

UN-REDD Programme
Portfolio Update for MG - Targeted Support
(Internal Note)

Quarterly overview (SNA/CC portfolio) or **Rolling update** (Country, SNA outcome)

Subject: Targeted Support (TS)

Covers period: 10 June 2015 (expenditure until 31 Dec 2014)

Date submitted: 15 June

MG call date: 17 June 2015

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1. Context

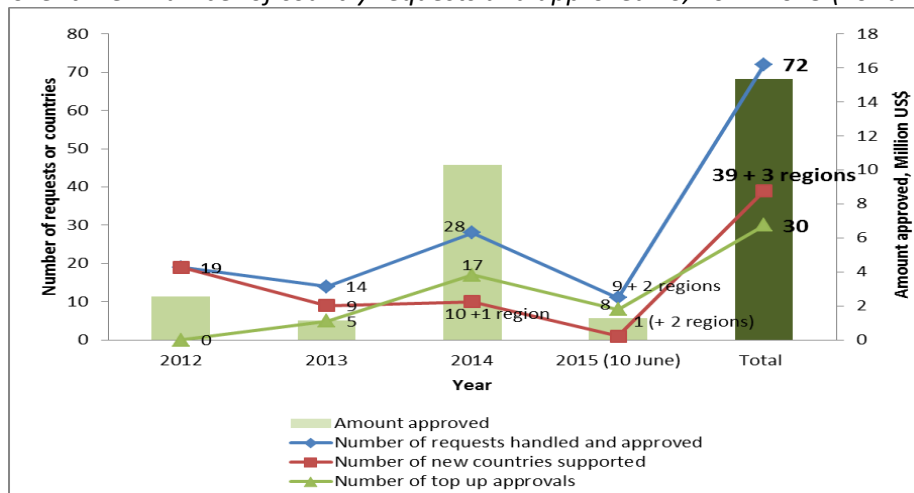
- The purpose of this update is to take stock on TS implementation, assess pipeline requests until December 2015 and to initiate the discussion on the phasing out of TS within the SNA modality. It also includes points that will assist in the planning of this type of country specific support (so called 'seed funding') within the Strategy Framework 2016-20. Some initial statistics are provided. The agencies and secretariat will have more time to complete the background records needed for the MG Planning Meeting, Rome, 29 June - 2 July.
- The [External Evaluation of the Programme](#), draft Joint Audit¹ and Policy Board through comments from countries and other constituencies have recognized the TS as a flexible and accessible support mechanism that responds to countries' specific needs in different stages of REDD+ readiness, and that complements the National Programmes.² TS has facilitated coherence in deployment of support by different initiative at the country level and, more recently, has allowed for quick responses to UNFCCC decisions, such as the Warsaw Framework. At the same time, concerns have been raised on the need for clear criteria for the allocation and use of funds and need for simplified logframes and expanded reporting on and monitoring of interventions, in particular of the more elaborated TS.
- Since this demand-driven mechanism was introduced in 2012, the total amount made available for TS has grown each year, resulting in an increased number of requests received and total sum approved. The countries have become more aware of the available funding and it is likely that the interest for this type of support will continue to grow after 2015.

¹ Inter-agency performance audit under the overall UN-coherence framework; undertaken throughout 2014.

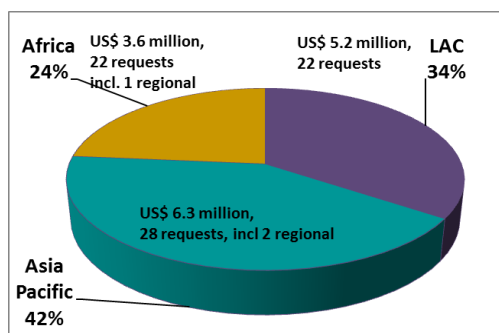
² Since spring 2015, targeted support should mainly be approved to countries without NP. Exceptionally and with justification, requests from countries with NP will be approved.

2. Approved targeted support – snapshots

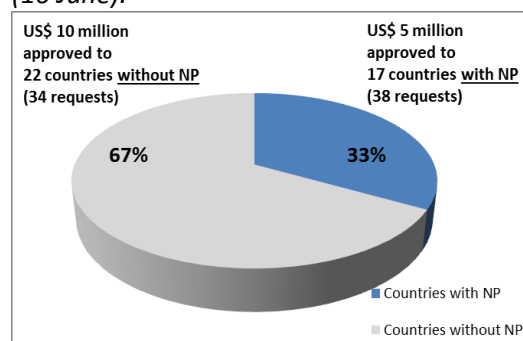
TS over time - Number of country requests and approved TS, 2012-2015 (10 June)³.



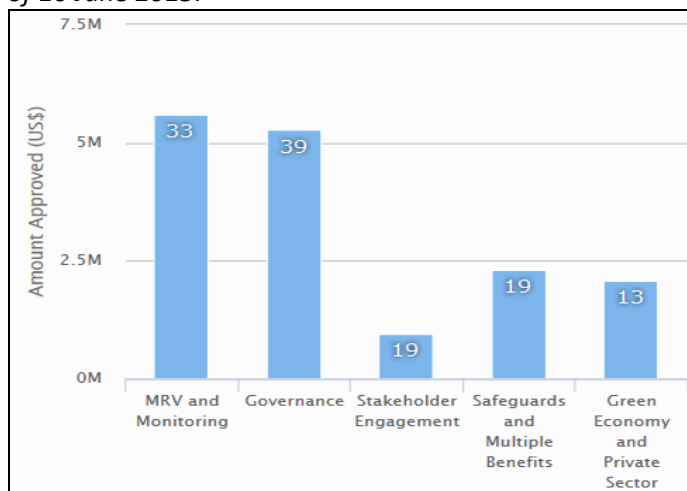
Proportion of approved TS across regions, 2012-2015 (10 June).



Proportion of approved TS to countries with and without National Programmes 2012-2015 (10 June).

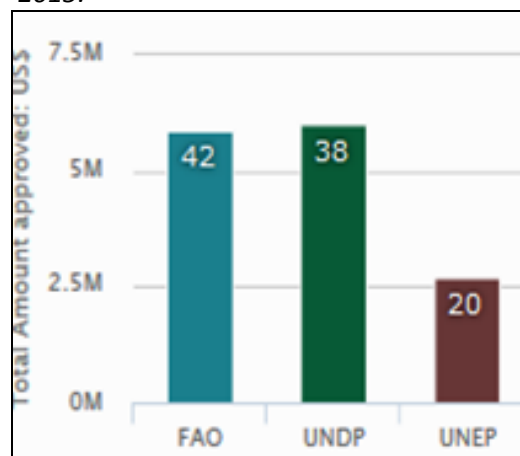


Amount of TS approved per SNA Outcome/ work area as of 10 June 2015.



* The number in each bar equals the number of requests approved

Total approved amount and number of TS requests approved per agency as of 10 June 2015.



³ Response letters to DRC and Ecuador are about to be submitted and are included in the statistics.

3. Main results and progress

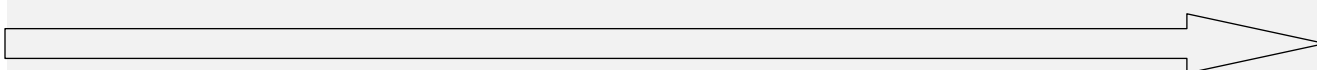
Main results and progress of all countries and regions as of 31 December 2014 against the expected results of TS are accessible [here](#).

4. SNA budget allocation, expenditure and forecast of delivery in 2016

4.1. Budget allocations and expenditure over time

The approved SNA budget allocation for November 2011 – 31 December 2014 was US\$ 98.1 million, out of which US\$ 86.7 million (88 per cent) was recorded as expenditure⁴. Of the total expenditure, US\$ 53.9 million (62 per cent) was recorded as country specific support (CSS)⁵; TS (upon request) and backstopping. Of this amount, 30 per cent was categorized as TS and 70 per cent was recorded as backstopping.

The below figures show the annual budget and expenditure developments, 2011-2016.



2011 (Nov)-2013	2014	2015	2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total budget: US\$ 50 m Expenditure, Dec 2013: US\$ 39 m Out of exp., 56% (US\$ 22 m) delivered in CSS (ref. financial report) <u>CSS</u> - <u>Approved TS</u>⁶ 2012-2013: US\$ 3.7 m in total for 28 countries. - Agencies reported US\$ 6 m in total <u>backstopping</u> expenditure in 2013 across 37 countries (no figure available for 2012). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total budget: US\$ 48 m⁷ About US\$ 16 m planned for CSS⁸ Expenditure, Dec 2014: US\$ 48.8 m⁹ <u>CSS</u> - <u>Approved TS</u> in 2014: US\$ 10.3 m in total for 27 countries and 1 region. - Agencies reported US\$ 11.9 m in total <u>backstopping</u> expenditure in 2014 across 46 countries. This brings the 2014 CCS to approx. US\$ 22 m¹⁰. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total budget: US\$ 31.4 m (Revisions: 1) US\$ 24.4 m in core funding, approved at PB12, and 2) US\$ 7 m in TS funding, approved at PB13. <u>CSS</u> - <u>Approved TS</u> in 2015: As of 10 June, US\$ 1.3 m for 9 countries and 2 regions. - <u>Pipelines</u>: As of 10 June, the sum of known amounts is US\$ 2.5 m (11 countries and 1 region). - No figure of backstopping expenses is available as of yet¹¹. 	<p>SNA-TS delivery of TS approved in 2015. (See section 4.3).</p>

4.2 Completed targeted support and financial delivery.

As of 31 Dec 2014, out of the 61 approved requests, 25 were completed (19 different countries) with a financial delivery of 90%. Eleven countries of these have no additional support approved. The remaining countries (24) are receiving targeted support under follow-up requests approved (top-up).

⁴ Including non certified legally binding contracts and obligations to be disbursed.

⁵ The broad categorisation of the SNA into International Support Function, Country Specific Support and Secretariat was introduced in 2012, in the semi annual update 2012 and in the budget review of 2013-2014 approved at PB9.

⁶ Secretariat records; official letters to countries.

⁷ Incl. budget revision of US\$ 24.7 million approved at PB11.

⁸ This amount does not account for any carry over balance for country specific support from 2011-2013.

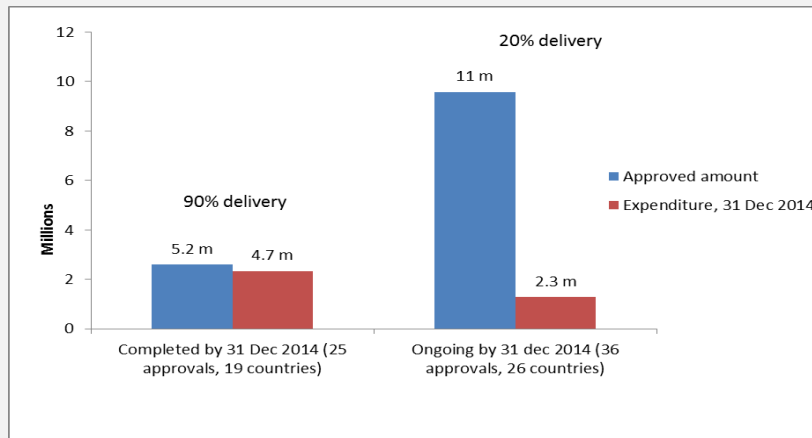
⁹ Including non-certified commitments.

¹⁰ Information on the annual expenditure in country specific support is not available, only cumulative.

¹¹ Backstopping expenditure as of 30 June 2015 will be requested for the Semi Annual Update 2015.

In Jan- June 2015, additional nine country and 2 regional requests have been approved, for a total amount of **US\$ 1.3 m.**

Total expenditure of completed and ongoing TS as of 31 Dec 2014



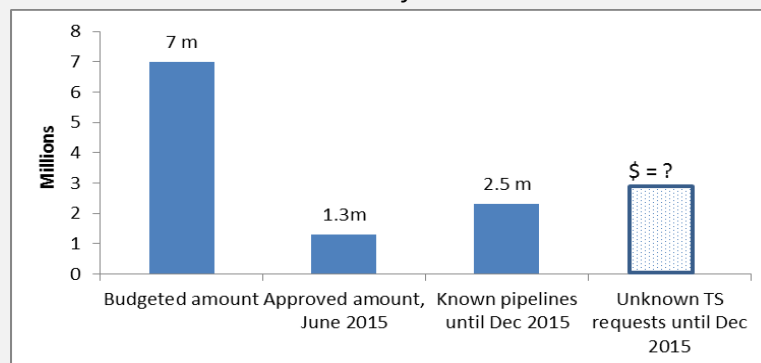
4.3 Forecast 2016

The estimated delivery of SNA-TS in 2016 will depend on ending dates of already approved TS and incoming TS requests in 2015. A full analysis will be made once all details have been collected. The below summaries are based on tentative records.

Delivery in 2016 of already of approved TS - Out of the targeted support approved by 10 June 2015, the preliminary records show that nine countries and two regions will have implementation stretching into 2016, with the longest period running until July 2016 (Chile). The information listed in Annex 1 needs to be completed with expected end dates and financial delivery in 2016 from all agencies.

Pipelines - As of 10 June, eleven countries¹² and one region have shown interest in TS (i.e. pipelines reported by agencies). The sum of amounts known so far is **US\$ 2.5 million.** (Annex 2). Other requests not known today are likely to be received. The majority of the pipelines will probably run into 2016.

TS situation as of 10 June 2015



¹² The recently received requests from Malaysia and the Philippines are included in this number.

5. Challenges, risks and emerging lessons

The list below includes some overall challenges, risks and lessons learned, followed by specific country examples in section 5.2.

5.1 Overall challenges, risks and lessons learned

- There is a need to systematically capture and evaluate lessons learned, collate ad hoc experiences from across the regions, emerging from TS, and plan for the post 2015 period.
- Lessons from the expansion in support through TS showed that guidance was needed to ensure complementarity and alignment with other sources of support, including National Programmes¹³, and to avoid overlaps.
- Related to above, there is some confusion among countries on TS versus CNA regarding objective, scope and sequencing. The importance of identifying country needs in order to further tailor support and enhance its integration, coordination and sequencing has been highlighted to countries. The circulation in May 2015 of the TS voluntary form with link to the TS procedures for assessing support and the CNA Session at PB14 clarified some of the differences. The CNA results are likely to lead to follow-up requests for TS from countries and regions.
- Lessons have shown that TS brings value as a flexible support mechanism. Therefore it was agreed by the 'TS coordination group' in January 2015 that no strict limitation of upper or lower amounts per request or per country should be determined.
- Lessons have shown that TS is taking longer to implement than expected. Some examples of challenges affecting the implementation period are listed below. (Full analysis to be conducted).
- Related to above, the time taking from approval date to actual start of implementation is one of the prolonging factors. About 16% of the targeted support implementation is delayed by more than 4 months. (Tentative figures seen in Annex 3). Reasons for delays and ways to overcome these shall be analysed.

5.2 Challenges and risks at country level

Issues and risks at country level during various stages of TS implementation were highlighted by agencies in the 2014 annual reporting round and refer both to internal¹⁴ and external¹⁵ factors. A selection of the challenges related to operations, linkages to NP, coordination and technical areas are listed below. A full analysis of challenges faced is planned.

Operations (admin/finance/business processes)

- **Cambodia** (TS1+TS2, SE, US\$ 75,000 approved in total, in 2012 and 2014, 0% delivery¹⁶):
In Cambodia's country report significant delay was mentioned in accessing the funds, including the transaction costs of managing and administering these funds. In response, additional administrative support is being provided to ensure that funds accessible and all targeted support activities are implemented by mid-2015.

¹³ It was agreed in early 2015 that TS should be approved to countries without NP and only exceptionally be approved to requests from NP countries.

¹⁴ Strategic, Programmatic, Operational, Operations / business process, Management and information, Organisational / General Administration, Human Capital, Integrity, Information technology, Relationships and partnerships (Internal & External), Financial (Internal & External)

¹⁵ Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Legal or regulatory, Environmental, Security.

¹⁶ As of 31 Dec 2014.

Operations (admin/finance/business processes), cont.

- **Bangladesh** (TS1, Gov & SF&MB, US\$ 110,000 approved in 2012, 47% delivery):
Difficulty in attaining expected results via local consultants. Project to be completed by international consultants. In consequence, CO project financially and administratively closed in November 2014 in order to transfer funds back to UNDP HQ to advertise and contract consultants directly to complete project activities in 2015.
- See also Myanmar below.

Programmatic in view of NP-linkages

- **Bangladesh** (TS4, MRV&M, approved in 2014, US\$ 95,000 approved, 10% delivery):
TS request was designed to cover the gap between termination of activities under 2012 and the initiation of NP, and ensure continuity of technical support to national partners. The delay in initiation of TS activities risks invalidating this rationale.
- See also Nepal below.

Coordination, institutional arrangements

- **Costa Rica** (TS2, SE & SF/MB, US\$ 138,500 approved in 2013, 50% delivery¹⁷).
Suffered delays to start due to efforts of coordination at national level; it should be possible to have a smoother implementation of the work in 2015 thanks to the consolidation of some of the products of previous initiatives, which were going to serve as a base for UN-REDD cooperation and thanks to the recruitment of a local high-level consultant who will facilitate the implementation.
- **Honduras** (TS1, Gov, US\$ 25,000 approved in 2013, 100% delivery, completed):
Delays were due to institutional changes/ lack of clarity of roles between the Forest Conservation Institute and the Secretary of Environment, Natural Resources and Mines (SERNAM). Good level of communication with the government but slow reactions.
- **Myanmar** (TS1, MRV&M, Gov, SE & SF/MB, US\$ 1,115,000 approved in 2014, 2% delivery):
Implementation delayed by 9 months due to national administrative issues and negotiations with partner agencies on the coordination arrangements.
- **Nepal** (TS2, MRV, GOV, Green Ec, US\$ 759,830 approved in 2014, 17% delivery):
UNEP: A challenge faced was to ensure complementarity with other valuation studies (which have a different approach) and ensuring the findings of the work are understood across different government ministries and integrated in Nepal's NS/AP. FAO: The institutional and PLR review slightly delayed in order to wait for the REDD+ national strategy draft to be finalized by the World Bank consultants and to integrate into the strategy document some legal and institutional considerations on which some light has been shed by the UN-REDD funded institutional and PLR review. This coordination function did not proceed as envisaged due to different rates of progress and differing administrative procedures between agencies in country.

Technical

- **Argentina** (MRV&M, US\$ 191,512 approved in 2012, 56% delivery):
The greatest challenge, in terms of scope, is related to the institutionalization and integration of the web dissemination Platform with other portals in the SAyDS. To address this, working sessions and management level discussions should continue and be strengthened / restarted throughout 2015, also in light of the start of the NP. The activities related to strengthening capacities and knowledge on the sub-system for monitoring forest degradation postponed to the first half of 2015 based on consultations with national counterparts. Risks: Possible difficulty of institutionalization of the Platform as a tool of SAyDS.
- **Bhutan** (TS1, MRV&M, Gov, SF/MB, US\$ 103,250 approved in 2012, 100% delivery, completed):
A key challenge was to agree to broaden the work (assessment) to also include social safeguards. Corrective action will be taken in subsequent TS to start in April 2015. Second, awareness on safeguards and a country approach to the Cancun safeguards was low. This was partially addressed

¹⁷ Being checked.

through a workshop and related report in English and the local language.

- **Kenya** (TS3, MRV& M, Gov, SF&MB, Green Ec., US\$ 541,585 approved in 2014, 13% delivery): Mapping for land use planning - Data-sharing between institutions in Kenya has proved to be an issue in terms of access to the countries' official administrative boundaries, which have recently been changed. Official letters have been circulated between Kenyan institutions and UN-REDD is hoping to have access to this data in early 2015. The start of the legal preparedness support was delayed due to the need to revise the work plan based on new reform processes since the targeted support was requested and formulated and the difficulty to find consultants with the appropriate expertise for the project.

External factor - security

- **DRC** (TS2, MRV&M, US\$ 512,000 approved in 2014, 58%): Delays faced due to security risks, ebola risks and other constraints.

6. TS process

A few notes on the process incl. data handling:

- The newly developed Online TS Manager¹⁸, linked to the RADAR, serves as a monitoring and reporting tool that will facilitate the identification of necessary management adjustments. Records can be viewed by all UN-REDD staff. The 'housekeeping' in conjunction with the last annual reporting led to the collection of missing details going back to 2012, and the production of an annual report that included 1) achievements/ progress against expected results¹⁹; 2) expenditure by country and work area; and 3) clearer linkages to NPs.
- The appointment of a lead person for each country, representing all agencies, which is currently being discussed, is likely to further improve TS information sharing and coordination during countries' formulation and implementation of TS. Performance tracking of TS at *a programme level* and not per separate streams of support will probably also be enhanced through one contact point.
- The External Evaluation Report included an interview response reading 'Need clarity on what targeted support means'. The updated voluntary form shared with the Board, countries' exchanges which each other, SNA-TS related sessions at PB meetings and provision of expanded info on the UN-REDD workspace and website are likely to have improved the knowledge about the TS characteristic and application process. There is less 'confusion' in requests received.
- The *Procedures for Accessing UN-REDD Programme Targeted Support*, presented at PB8, is out of date. When referred to and used by countries some precautions need to be taken as there have been further developments since 2012.
- TS has been discussed on the basis of e-mail exchange. Ad hoc calls to discuss certain issues and come up with a final decision may be more efficient than lengthy email exchanges. (Global level)

¹⁸ Agency staff have provided useful suggestions will have further opportunities to provide comments on the tool. The Secretariat is currently sorting out some glitches.

¹⁹ Full log frames and detailed reporting against them are so far not registered at the Secretariat level, but depends on agencies' approaches and systems in place.

7. Key strategic issues for MG consideration as of 17 June

Operational issues and planning for post 2015.

1. MG to agree on the cut-off date for *approving* SNA-TS requests in 2015.
2. MG to agree on the *end date* for SNA-TS workplans approved in 2015.
(While the initial guidance was to keep the implementation periods within 2015 in line with the SNA Framework and overall Programme Strategy, there are examples of targeted support implementation periods stretching into 2016 as noted above).
3. MG to assess time and costs of provision of administrative and technical support needed for the SNA -TS that have implementation periods beyond 2015.
(Consolidation of data from each agency to be finalised before MG Retreat, 27 June- 2 July).

Joint requests with CSO and indigenous peoples

4. As per PB13-4 decision and the [guidance](#) on TS proposals developed jointly with civil society and/or indigenous peoples, MG's views are sought on countries where joint proposals could be possible²⁰.

Ownership

Stemming from a call on 3 June with the agency reporting focal points, a suggestion was to seek views on pros and cons of certain level of involvement of the National REDD+ Focal Point in TS reporting. Participation of the countries themselves in reporting could lead to more ownership. MG's view on this point is sought.

8. Links to resources

TS Support Management, online tool, part of RADAR/Workspace.

[List of countries with completed targeted support as of 31 Dec 2014](#) (with no other on-going top up support).

[SNA Annex 2014](#) (Section 4 and onwards)

[Procedures for assessing targeted support as presented at PB8](#)

[Voluntary form for assessing targeted support](#)

²⁰ It is the Secretariat's role to report on the number of requests co-signed by civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations in its Annual Reports and it will also ensure that the Programme stakeholder engagement team will be consulted as appropriate when assessing these requests.

Annex 1. Approved targeted support by 10 June 2015 with implementation extending into 2016. Tentative information from FAO and UNDP to be completed by all agencies.

No of countries /regions	Country/ Region	Approval date	Agency	Description of TS	Anticipated completion date	Financial delivery foreseen in 2016 (US\$) (TO BE COMPLETED)
1	Chile	18/11/2014	UNDP	Design of Forest Env Fund	Aug-16	TBD
2	Costa Rica	5/8/2014	UNDP	Assessment of drivers of deforestation and REDD+ implementation framework	Dec-15	TBD
	Costa Rica	5/8/2014	FAO	National Forest Monitoring System	Feb/March 2016	60,000
3	Ecuador	14/01/2015	UNDP	REDD+ strategy and SIS	Jun-16	TBD
4	Ethiopia	8/4/2015	UNDP/UNEP	Preparation for REDD+ implementation	Dec-15	TBD
5	Mexico	25/7/2014	UNDP	SIS	Feb-16	TBD
	Mexico	25/7/2014	FAO	SIS	Jun-16	88,000
6	Myanmar, TS	5/5/2015	UNDP/UNEP/FAO	REDD+ roadmap	1/1/2016	TBD ²¹
7	Nepal, TS 3	5/1/2015	UNDP	REDD+ PAMs and finance	TBD - funds not yet transferred	TBD
8	Pakistan, TS2	27/11/2014	FAO	Tenure	Apr-16	20,000
9	Peru, TS2	23/10/2014	UNDP	Preparation for REDD+ implementation	May-16	TBD
	Peru, TS2	23/10/2014	FAO	MRV&M, Goc	Feb/March 2016	30,000
10 (reg).	Through Fiji (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu)	27/1/2015	FAO	FREL	Apr-16	40,000
11, Reg.	West Africa, Regional Support	13/5/2015	FAO	Forest carbon inventories	Apr-16	54,000

²¹ FAO mentions March 2016 with US\$ 50,000 to be delivered in 2016.

Annex 2. Targeted support pipelines as of 10 June 2015 (in various stage of country development) - Tentative information to be completed by all agencies.

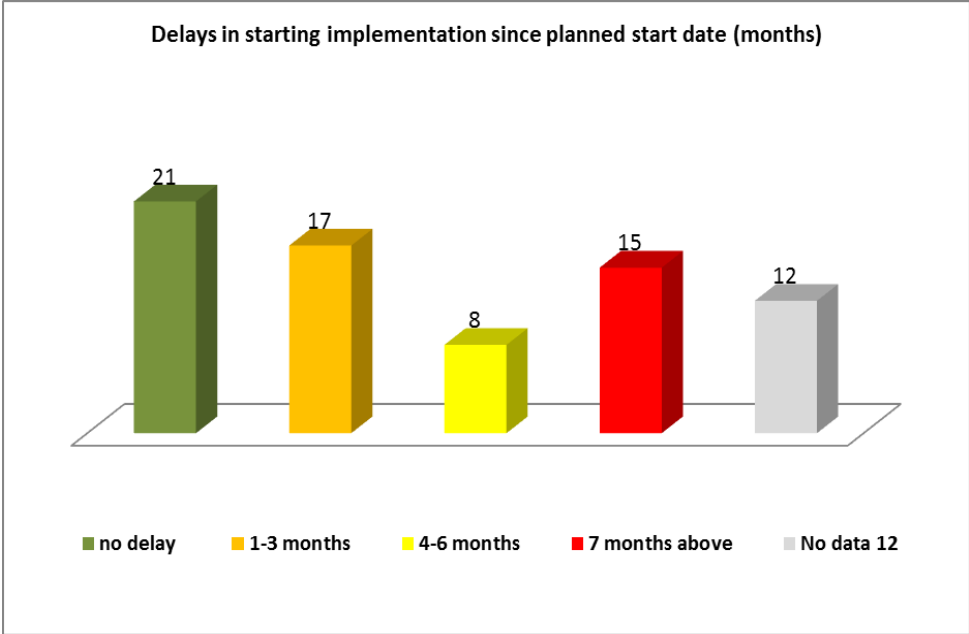
#	Country/ region	Agency	Description of likely request	Work area	Status update	Amount foreseen (US\$)	Comments to foreseen amount	Anticipated completion date (TO BE COMPLETED)	Financial delivery foreseen in 2016 (US\$) (TO BE COMPLETED)
<i>AFRICA</i>									
1	Congo Basin	FAO	MRV and FRL	1. MRV& M	Early pipeline	440,000	MRV: 180,000, FRL: 260,000	TBD	TBD
2	DRC	UNEP	Safeguards	5. SG	Early pipeline	100,000	UNEP: Less than 100,000	TBD	TBD
3	Kenya	UNDP		2. Governance and 4. SE	Big TS' pending implementation of current TS 2	485,000		TBD	TBD
	Kenya	FAO	MRV	1. MRV& M	Early pipeline	TBD		TBD	TBD
4	Malawi	FAO	MRV	1. MRV& M	Early pipeline	TBD		TBD	TBD
5	Madagascar	FAO	MRV and tenure	1. MRV& M and 2. Gov	Early pipeline	TBD	MRV: not decided, Tenure: 70,000	TBD	TBD
6	Zambia	UNDP	Fiduciary standards/REDD+ finance, safeguards (?)	2. Governance, 5. Safeguards	In development	TBD		TBD	TBD
	Zambia	UNEP	Green Economy / private sector/ SIS	4.5, 5 and 6	In development	150,000	Up to 150,000	TBD	TBD
	Zambia	FAO	MRV, FRL, SFM	1. MRV& M	In development	278,312	MRV: 134,175, FRL: 122,577, SFM: 21,560	TBD	TBD
<i>ASIA & PACIFIC</i>									
7	Indonesia	UNEP	REDD+ Academy	7	Early pipeline	100,000	Up to 100,000	TBD	TBD
	Indonesia	FAO	Land tenure	2. Governance	Early pipeline	TBD		TBD	TBD
	Indonesia	UNDP	Continuation of the PGA (FGI)	2. Governance	Letter to be sent to Secretariat	TBD		TBD	TBD

8	Laos	FAO	NFMS and REL	1. MRV& M	Early pipeline	150,000		May-16	50000
9	Malaysia	UNDP/UNEP	Fiduciary standards and private sector engagement	2. Governance and 6. Green Economy	Sent to Secretariat. Decision pending further elaboration /discussion between CO and agencies.	125,000		TBD	TBD
	Malaysia	FAO	TBD	TBD	Early pipeline	80,000		TBD	TBD
10	Philippines	FAO	"NFMS addressing the country's needs for forest resources monitoring"	1. MRV& M	Submitted to Secretariat but being revised	150,000		Apr-16	30000
11	Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu joint TS submission	FAO	NFMS and REL	1. MRV& M	Early pipeline	400,000		May-16	100000
<i>LAC</i>									
12	Ecuador		NFMS and REL	1	Early pipeline	TBD		TBD	TBD

Total amount as known in pipelines: **2,458,312**

Annex 3. Implementation delays

Some initial analysis of delays in implementation shows that approved requests starts with an implementation delay of 1-3 months in comparison with the starting date indicated in the proposals (requests received). Delays of seventh months and above are not unusual.



** The number above each bar equals number of requests approved.*