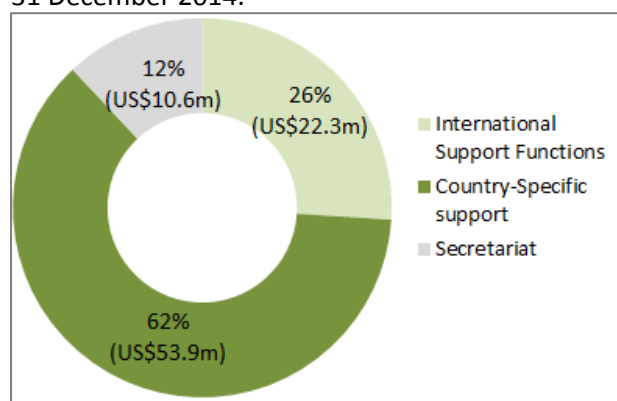
The category **Secretariat** includes coordination and facilitation across the Programme, secretariat services to partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies, knowledge management and communications. 2014 marked the strengthening of the Programme's Knowledge Management and communications through enhanced support capacity at global and regional levels. The development and delivery of knowledge products, tools and resources to partner countries was strengthened based on real needs, which were captured through several regional knowledge needs assessments carried out in 2014. The newly-developed 2014-2015 Knowledge Management Strategic Framework will also help deliver such products in response to real country needs. At the thirteenth Policy Board meeting, a platform was also provided, together with the FCPF, for partner countries to directly exchange best practices on the development of REDD+ strategies, safeguards and benefit-sharing mechanisms and other topics useful for countries as they move along the path to REDD+ readiness. The coordination support to the country and

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[26] Amounted to US$24 million, approved at twelfth Policy Board meeting.

regional REDD+ needs assessments introduced in 2014 fall under this category. In 2014, requests for support to assessments were approved to eight countries and two regions (West Africa and Meso America), with implementation to be undertaken in 2015.

With regard to the proportion of total expenditure taken up by each of the three SNA categories, the figures for 2014 show similarities to 2013 and the stock- since October 2012[27], with the largest amount provided to country-specific support. (Figure 1) It should be noted that a significant amount of additional targeted support was committed in 2014 which has not yet been recorded in the financial systems. ISF is the second largest category is terms of expenses.

Figure 1. Expenditure of each category of support and its proportion of total SNA expenditure as of 31 December 2014.

4.1 Country-specific Support

Country-specific support, including targeted support and backstopping, has been provided to 38 countries and one region (the Pacific Islands) as of 31 December 2014. While targeted support is requested following the procedures clarified at the eighth Policy Board meeting, whereby requests are submitted from UN-REDD Programme partner countries to the Programme Secretariat, backstopping support is requested by liaising directly with the participating UN agency/ies. Backstopping from UN-REDD technical staff can be provided in the country itself or through remote support. The following sections provide snapshots of the support mechanisms in numbers, as well as key highlights and results.

4.1.1. Targeted support in numbers

Since the demand-driven mechanism was introduced in 2012, the total amount made available for targeted support each year has grown, and with that the number of requests received and the total sum approved. In 2013, US$ 1.1 million was approved for 14 countries (nine new country requests and five countries requesting top-up amounts[28]). In comparison, 2014 saw 28 requests approved for a total amount of US$ 10 million. There were nine new countries (Benin, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Uganda and Zambia) and one region requesting support and 17 top up requests[29] from countries with support already approved during 2012-2013.
As of 31 December 2014, 37 countries and one region were supported in their REDD+ efforts through this mechanism, with more than US$ 14 million approved in total.[30] As seen in Figure 2, the number of

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[27] The split of expenditures into the categories was introduced in 2012
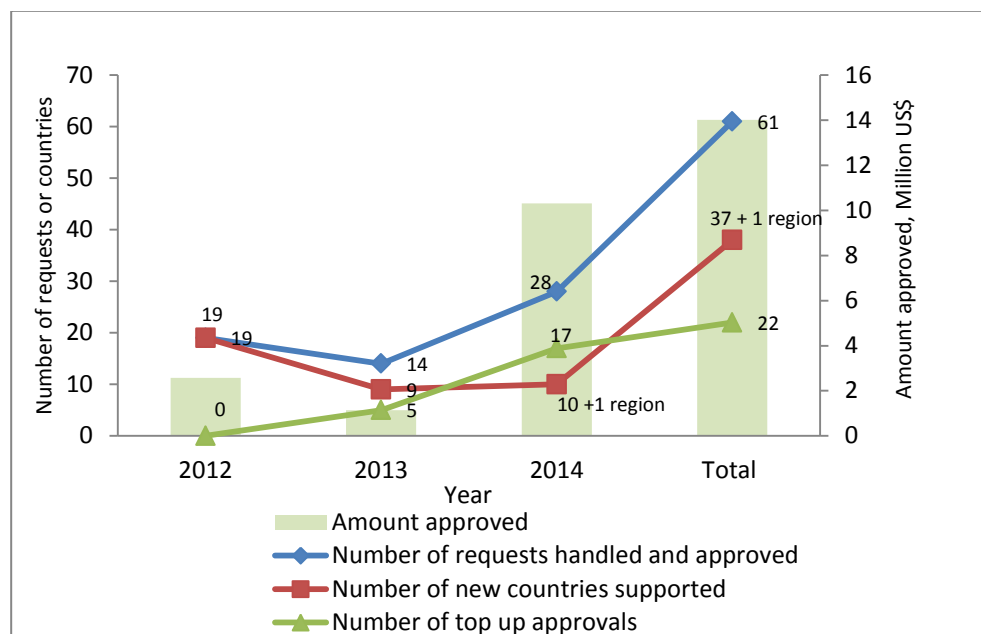[28] A top up amount refers to an additional amount requested by a country which has identified additional needs after its initial request for targeted support was approved.
[29] Three countries (DRC, Mongolia and Panama) twice requested support in 2014 (approved).
[30] In addition, consultations on targeted support opportunities are ongoing in other partner countries between the lead ministries and the Participating UN Organizations.
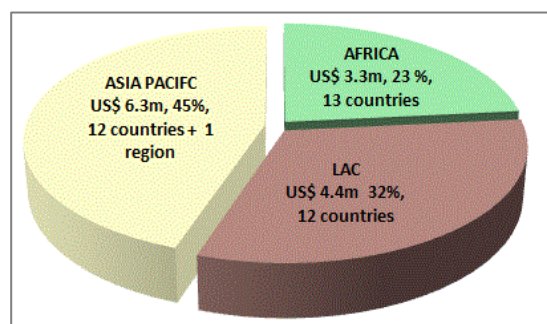
countries already benefitting from targeted support that request additional support (top-up) for emerging needs is increasing. In 2014, these top up requests were more than requests from countries benefiting for the first time.

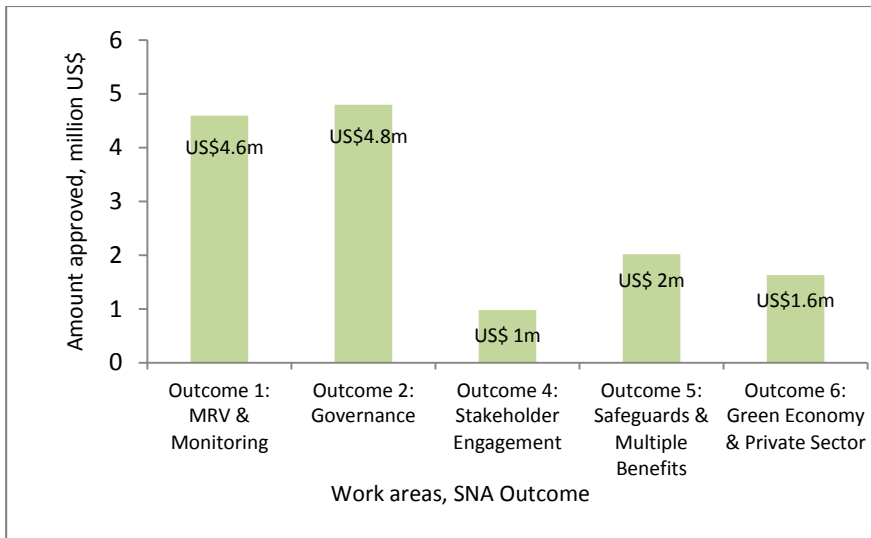**Figure 2.** Number of countries with targeted support and amount approved, 2012-2014.

Out of the total amount approved since 2012, support has been evenly distributed between Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, while a higher share was distributed to the Asia-Pacific region. This is explained by the regional support provided to the Pacific Islands in 2014 and the relatively high amount given to Myanmar, including a top-up (US$ 1,243,000) (Figure 3). Considering the average total approved amount to a country of US$ 366,000 within a range of US$ 21,000 - 1,243,000, requests in 2014 were of significantly higher amounts and were more elaborated. Six country requests for more than US$ 500,000 were approved. In comparison, the relatively smaller amount provided needed gap filling and/or complemented National Programmes, for example US$ 30,000 to Sri Lanka for specific stakeholder engagement activities and US$ 40,000 to Zambia to improve the quality of land cover change assessment and to establish forest Reference Emission Level/Reference

Figure 3. Proportion of approved targeted support across regions, 2012-2014.

As an indication of country needs, the figures of approved amounts across the work areas (SNA outcomes) show that demand for support has been highest under Outcome 2 (*Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation*), followed by assistance required under Outcome 1 (*REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring*) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Amount of targeted support approved per SNA Outcome (work area) as of 31 December 2014.

Eleven countries have fully completed their targeted support activities with an average financial delivery rate of 86 %, while 26 countries and one region have one or more ongoing streams of work being undertaken.

4.1.2 Highlights and results by countries with targeted support

The section presents selected key results for countries with ongoing targeted support. Further details against expected results are found in the table *Targeted Support Monitoring and Results[31]*.

ARGENTINA (NP[32])
Approved in Nov 2012.
Amount approved: US$ 191,512
(56% delivery)
Support to strengthen national capacities for forest monitoring and; incorporate environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ Programme.
(MRV&M, SF&MB, GE&PS)
√ NFMS web dissemination Platform developed and maintained with increased forest monitoring capacities. Stakeholders and developers/users expanded within SAyDS, other institutions, universities and regional centers of the UMSEF.
√ Approaches to SESA reviewed. (This TS part closed in 2012).

BANGLADESH (NP)
Four requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount: US$ 357,500
TS1[33], TS2 and TS3 in 2012 (US$ 262,500);
TS4 in July 2014 (US$ 95,000).
(TS1- TS3:, 74%, TS4: 10% delivery)
Support to implement REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by addressing corruption risks and building capacity on social impacts; develop MRV Action Plan and national REDD+ readiness; capacity building on geospatial data processing; database management and capacity building on GHG inventory of LULUCF sector.
(MRV&M, GOV, SF&MB).
√ Online survey on integrity risks and opportunities for REDD+ completed.
√ MRV action plan prepared, capacity built through training on GHG inventory, MRV meetings and national consultations on REDD+ held.
√ Land and forest classification system recommended and technical capacity increased.
√ Reports on forest classification and on tree allometric equations.

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[31] The table includes countries with fully completed targeted support (11 countries by 31 Dec 2014).
[32] Argentina's NP was approved in 2014, hence the support was not a complement to its NP at the time.
[33] TS1=first request approved, TS2, TS3… additional support approved ("top up") to the same country.

BENIN
Approved in Dec 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 79,500 (0% delivery)
Support to improved understanding of the tenure situation in the country to guide the national REDD+ strategy development. (GOV)
• Recently approved, results expected in 2015.

BHUTAN (NP)
Two requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount: US$ 348,250
TS1 in July 2012 (US$ 103,250);
TS2 in Feb 2014 (US$ 245,000).
(TS1: 100%, TS2: 46% delivery)
Support to developing REDD+ Readiness in Bhutan – Monitoring and MRV for REDD+; to NFMS action plan development and capacity building; to National REDD+ Strategy development to ensure safeguards including benefit distribution systems and anti-corruption measures, to capacity building on environm. and social safeguards; and to stakeholder engagement; analysis of REDD+ environmental risks and benefits; PLR analysis. (MRV&M, GOV, SE, SF&MB)

TS1 (Completed)
√ NFMS and RELs sections finalized for the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, including capacity gap assessment. (25% women participation)
√ Capacity built through training on national forest inventory database software, monitoring and MRV for REDD
√ Benefit distribution options and potential to design a REDD+ compliant benefit distribution system explored.
√ Environmental risks and benefits identified, and some policies in place that address these. See report here

TS2 (Being implemented)
√ 90% of the REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment finalised.
√ Bhutan's REDD+ safeguards initiated (results presented by the Watershed Management Division of the Department of Forests and Park Services an event organized by The Center for People and Forests (RECOTFC) at CoP 20 in Lima, December 2014 - expected to inform the governance aspects of the country's safeguards information system.
√ First national forest inventory initiated through the procurement of carbon assessment equipment.
√ A report (in English and Dzongkha) with specific recommendations on how the National REDD+ Strategy (NS) can address environmental risks and benefits associated with REDD+ and a gap analysis of existing policies, laws and regulations for REDD+ implementation as per specific components of the NS.

CAMBODIA (NP)
Two requests approved in 2013 and 2014.
Amount: US$ 75,000
TS1 approved in Nov 2013 (US$ 10,000);
TS2 approved in June 2014, US$ 65,000)
(TS1, TS2: 0% delivery)[34]
Supplementary support to Cambodia's NP to support the strengthening of the Community Networks to participate fully and effectively in the REDD + efforts; and women effectively included into management of the REDD+ readiness process, and awareness raised on REDD+ through various means of communications. (SE)
- Main implementation will be undertaken in 2015.

CHILE
Approved in Nov 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 560,000
(0% delivery)
Support to design and pilot implementation of a nationally replicable Environmental Forest Fund, thus allowing testing in practice a scheme of profit distribution and results-based payments targeted to smallholders.
The pilot will seek to complement and enhance existing forest development tools, and eventually future public policies. (SE and GE&PS)
- Recently approved, results expected in 2015.

COSTA RICA
Three requests approved in 2012.
Total amount approved: US$ 1,002,383
TS1 approved in Oct 2012 (US$ 103,883);
TS2 approved in July 2013 (US$ 138,500);
TS3 approved in Aug 2014 (US$ 760,000).
(TS1: 55%, TS2: 50%, TS3: 0% delivery)
Support i) to develop and implement an SIS, integrating the SEPC in the REDD+ strategy ii) to National Forest Monitoring System Support iii) to private sector engagement with the main drivers sector (pineapple industry), REDD+ financing and adapt PES as a benefit sharing mechanism for the REDD+ strategy and iv) to Knowledge Management, document and systematize indigenous and peasant consultations for REDD+ in Costa Rica
(MRV&M, Gov, SE, SF&MB, GE&PS)
TS1- TS2 (Completed)
√ Institutional and PLR analysis finalised for REDD+ safeguards.
√ Analysis of information and data for each REDD+ safeguard according to Costa Rica´s context (national interpretation of safeguards).

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[34] Additional administrative support is being provided to ensure funding accessibility. All targeted support activities planned to be implemented by mid-2015.

√ First SIS proposed (for each REDD+ safeguard a set of indicators proposed as well as methodological sheets to collect information, including an online platform for the SIS as part of a broader environmental system in the country).
√ Current SIS and online platform under validation at the Government, who will revise the indicators proposed and choose which ones should remain as part of the system according to their REDD+ process and development of National REDD+ Strategy.

TS3 (being implemented) - in preparation stage.

COTE D'IVOIRE (NP)
Three requests approved in 2012-2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 525,000
TS1 approved in Nov 2012 (US$ 235,000);
TS2 approved in Dec 2013 (US$ 60,000);
TS3 approved in Aug 2014 (US$ 230,000).
(TS1: 73%, TS2: 99%, TS3: 0% delivery)
Support for official launch of the implementation of REDD+ mechanism and institutional arrangements; R-PP development; GIS and remote sensing; stakeholder engagement activities; roadmap to improve the legal framework for the implementation of REDD+; and assess the feasibility of a national system of Payments for Environmental Services as well as to strengthen the engagement of the private sector in REDD +. (MRV&M, Gov, SE, GE&PS)

TS1 (Completed)
√ R-PP developed, validated nationally and endorsed by FCPF and UN-REDD.
√ National REDD+ planning process in place, incl. development of the National Programme
√ GIS & remote sensing action plan developed
√ Stakeholders identified through stakeholder mapping exercises. Key stakeholders capacity built on REDD+ through workshops; the importance of forests; REDD+ mechanism and its challenges and opportunities; opportunities and interest in engaging national stakeholders in the development of the REDD+ process in; the joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement and the role of FPIC in REDD+. Communication tools on REDD+ developed and adapted to the local context. Platforms and structures for stakeholder engagement strengthened.

TS2 (Completed)
√ Capacity of civil society and Indigenous peoples on Readiness and REDD+ built and a CSO and Indigenous peoples platform for REDD+ and FLEGT strengthened.
√ A national plan for stakeholder engagement developed in a participatory bottom-up manner.
√ Strengthened processes for inclusion of indigenous peoples and civil society in REDD+ through consultations for the development of a national

stakeholder engagement plan, involving representatives from civil society and local communities.

√ R-PP validated with the participation of indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholders.

TS3 (Being implemented)
Planning for the feasibility study on a national PES scheme completed, including a joint planning mission with the European Union's Forest Institute.

DRC (NP)
Three requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 692,000
TS1 in Oct 2012 (US$ 90,000);
TS2 in July 2014 (US$ 512,000);
TS3 approved in Dec 2014 (US$ 90,000).
TS1: 62%, TS2: 58%, TS3: 0% delivery)
Support to legal reforms for REDD+ implementation and corruption risks; gender dimensions and equity; validation of findings of the T21* report; validation of the analytical work on multiple benefits and conclusion on the integration with the NFMS and SIS; complete and operationalize the social and environmental standards; develop the national information system elements on safeguards (SIS); and present the DRC safeguard approach at COP21. (MRV&M, Gov, SE, GE&PS).
√ Participatory reflection on gender and the National REDD+ process launched, focusing on best practices in strategic sectors (findings fed into a draft Gender Analysis on REDD+).
• Challenges faced delaying implementation.

ECUADOR (NP)
Request approved in Aug 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 225,800 (8% delivery)
Support to Ecuador's UN-REDD National Joint Programme (NJP) to support the Establishment of a National GHG MRV and Monitoring System for the Forestry Sector of the NJP. (NJP Output 1.4)
√ FREL/FRL developed and submitted.
√ Progress of re-calculation process of the 2006 GHG Inventory for the LULUCF Sector and agriculture sector for the development of the 2010 draft GHG Inventory.
• Main implementation will be undertaken in 2015.

ETHIOPIA
Request approved in Aug 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 330,000 (0% delivery)
Support to enhance Ethiopia's REDD+ readiness process and support the achievement of the following results: Institutional context analysis report; roadmap linking the value of Ethiopia's forests to its national account; learning exchange visits, documented lessons learnt and debriefing report; regional REDD+ readiness situation analysis and progress reports; and a roadmap

linking the value of Ethiopia's forests to its national account. (GOV, SE, GE&PS)
• Main implementation will be undertaken in 2015.

HONDURAS (NP)
Two requests approved in 2013.
Total amount approved: US$ 70,000
TS1 approved in Sept 2013 (US$ 25,000);
TS2 approved in Dec 2013 (US$ 45,000).
(TS1: 100%, TS2: 42% delivery)
Support to a legal framework for REDD+ under Law of Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife. Support to facilitation of stakeholder involvement for updating the country's REDD+ readiness preparation proposal (GOV, SE).
TS1 (Completed)
√ Analysis of legal framework completed, based on comparative analysis of REDD+ legislation of Costa Rica, Peru and Mexico.
√ Ten legal aspects that might impede REDD+ implementation identified.
√ Priority issues identified (need to enforce the forest law, Decree 98-2007, and FPIC principles, clarify tenure issues and harmonize sectoral laws through regional workshops organized across the country to support the results of the study).

TS2 (Being implemented)
√ Existing national-level grievance mechanisms assessed; interviews carried out with a range of stakeholders and experts including representatives of: government institutions, indigenous peoples, NGOs, civil society, and private sector. See [report](#).

INDONESIA (NP)
Four requests approved in 2013-2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 866,329
TS1 in Feb 2013 (US$ 325,000)
TS2 in 2013 (US$ 46,729);
TS3 in June 2013 (US$ 150,000);
TS4 in June 2014 (US$ 344,600).
(TS1-TS3: 99%, T4: 95% delivery)
Support to entering the implementation phase of Participatory Governance Assessment. (GOV)
TS1-TS3 (Completed)
√ First PGA cycle completed, robust governance data and recommendations are available, national and provincial governments have taken up some recommendations for policy-making, and civil society organizations are using results in their strategic planning.
TS4 (Being implemented)
√ Building on a recommendation from the 2012 PGA, data analysis finalized for its first evaluation of the Ministry of Forestry's online forest licensing system.
√ PGA indicator set refined for 2014 using multi-stakeholder consultation process.

KENYA
Three requests approved in 2012-2014
Total amount approved: US$ 966,585
TS1 in Aug 2012 (US$ 175,800);
TS2 in Nov 2013 (US$ 250,000);
TS3 in June 2014 (US$ 541,585).
(TS1: 64%, TS2: 2%, TS3: 13% delivery)
Support for anti-corruption, carbon rights and benefit-sharing; workshop and high-level panel on green economy investments in forests; an analysis of the forest-related legal framework relevant to REDD+; drafting REDD+ provisions to clarify and regulate major REDD+ legal issues prioritized by the government, focusing on land and carbon tenure issues; mapping to support land-use planning for REDD+, including multiple benefits; feasibility study on REDD+ related opportunities in improving efficiency in forestry operations and forest product processing. (MRV&M, GOV, SF&MB, GE&PS)
TS1 (Completed)
√ Analysis of legal framework for implementing REDD+ completed. *Forest Governance, REDD+ and Sustainable Development in Kenya and Final recommendations to enact legal reforms for REDD+ implementation in Kenya* present findings of legal analysis on forest, land and carbon tenure issues pertaining to REDD+ and recommended priority areas for legal reforms.
√ Complementary studies on benefit sharing (www.tinyurl.com/kenya-REDD-bds) and corruption risk assessment www.tinyurl.com/kenya-redd-cra) completed, as well as anti-corruption capacity development plan for the Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Services and Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.
√ Awareness among multiple stakeholders raised on the contribution of forest ecosystem services to national economic growth through the 'Kenya Water Towers, Forests and Green Economy National Dialogue' held in Nov 2012.
TS2-3 being implemented.
√ Benefit sharing arrangements and options analyzed. √ National Task force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+ established.
√ GIS capacity increased during spatial analysis trainings on how to produce spatial analyses and maps to inform REDD+ decision making.
√ 90% of relevant spatial data collected following consultative workshops with relevant stakeholders. (TS2-3 being implemented).

MADAGASCAR
Approved in Aug 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 175,000 (2% delivery)
Support to legal and regulatory reforms and to the organization of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue on the design of the national strategy. (GOV, SE)
• Main implementation will be undertaken in 2015.

MALAWI
Approved in Dec 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 250,956 (0% delivery)
Support to a review of legal and policy environment, a NFMS roadmap; an Institutional Context Analysis; a stakeholder engagement and participation strategy; and a Corruption Risk Assessment. (MRV&M, GOV)
• Main implementation will be undertaken in in 2015.

MEXICO
Approved in Aug 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 650,000 (0% delivery)
Support the development *of the National Safeguards Systems that includes the National Safeguards information Systems by conducting the remaining relevant analysis and promoting agreements needed to consolidate the conceptual model of the SNs and the design of the SIS. (SG&MB)*
• Main implementation will be undertaken in in 2015.

MONGOLIA (NP)
Three requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 576,200
TS1 in July 2012 (US$ 185,500);
TS2 in June 2014 (US$ 220,000);
TS3 in Oct 2014 (US$ 170,700).
(TS1: 86%, TS2: 0%, TS3: 0% delivery)
Support to development of Action Plan for NFMS for REDD+; Forest Satellite Monitoring System; National Forest Inventory; institutional capacity development of the Forestry Agency; governance and Social Safeguards; Identification of options for equitable and transparent benefits; options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; sectoral coordination and collaboration for REDD+; spatial decision support tools for REDD+ planning to help deliver multiple benefits and reduce potential risks; capacity building of national stakeholders on integrated planning, spatial analysis and information systems to support the forest sector and REDD+ planning that incorporates multiple benefits and environmental safeguards. (MRV&M, GOV, SG&MB)
√ Instruments and mechanisms to mobilise financing for sustainable forest management in the context of REDD+ identified.

√ Capacity built on GHG reporting for forest lands, and identification of priority actions to improve GHG reporting for the Forest Sector.
√ NFMS Action Plan completed.
√ Completion of the first (statistically robust) national land use and land use change assessment following IPCC guidance/guidelines, using freely-available data and open-source software Open Foris Collect Earth.
√ National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap finalized.
√ NFI methodology designed.

governance, including corruption, causes to the four main national drivers).
√ Initial study on fund design options conducted. (Proposals on examine possible governance obstacles to policies and measures to inform its national REDD+ strategy).
• Implementation of TS2 will mainly to be undertaken in 2015. (A valuation study on-going on costs and benefits of avoiding deforestation and forest degradation).

MYANMAR
Two requests approved in 2013 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 1,243,000
TS1 in Feb 2013 (US$ 128,000);
TS2 in May 2014 (US$ 1,115,000).
(TS1: 34%, TS2: 2% delivery)
Support to consultations process in view of the development of the Roadmap, consultation process related to MRV and NFMS, stakeholders engagement and REDD+ awareness; effective and participatory governance arrangements for REDD+ - REDD+ safeguards definition and national safeguards information system development; NFMS and preliminary RELs/RLs development; and National REDD+ Strategy development. (MRV&M, GOV, SG&MB)
TS1 (Completed)
√ The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap reviewed and validated by a series of multi-stakeholder consultation processes with a final national roadmap validation .
• Implementation of TS2 will mainly be undertaken in 2015.

PAKISTAN
Two requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 167,000
TS1 in 2012 (US$ 107,000);
TS2 in Nov 2014 (US$ 60,000).
(TS1: 115%, TS2: 0% delivery)
Support to national REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, including proposals for Roadmap implementation; capacity development for MRV Action Plan implementation; preparedness for REDD+ through increased knowledge and capacity related to the legal and institutional framework at the national and provincial levels (legal preparedness); and advance the understanding on land tenure. (MRV&M, GOV)
TS1 (completed):
√ R-PP completed in December 2013.
√ Knowledge on REDD+ raised, national strategic outline developed on NFMS and MRV and national consultation process initiated.
√ NFMS/MRV working group reconvened and meetings held.
√ Draft report on capacity needs assessment for NFMS/MRV in Pakistan.
√ Capacity built on Satellite Land Monitoring System
• Implementation of TS2 will mainly be undertaken in 2015.

NEPAL
Two requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 844,830
TS1 2012 (US$ 85,000);
TS2 in June 2014 (US$ 759,830).
(TS1: 65%, TS2: 17% delivery)
Support to monitoring of PAMs using Proxy Indicators and PLR and Institutional Review; REDD+ Strategy Options and REDD+ Fund Management at the National Level; Natural Capital Accounting for Forestry Sector in Nepal and coordination of TS activities) (MRV&M, GOV, GE&PS)
√ Baseline studies for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and national REDD+ finance management options launched and guided governmental and civil society stakeholders. (Studies 90% complete).
√ Study "Understanding Drivers and Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Nepal: Potential Policies and Measures for REDD+" concluded and used for the midterm report on Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment. (Study examines

PANAMA (NP)
Two requests approved in 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 345,000
TS1 in Aug 2014 (US$ 95,000);
TS2 in Dec 2014 (US$ 250,000).
(TS1: 29%, TS2: 0% delivery)
Support to complete the country's NFMS; start forest monitoring at community level; promote direct investment in emission reduction activities; identify green economy financing options to stimulate demand for REDD+. (MRV&M, GE&PS)
TS1
√ Map design produced on the Panama forest-cover and land use map from 2012-5.
√ Progress on identifying main activities to be included the pilot projects for community forest monitoring, and the equipment and training needs (with COONAPIP)

√ Progress on community protocol of intellectual property on traditional knowledge of floristics species and recollection of voucher herbarium specimens in indigenous territories.
- Implementation of TS2 will mainly be undertaken in 2015.

PERU
Two requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 1,070,763
TS1 in 2012 (US$ 145,000);
TS2 in Oct 2014 (US$ 925,763).
(TS1: 96%, TS2: 0% delivery)
Support to classification system of land use harmonized Peru; integration initiatives towards a multipurpose forest monitoring; calculation Tools "Open Foris Calc" module for forest inventories; National Forest Information System and Wildlife; regulation of Forestry and Wildlife Law; guidelines for users of the Forestry and Wildlife Law and Regulation; training for REDD +, specifically the Peruvian context, indigenous peoples and other local stakeholders related to forest; generating demand for REDD +; tools for private sector involvement in conservation of forests and REDD +; and support to business models for the private sector in the conservation of ecosystem services and REDD+. (MRV&M, GOV, SE, SG&MB, GE&PS)
√ Multiple awareness raising, capacity built and consultations on stakeholder engagement, safeguard information system, benefit distribution and institutional context analysis to provide anti-corruption recommendations (final report and videos (in English and Spanish) capturing results and impacts based on the perspectives of those involved directly involved.
√ Communications materials developed for COP20 in Lima.
- Main implementation of TS2 to take place in 2015.

SRI LANKA (NP)
Three requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
Total amount approved: US$ 43,900
TS1 in 2012 (US$ 4,000);
TS2 in June 2012 (US$ 9,900);
TS3 in June 2014 (US$ 30,000).
(TS1-TS2: 100%, TS3: 0% delivery)
Support for the REDD+ preparation proposal; Development of the MRV action plan and support strengthening women's inclusion and address gender considerations in REDD+ policy processes by establishing a gender sub-group within Sri Lanka's REDD+ CSO Forum. (SE)
√ REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal finalized.
√ MRV action plan prepared and capacity built on MRV.
√ Publications on "MRV Action Plan to support the forest monitoring system in Sri Lanka," "Catalogue of Data for Greenhouse Gas inventory for the Land use

and Land Use Change sector," "Land cover classification systems of Sri Lanka" - A comparative analysis" (publications available on request).
- Implementation of TS2 will mainly be undertaken in 2015.

SURINAME
Two requests approved in 2012 and 2014.
TS1 in Aug 2012 (US$ 100,000);
TS2 in Sept 2013 (US$ 65,000).
(TS1: 86%, TS2: 29% delivery)
Support to strengthening frameworks for implementing REDD+ polices and measures; the CCDA to undertake its role in leading Suriname's REDD+ readiness process; a review of the institutional arrangements proposed in the R-PP with recommendations towards an interim/formal grievance and redress mechanism; a review of the R-PP project document regarding Inter-American Court of Human Rights "Saramaka Judgement". (GOV, SE)
TS1 (Completed)
√ Raised capacity of Climate Compatible Development Agency to lead preparation of and submit national R-PP and CCDA enabled to R-PP to be presented and approved in March 2013. A revised R-PP completed and CCDA approved. Also undertook public awareness activities via press conference, tv and radio interviews, print and online articles.
TS2 (Being implemented)
√ Assessment of existing national-level grievance mechanisms developed and interviews carried out with a range of stakeholders and experts including representatives of government agencies, indigenous peoples and Maroon tribes. See report.
√ Review undertaken and report prepared on the key findings of the Saramaka judgment, implications for REDD+ in Suriname, and opportunities and challenges for addressing these implications. Recommendations in response to the review were discussed with the government of Suriname and indigenous and tribal peoples' representatives.

UGANDA (NP)
Approved in April 2014
Amount approved: US$ 75,000 (16% delivery)
Support for identifying, prioritizing and mapping of multiple benefits, as well as the development of a national approach to safeguards and SIS. (SF&MB)
√ A proposal for the design of a system for multiple benefits presented. The proposal proposes recommends three different options for designing such a system, all in line with the Safeguards Information System (SIS) Roadmap.
√ A work plan produced to inform the development of the national approach to REDD+ safeguards.
√ Analytical work to inform the design of an SIS conducted and a roadmap produced.

ZAMBIA (NP)
Approved in Sept 2014.
Amount approved: US$ 40,000 (0% delivery)
Support to improve the quality of land cover change assessment and to establish forest Reference Emission Level/Reference Levels in Zambia.
- Main implementation will be undertaken in in 2015.

Regional support

REGIONAL SUPPORT TO THE PACIFIC [35]
(Submitted by PNG and Solomon Islands)
Approved in April 2014 (US$ 1,415,000)
(70% delivery)
Support to the Pacific for the establishment of forest monitoring and forest inventory support facilities, training of PIC government counterparts. (MRV&M)
√ Enhanced capacity on NFMS through workshops, involving participants from eleven Pacific Island countries. (804 training days).
√Regional Forest Inventory and Forest Monitoring Facilities operational and actively responding to requests from partner countries for support.
√ Regional Pacific Islands Forest Monitoring System Portal developed and is in use.

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[35] The regional support includes support to Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

4.2.1 Backstopping in numbers

In 2014, backstopping provided by the participating UN agencies amounted to US$ 12 million in total and served as a complementary form of support to countries. Like targeted support, backstopping to National Programme implementations and other partner country activities have expanded. Support was provided to an additional nine countries (46 in total) and backstopping expenditure doubled in comparison with 2013 (US$ 5.9 m).

In total, the geographic distribution of support to countries is even across regions, although the largest share of backstopping costs went to Africa (making up 37% of total backstopping expenses). (Figure 6). Countries that have been partner countries for the longest - and especially those with National Programmes - have benefitted to the greatest extent, such as DRC, Republic of the Congo and Viet Nam (receiving more than US$ 1m each).

The majority of partner countries received backstopping support for a value of up to US$ 200,000 as of Dec 2014. (Figure 7).

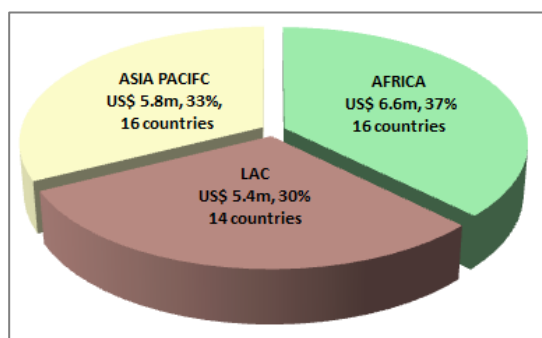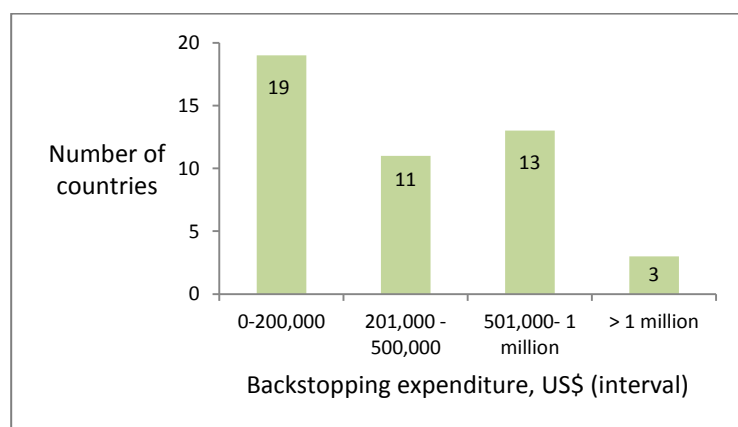**Figure 6.** Proportion of backstopping expenses across regions, 2013-2014.

Figure 7. Number of countries backstopped and amount of backstopping expenditure 2013-2014.

4.2.2 Highlights and results of backstopping

Backstopping (in countries or through remote support), whether provided alone or together with targeted support and National Prorgammes, has assisted countries to achieve a range of results. Those 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 consolidated report (work areas/SNA Outcome pages)) and is also referred to in the SNA Monitoring Framework. The following are some highlights supported through backstopping in 2014:

- **Argentina**'s National Programme documents sections on MRV, NFMS and RELs developed.
- **Colombia** launched its National Programme with NFMS, M&MRV functions and its legal framework. The REL sections were developed in synergy with IDEAM and other actors such the EU Joint Research Center on monitoring forest degradation.
- In **Bolivia**, forest monitoring capacities were enhanced through backstopping and working groups on inventories and institutional arrangements for NFMS established with "la Autoridad de la Madre Tierra del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua" and other relevant stakeholders (ABT, Dirección Forestal).
- **DRC** committed to five major REDD+ objectives including tenure security, land use planning and mainstreaming REDD+ safeguards into mining sector under its economic governance matrix.
- **Cambodia and Ecuador** conducted an assessment of PLRs and is in the process of identifying information sources that can contribute to an SIS. Ecuador also outlined a design process for an SIS.
- **Costa Rica** identified technical needs and gaps on MRV in coordination with the World Bank and GIZ, and developed a work plan with FONAFIFO to address the needs.
- **Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay** produced reports on the opportunity costs of REDD+, with the aim of addressing land-use change based on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Results from the reports will be used as inputs for the development of their National REDD+ Strategies which should, in turn, inform transition processes where REDD+ and green economy are linked.
- Contribution made to **Mongolia** mainstreaming REDD+ into its broader development agenda
- **Paraguay** integrated a number of targets compatible with REDD, facilitating future political discussions when updating the national strategies, action plans and regulatory frameworks included in its recently-approved National Development Plan 2030.
- **Panama**'s ICA assessed the enabling environment for the successful implementation of the reformulated National Programme activities and proposed mechanisms for multi-sectorial coordination and inter-sectorial collaboration. (Backstopping to NP)
- **Zambia's** draft REDD+ Strategy was anchored on strong analytical work, widespread stakeholder consultations, communication and knowledge management at national and provincial levels and also identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS.

5. Financial Information

Table 2 below 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 2014 of the SNA. The columns show the approved budget, expenditures and commitments, and delivery rate.

Table 2. SNA approved budget, expenditures and commitments as of 31 December 2014 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.	Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)	Prior Years' Expenditures		Current Year Expenditures and non-certified Commitments				Cumulative expenditures plus commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (B+C+G)	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) (H/A)
			Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 to December 2012	Expenditures 1 January - 31 December 2013	January - December 2014 Expenditures	Programmatic commitments	Financial Commitments	Total for current year		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring										
Output 1.1	FAO	5,491,802	1,533,790	1,192,714	1,596,543			1,596,543	4,323,047	**79%**
Output 1.2	FAO	15,039,181	3,809,070	2,769,805	5,005,343	2,776,933	25,179	7,807,455	14,386,330	**96%**
	UNDP	577,000	290,759	169,342	175,021			175,021	635,122	**110%**
	UNEP	135,000	122,307	12,692				-	134,999	**100%**
Sub-total Outcome 1		**21,242,983**	**5,755,927**	**4,144,553**	**6,776,907**	**2,776,933**	**25,179**	**9,579,019**	**19,479,499**	**92%**
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation										
Output 2.1	FAO	831,640	197,990	203,586	290,457	12,312		302,769	704,345	**85%**
	UNDP	3,310,198	802,655	556,151	915,608	230,229	167,760	1,313,597	2,672,403	**81%**
Output 2.2	UNDP	5,314,890	82,556	1,586,292	2,628,352	879,700	7,350	3,515,402	5,184,250	**98%**
Output 2.3	FAO	1,255,641	179,204	287,177	187,726	406,080		593,806	1,060,187	**84%**
	UNEP	275,000			240,284			240,284	240,284	**87%**

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

Support table to Sixth Cons. Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund, Annual Report 2014

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)	Prior Years' Expenditures		Current Year Expenditures and non-certified Commitments				Cumulative expenditures plus commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (B+C+G)	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) (H/A)
			Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 to December 2012	Expenditures 1 January - 31 December 2013	January - December 2014 Expenditures	Programmatic commitments	Financial Commitments	Total for current year		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Output 2.4	UNDP	1,816,872	59,492	463,081	676,495	950,751	158,400	1,785,646	2,308,219	127%
Output 2.5	FAO	1,298,329	162,982	203,205	276,636	100,000		376,636	742,823	57%
Output 2.6	UNDP	2,299,243	593,838	541,581	623,215	345,145		968,360	2,103,779	91%
Output 2.7	FAO	998,113	197,090	373,072	160,493	242,991		403,484	973,646	98%
Output 2.8	UNDP	713,493	50,885	199,390	82,744	85,000	24,150	191,894	442,169	62%
Sub-total Outcome 2		**18,113,419**	**2,326,693**	**4,413,535**	**6,082,010**	**3,252,208**	**357,660**	**9,691,878**	**16,432,106**	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		30,807	69,347			69,347	100,154	40%
Sub-total Outcome 3		**425,401**	**80,168**	**30,807**	**69,347**			**69,347**	**180,322**	42%
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	1,466,917	128,041	95,156	260,658	30,000	11,662	302,320	525,517	36%
Output 4.2	UNDP	1,011,199	390,272	377,584	360,023		120,588	480,611	1,248,467	123%
Output 4.3	UNDP	2,273,280	69,958	663,577	762,393	370,000	33,000	1,165,393	1,898,928	84%
Output 4.4	UNDP	1,267,243	300,715	227,349	280,521		16,800	297,321	825,385	65%
Output 4.5	UNEP	2,450,000	188,897	266,103	913,579	-	987,885	1,901,464	2,356,464	96%

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)	Prior Years' Expenditures		Current Year Expenditures and non-certified Commitments				Cumulative expenditures plus commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (B+C+G)	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) (H/A)
			Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 to December 2012	Expenditures 1 January - 31 December 2013	January - December 2014 Expenditures	Programmatic commitments	Financial Commitments	Total for current year		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Output 4.6	UNDP	3,738,318			140,045	3,598,273		3,738,318	3,738,318	**100%**
Sub-total Outcome 4		**12,206,957**	**1,077,882**	**1,629,769**	**2,717,219**	**3,998,273**	**1,169,935**	**7,885,427**	**10,593,078**	**87%**
Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized										
Output 5.1	UNDP	753,390	279,763	-27,449	64,345	40,000		104,345	356,659	**47%**
	UNEP	2,380,575	157,152	703,707	1,095,271	56,000		1,151,271	2,012,130	**85%**
Output 5.2	FAO	1,704,765	337,287	359,689	363,259	444,626		807,885	1,504,861	**88%**
	UNDP	1,620,365	445,308	187,501	197,774		71,250	269,024	901,833	**56%**
	UNEP	2,637,801	281,783	569,572	829,777	105,000		934,777	1,786,132	**68%**
Output 5.3	UNDP	1,197,063	604,335	249,326	292,214	387,000	10,304	689,518	1,543,179	**129%**
	UNEP	3,472,017	1,344,422	527,213	959,529	568,700		1,528,229	3,399,864	**98%**
Sub-total Outcome 5		**13,765,976**	**3,450,050**	**2,569,559**	**3,802,170**	**1,601,326**	**81,554**	**5,485,050**	**11,504,659**	**84%**
Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing										
Output 6.1	UNEP	2,208,991	296,792	605,855	709,263	446,700	309,602	1,465,565	2,368,212	**107%**
Output 6.2	UNEP	2,590,603	605,415	622,219	598,134	672,800	50,000	1,320,934	2,548,568	**98%**
	UNDP	213,102	26,450	61,995	69,295			69,295	157,740	**74%**
Output 6.3	UNDP	1,675,000			657,457		1,383,670	2,041,127	2,041,127	**122%**
	UNEP									**83%**

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)	Prior Years' Expenditures		Current Year Expenditures and non-certified Commitments				Cumulative expenditures plus commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (B+C+G)	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) (H/A)
			Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 to December 2012	Expenditures 1 January - 31 December 2013	January - December 2014 Expenditures	Programmatic commitments	Financial Commitments	Total for current year		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		2,974,906	812,923	617,477	372,413	316,585	350,000	1,038,998	2,469,398	
Sub-total Outcome 6		**9,662,602**	**1,741,580**	**1,907,546**	**2,406,562**	**1,436,085**	**2,093,272**	**5,935,919**	**9,585,045**	**99%**
Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat)										
Output 7.1	FAO & Sec	218,026	219,481	11,112					230,593	**106%**
	UNDP & Sec	620,704	9,990	33,240	66,695		25,178	91,873	135,103	**22%**
	UNEP & Sec	487,134	269,491	27,307	117,766			117,766	414,563	**85%**
Output 7.2	FAO & Sec	949,911	213,866	288,017	307,676			307,676	809,559	**85%**
	UNDP & Sec	1,799,611	40,416	24,653	141,517		662,472	803,989	869,058	**48%**
	UNEP (Sec)	860,915	44,589	412,984	211,493			211,493	669,066	**78%**
Output 7.3	UNEP	1,100,000			616,473		308,084	924,557	924,557	**84%**
Sub-total Outcome 7		**6,036,302**	**797,832**	**797,313**	**1,461,619**		**995,734**	**2,457,353**	**4,052,499**	**67%**
Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies										
Output 8.1	All	2,776,018	564,230	557,315	1,341,454		168,309	1,509,763	2,631,308	**95%**
Output 8.2	All	1,295,237	379,629	531,982	304,876			304,876	1,216,487	**94%**
Output 8.3	All	1,079,364	355,638	421,351	152,438			152,438	929,427	**86%**
Output 8.4	All	2,048,940	739,160	607,980	548,777			548,777	1,895,917	**93%**

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2014 (US$)	Prior Years' Expenditures		Current Year Expenditures and non-certified Commitments				Cumulative expenditures plus commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (B+C+G)	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure/approved budget allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) (H/A)
			Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 to December 2012	Expenditures 1 January - 31 December 2013	January - December 2014 Expenditures	Programmatic commitments	Financial Commitments	Total for current year		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Output 8.5	All	1,560,107	273,425	202,660	548,777			548,777	1,024,862	66%
Output 8.6	All	288,834		126,662	152,438			152,438	279,100	97%
Output 8.7	All	1,200,000			2,346	1,281,490		1,283,836	1,283,836	107%
Sub-total outcome 8		10,248,500	2,312,082	2,447,950	3,051,104	1,281,490	168,309	4,500,903	9,260,935	90%
Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):	FAO	31,617,355	7,477,010	6,223,809	8,945,358	5,264,432	25,179	14,234,969	27,935,788	88%
	UNDP	34,220,102	4,817,235	6,354,018	9,408,688	6,916,098	2,692,584	19,017,370	30,188,623	88%
	UNEP	25,864,684	5,247,966	5,363,205	8,012,893	2,165,785	2,173,880	12,352,558	22,963,729	89%
Indirect Support Cost (7%)		6,419,150	1,225,955	1,255,872	1,845,686	1,004,242	342,415	3,192,343	5,676,170	
Grand Total		98,121,291	18,768,166	19,196,904	28,212,624	15,350,557	5,234,058	48,797,239	86,764,310	88%

Notes:

1. 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.
2. In 2013 UNDP expenditures were under reported to the MPTF, this was corrected in 2014. cumulative expenditures for UNDP now correspond to MPTF Gateway.
3. In 2012, indirect support cost was under reported for UNDP by US$ 2,000.

6. Conclusion

The year of 2014 marked the consolidation of the SNA as the UN-REDD Programme's infrastructure. Having reached a cumulative budget of almost US$ 100 million in 31 December 2014, the SNA has been able to develop guidance and approaches to assist countries in implementing the UNFCCC decisions while building a highly qualified network of REDD+ experts to deliver support at national level. The increased demand for targeted support and backstopping reveals the synergies between the SNA and National Programmes, and its role to assist countries to find technical approaches that can leverage their REDD+ efforts. In fact, the SNA has been an important instrument to support countries to meet the Warsaw Framework requirements.