



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

Annex to the UN-REDD
Programme Semi-Annual
Progress Update 2013

UN-REDD PROGRAMME
ELEVENTH 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 |
| CATIE | Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education) |
| CBR+ | Community-Based REDD+ |
| CD-REDD | Capacity Development for REDD+ |
| CBFP | Congo Basin Forest Partnership |
| CIRAD | French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development |
| CNRS | Centre for Natural Resources Studies |
| COICA | Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin |
| COMIFAC | Commission des Forêts d' Afrique Centrale (Forestry Commission of Central Africa) |
| 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 |
| EFI | European Forest Institute |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FERN | Forests and the European Union Resource Network |
| FIP | Forest Investment Programme |
| FLEGT | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade |
| FPIC | Free Prior and Informed Consent |
| FRIM | Forest Research Institute Malaysia |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| GIZ | German Society for International Cooperation |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GPCG | Global Programme/SNA Coordination Group |
| INFONA | Instituto Forestal Nacional (National Forestry Institute) |
| INEGI | Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography) |
| INPE | Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research) |
| IRP | International Resource Panel |
| ISF | International Support Functions |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JAFTA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JICA | Japan Forest Technology |
| KM | Knowledge Management |
| KP | Knowledge Product |
| LAC | Latin America and the Caribbean |
| LEAF | Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests |
| LECB | Low Emission Capacity Building |
| MAGHG | Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions |
| MICCA | Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |

| | |
|----------|--|
| MPTF | Multi-Partner Trust Fund |
| MRV | Measurement, Reporting and Verification |
| NAFORMA | National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment Project |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NFMS | National Forest Monitoring System |
| NPWG | National Programme Working Group |
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| PES | Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| PGA | Participatory Governance Assessment |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| PROFOR | Program on Forests |
| RECOFTC | Center for People and Forests |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| RELS/RLs | Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels |
| R-PP | Readiness Preparation Proposal |
| SEAM | Secretaría del Ambiente (Ministry of Environment) |
| SESA | Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment |
| SEPC | Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria |
| SES | Social and Environmental Standard |
| SIS | Safeguard Information System |
| SNA | Support to National REDD+ Action |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNEP FI | UNEP 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 |
| | WOCAN Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |

1. SNA Programme Status

Title of programme:

“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 funds¹: 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 | Amount Transferred ² (US\$) | Cummulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2013 ³ (US\$) |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| FAO | 12,173,069 | 12,743,018 ⁴ |
| UNDP | 14,269,613 | 9,858,582 |
| UNEP | 13,219,934 | 9,937,135 |
| Indirect Support costs (7%) | 2,776,383 | 2,277,711 |
| Total | 42,438,999 | 34,814,446 |

² Amount transferred to the participating UN agencies from the MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund) Office and US\$ 613,695 provided to UNEP directly for SNA activities by the Government of Spain as of 30 June 2013. Information on transfers from the MPTF is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ The sum of commitments and disbursement for period 1 November 2011 – 30 June 2013. Expenditures reported for 1 January – 30 June 2013 are unofficial figures. Certified and official expenditures for 2013 will be available in May 2014.

⁴ Refer to comment in Table 2, Outcome 1.

2. Main Achievements against SNA Monitoring Framework, 1 January 2013 – 30 June 2013

The table below summarises achievements during 1 January – 30 June 2013 against the *Output level* indicators, baselines, expected targets in the draft Monitoring Framework for period 2013-2014⁵ of the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015”⁶ (SNA). In comparison, the overall UN-REDD Programme Semi-annual Progress Update 2013 to which this document is annexed, summarises the key achievements under the eight SNA *Outcomes*. The main Update also includes challenges, contingency measures, opportunities and strategic issues, as well as results in the countries under the targeted support mechanism of SNA.

| Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring | | |
|--|--|---|
| Outcome Indicator Number of countries with enhanced institutional arrangements to meet monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification functions for REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), including institutions with capacities and information to meet reporting requirements of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (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 By 2014, all REDD+ countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have taken steps to enhance institutional arrangements for ensuring monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+ are carried out, and have measurably enhanced their capacities and information base |
| Output 1.1: Activities, tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring are developed at country level | | |
| Output Indicator Number of UN-REDD countries benefitting from training and support in developing, sharing and applying tools and methods, for developing National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) and related Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) | Baseline 13 countries have built capacity to different levels through training for developing NFMS and implementation of MRV | Target By 2014, 17 UN-REDD countries and 20 UN-REDD partner countries that have received technical support to develop sufficient tools, methods and guidance for REDD+ monitoring by the UN-REDD Programme and partners have improved their capacity to implement their own MRV systems |

⁵ The [draft Monitoring Framework](#) has been developed with indicators, baselines, targets, means of verifications, risks and assumptions at *output level*, which are applied in this annex. See also document “[Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Budget Review 2013-2014](#)”. The final Monitoring Framework 2013-2014 is being completed, with some adjustments to the parameters here presented.

Output 1.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Out of the 48 UN-REDD Programme partner countries, 20 benefited from direct sub-regional and regional training workshops (6 from Africa, 3 from Asia Pacific and 11 from Latin America). Training materials and tools were developed for use by all partner countries :

- Enhanced knowledge of NFMS for REDD+ was the result from the first Regional Workshop on NFMS for REDD+ in Latin America held in Ecuador (22-26 April), with 63 participants from 11 countries, plus various international agencies.
- Planning completed for additional regional workshops scheduled in Asia (15-17 October) and well underway for Africa (2-6 December).
- Monitoring capacity built in TerraAmazon and forest monitoring tools for 15 technicians from Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka, through training in Brazil with Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE) and the Centro Regional da Amazônia (April).
- Information technology (IT) solutions for MRV improved through Web Portal software upgrades for statistics generation, simplified back- and front-end, and user interfaces tailored to country needs and currently used for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Paraguay and Papua New Guinea (PNG) and can be adapted to others in the future. Training developed on portal customization and guidance for forest area estimation using Landsat and Rapid-Eye data.
- [GlobAllomeTree](#), a [web-based platform](#), launched to facilitate access to tree allometric equations (AEs) for tree volumes, biomass and carbon AEs and improve evaluations of forest resources by forest and climate-change project developers, researchers, scientists and foresters (June).
- Measurement skills developed on tree volume and biomass AEs in South and Central America, through regional technical workshop in San Jose, Costa Rica (21-23 May), including country experts from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru, and FAO, Silvacarbon, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD), and Centre for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS). Tree AE skills improved for 35 participants from ten different national institutions from Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, through training held in Ecuador (13-17 May).
- AE database finalized for Latin America with related manuals in Spanish finalized.
- Capacity reinforced for 50 participants in Central Africa, in a workshop organized by the Commission des Forêts d' Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), World Bank Global Environment Facility (GEF) Regional Project in Yaoundé, Cameroun (April).
- Inventory of volume and biomass tree AEs for Southeast Asia advanced, through cooperation with Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) in Kepong, Malaysia.
- Knowledge increased on REDD+, UN-REDD Programme objectives and Programme support to countries for NFMS and MRV, through REDD+ Workshop attended by 30 participants at University of Oxford (January).
- Scientific and technical documents published on:
 - [Current systematic carbon cycle observations and needs for implementing a policy-relevant carbon observing system](#)
 - [The full greenhouse gas \(GHG\) budget of Africa: synthesis, uncertainties and vulnerabilities](#)
 - [GlobAllomeTree](#): international platform for tree AEs to support volume, biomass and carbon assessment
 - [Assessment of the progress made on REDD + negotiations and exchange of experiences on NFMS and MRV](#) at the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 18) in Doha, published in *Carbon Management* (April 2013, Vol. 4, No. 2, Pages 125-127).

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|---|--|
| Number of UN-REDD countries and institutions demonstrating enhanced capacities on developments to meet UNFCCC requirements in relation to the establishment of NFMS, MRV issues and GHG inventories | 12 UN-REDD member countries have received training support on NFMS and REDD+ MRV, including national GHG inventories and all countries have produced at least one National Communication, including a GHG inventory | By 2014, a total of 22 countries have incorporated the knowledge and skills developed during UN-REDD Programme activities on the various components of NFMS and MRV issues, including GHG inventories. This includes support on data collection, analysis for forest inventories and monitoring methods, MRV action plans, and development of NFMS |

Output 1.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Among the 28 UN-REDD Programme partner countries receiving direct technical backstopping, through National Programmes (14), targeted support (13) or direct technical advice (1), the following was achieved:

In Latin American region:

- Colombia's National Programme's outcome activities on MRV prepared, through an interagency scoping and planning mission to Bogotá (21-25 January).
- Bolivia's work plan revised and validated at a workshop in La Paz (March).
- Knowledge improved in Argentina on NFMS and one of its components, through ongoing targeted support (Buenos Aires , 15-19 April).
- Capacity improved in Ecuador on mapping forest cover change and assessing map accuracy and forest biomass (March) resulting on net forest cover change preliminary results for 2008-2012. IT capacity expanded for geospatial data, Ministry of Agriculture of Ecuador webpage and visor developed, improved institutional coordination and increased capacity for GHG inventory for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector through improved coordination on the support of UN-REDD, Capacity Development for REDD+ (CD-REDD), UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB), and FAO - Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) - Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions (MAGHG) initiatives.
- Cover change mapping capacity improved in Paraguay (Instituto Forestal Nacional (INFONA) and Secretaría del Ambiente (SEAM), 17-21 June) and in Panama (ANAM, 24 June-2 July).
- Knowledge enhanced in Mexico on geospatial tools used by UN-REDD Programme countries through technical advice and contributions upon request from the Mexico-Norway Project (Fortalecimiento de Capacidades REDD+ y Cooperación Sur-Sur).
- Development of a Latin American Network of National GHG Inventories (REDLA-Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía [INEGI]) initiated for intraregional South-South cooperation, in collaboration with UNDP LECB Programme. Training provided to 50 participants from 6 UN-REDD countries on national GHG inventory systems, as part of a regional workshop in Chile to enhance capacities to meet UNFCCC GHG reporting requirements.

In Asia-Pacific region:

- Capacity built on land cover classification system through training of the forest administration for 20 participants and national consultation on land and forest classification systems for 35 participants in Cambodia (March).
- Reports and databases on AEs and scientific article developed by Vietnamese national institutions, and for Bangladesh.
- The Sri Lanka National Programme annual work plan developed and MRV action plan finalized through UN-REDD Programme Inception workshop (3-8 June).
- Land cover classification system training and national consultation on land and forest classification systems for 35 participants organized in Bangladesh (March).

In African region:

- The Republic of the Congo National Programme work plan approved (January), and existing capacities on MRV, institutional arrangements and gaps, assessed (April).
- In the United Republic of Tanzania, NFMS and MRV skills improved for 35 participants through training in Arusha (23 February-6 March); AE development and gaps assessed in an expert meeting in Dar es Salaam (30 April-6 May), synergies built with FAO National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment Project (NAFORMA) at a final workshop (8-10 June), including results presented jointly (soil carbon analysis, land cover change assessment work) and the multiple-benefits mapping by UNEP, FAO and country counterparts.
- Collaboration improved among DRC's government and civil institutions: i) agreement made by DRC's civil society to support the national forest inventory (26 May-6 June); ii) Ministry of Environment, Japan International Cooperation Agency/Japan Forest Technology Association (JICA/JAFTA) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) coordinated deployment of national forest pre-inventory; and, iii) preliminary discussions held on national REDD+ Fund for DRC's second investment phase.
- National GHG inventory system knowledge improved for African regional trainees, through webinar co-facilitated with UNDP LECB Programme and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

Outcome Indicator

Percentage of REDD+ strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents that have been developed inclusively and have proposed robust legal, institutional and fiduciary arrangements

Baseline

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

Target

By 2014, 50% of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme are deemed robust on governance and have been developed inclusively

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

Output Indicator

- a.** Number of UN-REDD countries that have undertaken Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) – that provide analyses that form the basis for addressing governance challenges – or have a systematic way of providing and updating governance data related to REDD+, and have incorporated governance recommendations into their REDD+ planning processes
- b.** Number of countries where the PGAs feed into relevant parts of the national Safeguards

Baseline

- a.** The PGA for REDD+ is initially piloted in 4 UN-REDD partner countries. 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
- b.** Of these countries, none has to date integrated the results in the safeguards information system
- c.** There usually is distrust with governance data presented to civil society and local communities

Target

- a.** The 4 countries piloting PGAs for REDD+ have developed and incorporated governance recommendations
- b.** 4 countries feed PGAs into relevant parts of the national Safeguard Information System (SIS)
- c.** At least 3 new PGAs are initiated

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Information System</p> <p>c. No. of countries that have prepared for PGAs with initial analyses</p> | <p>produced by government actors and vice versa. Currently, national Safeguards Information Systems are poorly developed, if at all, and governance data to include is scarce</p> | |
| <p>Output 2.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013</p> | | |
| <p>Related to indicator a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic ways to provide and update governance data were improved through two training workshops on joint decisions and planning, as well as methodological aspects of governance data collection in Lam Dong, Viet Nam (April and June); and one workshop where priorities were agreed upon, an indicator set drafted and trainings provided on indicators and data collection methods in Calabar, Nigeria (January). Practical guidance on how to conduct PGAs, as well as guidance on methods and processes for forest governance data collection is being developed for country practitioners, the latter in collaboration with the Program on Forests (PROFOR), GIZ, the European Forest Institute (EFI), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and Forests and the European Union Resource Network (FERN). | | |
| <p>Relevant for indicator b:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two countries (Ecuador and Indonesia) are starting to explore and plan for the PGA to feed into relevant components of the national SIS. | | |
| <p>Related to indicator c:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance recommendations from Indonesia's PGA incorporated into national REDD+ readiness process, with robust PGA baseline governance data available to national stakeholders. The PGA data was launched in Indonesia on 25 June and report available here and Executive Summary available here. PGAs prepared for Ecuador and Nigeria: in Ecuador, agreement reached on PGA process to contribute directly, fully and exclusively to national SIS; and in Nigeria, prioritized governance issues, an initial indicator set, a PGA organizational structure, and a road map for the continuation of the process, agreed by state and federal level stakeholders at a workshop in Calabar, Cross River State. | | |
| <p>Output 2.2: National implementation of REDD+ readiness strengthened through National Programme support</p> | | |
| <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>a. % of countries with a National Programme or with targeted support that have requested technical and policy backstopping support that actually receive it</p> <p>b. % of countries without a National Programme or targeted support receiving initial support (at least one technical or advisory mission)</p> | <p>Baseline</p> <p>a. Close to 60% of countries that have requested assistance have received it through in-country UN-REDD or joint missions</p> <p>b. 70% of REDD+ partner countries without a National Programme have benefited from at least one technical or advisory UN-REDD mission</p> | <p>Target</p> <p>a. 80% of countries that have requested assistance that actually receive it</p> <p>b. 80% of countries without a National Programme receiving at least one technical or advisory mission</p> |

Output 2.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Out of the 32 UN-REDD partner countries with a National Programme and/or receiving targeted support, 22 countries (69%) benefited from either a support mission or a meeting with technical or policy advisors, as per their request. In addition to monitoring and backstopping the implementation of National Programmes, this support was critical, for example, in finalizing the Viet Nam Phase 2 programme, advancing coordination and arrangements for the DRC National Fund, facilitating Myanmar’s work on establishing a REDD+ readiness roadmap, elaborating Colombia’s National Programme, preparing the evaluation of the Tanzania National Programme, and finalizing Bhutan’s Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for submission to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Related to indicator b:

- Out of the remaining 15 UN-REDD partner countries, meaning those with neither a National Programme nor targeted support, two countries (13%), namely Ethiopia and Honduras, benefited, upon request, from a mission or a meeting with policy and technical advisors. In Honduras, for example, this allowed for UN-REDD support to be coordinated with the FCPF funding of the R-PP.

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|---|---|
| <p>a. Number of UN-REDD countries that have assessed their legal frameworks for forests and land for implementing REDD+ programmes and strategies</p> <p>b. Number of UN-REDD countries enacting legal reforms for implementing REDD+</p> | <p>a. 5 countries have received UN-REDD legal advice and targeted legislative support for the implementation of REDD+ at the country level, but have not acted to analyze or strengthen legal frameworks</p> <p>b. UN-REDD countries are in the very early stages of enacting legal reforms</p> | <p>a. By 2014, at least 8 countries have acted to analyze and strengthen legal frameworks for implementing REDD+ and strategies at the country level</p> <p>b. At least 3 countries have enacted legal reforms necessary for implementing REDD+</p> |

Output 2.3: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Legal reform recommendations and options identified with national counterparts in Kenya and through consultative processes in DRC, applying guidance and technical inputs from targeted support.
- Forest legal framework assessment planning began in Guatemala and Honduras, with a focus on REDD+, climate change and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).
- Access to legal and tenure technical information increased through the development of the following publications:
 - i) “Addressing Tenure for successful REDD+: Analysis of opportunities and options” with a chapter analyzing legal frameworks related to PES, carbon rights, land rights and proposing options for legal reforms
 - ii) Draft legal paper on the “comparative analysis of climate change and REDD+ legislation”
 - iii) Prepared background material and presentation on “carbon rights: a central tenure consideration for REDD+”
 - iv) Articles for the UN-REDD newsletter presenting the latest developments at country level in terms of legal preparedness for REDD+; and
 - v) The launch of legal publication on lessons learned in Mexico, Zambia and Viet Nam.
- Conceptual approach developed on legal preparedness to facilitate coordination between agencies and partners (such as Globe or Climate Focus).

Related to indicator b:

- UN-REDD countries are still in the very early stages of enacting legal reforms, and countries are becoming more familiar with the issues and options through UN-

REDD support and considering legal reforms, but have not progressed to new legislation which often takes many years to develop on complex topics like REDD+.

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|---|
| <p>a. Number of UN-REDD countries that have appropriate, well-defined financial structures (national REDD+ plans or other mechanisms) to manage REDD+ funding according to the priorities of the REDD+ strategy and to international standards</p> <p>b. Number of countries that have defined Benefit Sharing Systems (including non-cash positive incentives) in accordance with UN-REDD criteria (equity, transparency, inclusive process, grievance mechanism)</p> | <p>a. Two UN-REDD countries (Viet Nam and DRC) are proceeding to the design phase of a national financial architecture</p> <p>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+</p> | <p>a. At least 5 countries have well defined financial structures to receive and manage REDD+ funding</p> <p>b. At least 5 countries have defined benefit sharing systems for sharing REDD+ finance</p> |

Output 2.4: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Foundation documents progressed for DRC's national REDD+ fund, including its investment plan and operation manual, through collaboration with Ministries of Finance and Environment.
- Viet Nam Phase 2 programme document finalized for signature (July).
- Financial REDD+ and Climate Fund design lessons and experiences shared between Brazil, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Viet Nam, through South-South Knowledge Exchange mechanisms, including workshops, video-conferences and shared documents, co-facilitated by UNDP and the World Bank. After first workshop in Bonn (May), documents shared and needs assessment survey conducted (June).
- Financial structures advanced in Latin American countries, through REDD+ focal points' sensitization on REDD+ finance issues and an informal assessment of their needs, via two webinars in Spanish (April 24 and May 8) - one co-organized with UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI).
- REDD+ finance guidance document finalized for reference in country-level support activities.

Related to indicator b:

- Benefit Sharing System definition advanced in Kenya, through analysis of lessons from the project-based approach.
- Climate Resilient Green Economy Fund design process progressed in Ethiopia.
- Benefit Sharing findings collected through stakeholder consultations and reviews of international and national experiences.
- Technical expertise built in Peru through recruitment of consultants for Benefit Sharing structure analysis.

Output 2.5: Policies and measures related to sustainable forest management are identified and promoted at national level

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|--|---|
| Number of UN-REDD countries implementing and promoting improved sustainable | While some work has been initiated, no UNREDD Programme countries have implemented | By 2014, 3 countries have implemented and promoted improved sustainable management practices in the forest in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| management practices in the forest in the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation | sustainable forest management in the context of REDD+ | the context of addressing mitigation and adaptation, as well synergies between REDD+ and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) |
|---|---|---|

Output 2.5: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

- Improved access to country-based knowledge on sustainable forest management, through country studies on REDD+/Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) linkages from Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ghana and Liberia.
- Regular information sharing between REDD+ and FLEGT processes and stakeholders in the context of cross-sectorial coordination furthered, through definition with Cameroun and Ghana stakeholders of awareness raising activities on common technical areas between REDD+ and FLEGT.

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|---|
| <p>a. Number of UN-REDD countries that finalize corruption risk assessments and political economy analyses, and capacity development plans for mitigating risks</p> <p>b. Number of countries that integrate the results of risk assessments and capacity developments in their national REDD+ strategies, roadmaps or national UN-REDD programmes</p> | <p>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</p> <p>b. No countries have reflected anti-corruption in national UN-REDD programme documents</p> | <p>a. Twelve countries, finalise corruption risk assessments and capacity development plans</p> <p>b. The same number as in (a.) integrate results of corruption risk assessments and capacity development plan in their readiness activities</p> |

Output 2.6: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) completed by [the Philippines](#) and [Peru](#), using [UN-REDD Guidance on REDD+ CRA](#). Kenya's assessment 80% completed.

Related to indicator b:

- Advisory multi-stakeholder groups established for REDD+ integrity work in Bangladesh and Nepal; both countries have benefitted from backstopping missions.
- Transparency and accountability issues highlighted in Indonesia's launch of PGA results. (See Output 2.1 above).

Supporting progress under indicators (a) and (b), [Regional workshop "Preventing corruption in REDD+ can enhance the achievement of REDD+'s social and environmental objectives"](#) in Lima, Peru, trained over 60 national REDD+ and anti-corruption government and civil society practitioners (comprised 50% by women) from six LAC countries on corruption risks in REDD+. Training built on region-wide anonymous survey that created awareness and quantitatively assessed regional perceptions of corruption risks in REDD+. Integration of transparency and accountability in Colombia and Honduras R-PPs also enhanced by workshop. Regional indigenous organization Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA) prompted by workshop to organize anti-corruption session for indigenous peoples at their regional caucus in April, with UN-REDD technical and financial support for an additional 100 indigenous peoples reached on corruption risks and potential roles in countering them.

Awareness and stakeholders' involvement regarding specific corruption risks advanced through [e-discussion on local governance and REDD+ corruption risks](#), viewed by

over 6,000 people and receiving 39 substantive contributions (the largest number received by an e-discussion facilitated by UN-REDD), forming the basis for a policy brief. [Report on Freedom of Information for REDD+ in three languages](#) downloaded over 3,500 times from multiple UN-REDD outlets and cited in seven global and national websites. Public [animation video on anti-corruption and REDD+](#) launched at the tenth Policy Board Meeting in Lombok, Indonesia (26-27 June), with interest expressed by two countries in adaptation for national audiences.

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 |
|---|---|--|
| Number of UN-REDD countries increasing capacity on governance of land tenure to defined/ agreed level | Capacity development for governance of land tenure has only just begun in UN-REDD countries | By 2014, 3 countries have increased capacity on governance of land tenure to defined/ agreed level |

Output 2.7: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

- Access to tenure capacity building information increased through “[Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security](#),” at Expert Consultation in Rome attended by over 60 participants, including 11 UN-REDD country representatives from the Asia-Pacific, Central America and Africa, civil society organization (CSO) and indigenous peoples’ representatives, experts in tenure and REDD+ from international organizations, as well as UN-REDD/UN agencies and the World Bank. Guidelines endorsed by all UN-REDD countries at FAO conference (April).
- Increased understanding of REDD+ issues when dealing with tenure reform as part of wider national development, through two regional awareness raising workshops on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure in Asia and Latin America, attended by UN-REDD Focal Points from 19 countries, and report produced and work done during the period.
- Analysis capacity improved through production and agency review of draft paper “Addressing tenure for successful REDD+: analysis of opportunities and options.”

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

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

Output 2.8: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Technical advice and support for integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment principles in REDD+ readiness processes provided to DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Suriname and Viet Nam.
- Common research methodology agreed for a gender and Natural Resource Management (NRM) policy study funded by FAO and implemented by the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), through collaboration in the Asia-Pacific between UNDP, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), Lowering Emissions in Asia’s Forests (LEAF, funded by USAID) and The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC). Existing good practices and recommendations for research outlined in scoping study report. Common methodology applied to two country-specific research activities begun in Cambodia and Sri Lanka, and LEAF study initiated in Philippines.

Related to indicator b:

- Availability of gender tools improved through: forthcoming “UN-REDD Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+”; information presented on the Programme’s experiences on gender mainstreaming at the Congo Basin Forest Partnership’s Thematic Day on Gender Mainstreaming of the 12th Meeting of Partners of Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), in Douala, Cameroun (18-20 March); and, information presented during the Knowledge Sharing and Information Session at the tenth Policy Board Meeting.

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 |
|---|--|--|
| No. 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 | 17 countries 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 | By 2014 there will be 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 |

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 ⁷ | Target |
|--|---|---|
| <p>a. % increase of relevant UN-REDD stakeholder organizations at the international level who have benefitted from REDD+ informing activities, such as workshops and training</p> <p>b. % increase of relevant stakeholder organizations at the national level in partner countries with UN-REDD National Programmes</p> | <p>a. Approximately 130 relevant stakeholder organizations at the international level have been included in REDD+ informing activities</p> <p>b. At least 330 relevant stakeholder organizations at the national level in partner countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or targeted support activities that have been fully informed</p> | <p>a. 20% increase in key international and regional indigenous peoples and civil society networks involved in international processes that have been informed on REDD+ through workshops and training</p> <p>b. 20% increase in indigenous peoples and CSOs or networks at the national level that are fully informed on REDD+ in each country with a UN-REDD National Programme</p> |

⁷Baseline to be completed during the Mon. Framework finalisation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| who have been fully informed of REDD+ through Programme activities | of REDD+ through Programme activities | |
| Output 4.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013 | | |
| Related to indicator a: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity built on UN-REDD's approach to stakeholder engagement and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) among indigenous peoples' representatives from the Amazon Basin, through annual meeting of COICA (April). UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC provided to 50 representatives of indigenous peoples and CSOs at dedicated side event at the 12th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (May). Lessons learned workshop on social and environmental pl held with indigenous peoples and CSO representatives at the Asia Pacific (March). | | |
| Related to indicator b: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National-level stakeholders from indigenous peoples and CSOs informed on REDD+, stakeholder engagement approaches and guidance and the UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC in nine countries (Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka). | | |
| Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation | | |
| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
| Number of guidelines and tools made available to UN-REDD countries in the appropriate format | Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines have been developed | At least one other set of guidelines covering the key issues of FPIC and/or grievance and accompanying tools is available for all countries receiving direct support from the UN-REDD Programme in key languages |
| Output 4.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013 | | |
| UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC and associated Legal Companion finalized and made available in English, French and Spanish, and disseminated for use to partner countries; Guidelines on Strengthening National Grievance Mechanisms developed. | | |
| Output 4.3: Implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines supported in REDD+ countries | | |
| Output Indicator | Baseline⁸ | Target |
| <p>a. % of partner countries that have workplans, national REDD+ strategies and other UN-REDD supported activities that demonstrate uptake and application of stakeholder engagement guidelines, and associated tools, including FPIC and grievance procedures</p> <p>b. % of partner countries that have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and</p> | <p>a. The joint FCPF/UN-REDD Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines are being applied in 17 countries in the development and implementation of National Programme and R-PPs, but not applied systematically</p> <p>b. 38% of partner countries have activities to support FPIC and grievance</p> | <p>a. At least 60% of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes or Targeted Support have activities to support the implementation of the joint FCPF/ UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement, FPIC and grievance</p> <p>b. At least 20% of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes have activities to support the implementation of FPIC and grievance</p> |

⁸Baseline to be completed during the Mon. Framework finalisation.

grievance

Output 4.3: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Activities to implement the Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines focused on early REDD+ stakeholder engagement in five countries (Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Myanmar and Peru); Direct support to one country to develop national stakeholder engagement guidelines (Solomon Islands).

Related to Indicator b:

- Activities to support the development of national-level FPIC guidelines initiated in two countries (PNG and Viet Nam); Activities to support scoping of existing national-level grievance mechanisms carried out in one country (Cambodia); Capacity building workshop in February to create FPIC implementation plans carried out for six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru); Initial activities to develop FPIC Roadmaps started in two countries (Ecuador and Paraguay); South-South learning exchange on FPIC between three provinces in Indonesia in June to support practical implementation, based on UN-REDD FPIC pilot activities in Central Sulawesi; Capacity building workshop on national-level grievance mechanisms held in one country (Paraguay); Capacity built on grievance systems through webinar on national-level grievance mechanism held for four countries (Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and Suriname).

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

Output Indicator

a. % of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes that have effective engagement mechanisms (such as stakeholder fora, technical working groups, or steering committees with decision-making roles) that have been developed inclusively

b. % increase in stakeholder organizations supported by the UN-REDD Programme to participate in international REDD+ processes

Baseline

a. 16 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

b. Over 15 indigenous peoples and civil society networks participate in key regional and international REDD+ processes and meetings over 2011-2012, including Policy Board meetings

Target

a. At least 80% of countries with UN-REDD National Programmes have concrete mechanisms to support the inclusion of stakeholders in national REDD+ processes, including representation on Steering Committees with decision-making roles

b. 20% increase in stakeholders from regional and international networks for indigenous peoples and civil society that have participated in international REDD+ processes

Output 4.4: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Indigenous peoples and CSO representative mechanisms at the national level strengthened in five countries, through direct support (indigenous peoples' self-selection process in Cambodia; multi-stakeholder REDD+ platforms in Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay; and, Indigenous Peoples Climate Change Platform in Honduras).
- Indigenous peoples and CSO representative capacity to engage directly in national level decision-making strengthened in six countries (Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Myanmar, Peru, and Republic of the Congo).

Related to indicator b:

- National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples in Panama (COONAPIP) supported to represent their perspectives on stakeholder engagement concerns in Panama at the UN-REDD tenth Policy Board Meeting. Indigenous peoples and CSO representatives to the Policy Board for Latin America and the Caribbean supported to attend capacity building workshop in Peru in February to create FPIC implementation plans carried out for six countries in Latin America and the

Caribbean, as well as carry out a mission to Panama to learn more about claims made by COONAPIP against the Programme.

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 (i) 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 how to engage the private sector that has been developed from a series of active engagement with key sections of the private sector and a broad range of relevant stakeholders |

Output 4.5: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Increased awareness of, and broad stakeholder consensus on, private sector engagement built through:

- Knowledge improved on the private sector, through production of [Private Sector Policy Brief](#) in English, French and Spanish, defining the private sector, its importance for REDD+, and how it may be influenced; and through brief's contribution to panel sessions at the African and Latin American Carbon Forums.
- Increased understanding of private sector perspectives on safeguards among REDD+ technical experts and national focal points, through presentation at Bangkok regional workshop on safeguards.
- Exploration of incentivizing private sector investment in REDD+ and Green Economy and removing barriers to investment, through panel session at REDD+ in a Green Economy Global Symposium in Jakarta (19-20 June).
- Plan drafted for private sector actor engagement in Panama's REDD+ process, following consultation with both government and private sector stakeholders.

Output 4.6⁹: Stakeholders at the community level engage in and contribute to the implementation of REDD+ readiness through 'Support to Community-Based REDD+'

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

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|---|
| 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 | Beyond initial design considerations, there is limited evidence that countries have comprehensive roadmaps or approaches in place to address and respect safeguards | By 2014 at least 4 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have frameworks or roadmaps for addressing and respecting safeguards |

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

⁹ The new Output 4.6 was approved by the tenth Policy Board Meeting, thus no achievements to report on during the reporting period. Monitoring parameters being developed.

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Number of UN-REDD partner countries utilizing multiple benefits tools and analyses to inform their REDD+ decision-making</p> <p>b. Number of new countries undertaking analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments</p> | <p>Although six countries have begun multiple benefits assessments, the results have yet to be incorporated in REDD+ strategies and decision-making</p> <p>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 social and environmental principles and criteria (SEPC) to programme and strategy development. These have been applied to different extents in some countries (Indonesia, Bhutan, DRC, Tanzania, Nigeria, and Ecuador). Economic valuation of ecosystem services and spatial decision support tools are in early application</p> | <p>a. At least 5 countries have which have started using multiple benefits tools and analyses, incorporate the results into REDD+ decision-making</p> <p>b. At least 5 new countries undertake analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments</p> |

Output 5.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Spatial planning for multiple benefits from REDD+ bolstered, through training for six DRC technicians. Plans for future application of skills, under direction of CN-REDD, also presented by technicians at policy workshop.
- Capacity in spatial analysis of multiple benefits for REDD+ planning developed through two 12-day training sessions for 10 staff from the Tanzania Forest Service, Forestry Training Institute - Olmotonyi, and Sokoine University of Agriculture, using open-source Geographic Information System software (QGIS). Decision-support maps produced during working sessions, of potential benefits of REDD+, natural forest definitions, and potential zones for different REDD+ actions.
- English and Bahasa-language versions of UN-REDD brochures dated October 2012¹⁰ translated and released online in Indonesia¹¹. Estimated 5162¹² readers online reached through “Using spatial information to promote multiple benefits from REDD+ in Indonesia,” in addition to 100 print copies of each language version.

Related to indicator b:

- Technical backstopping to Paraguay’s and Panama’s National Programme work planned for the remainder of the year.
- Spatial analysis methodologies developed at global level in open source software to enable wider adoption of techniques; training materials prepared and trialed in the work with DRC and Tanzania, to be revised for release and use with further countries. Use of Marxan decision support software for REDD+ planning trialed, and recommendations for more REDD+ specific tools developed.
- “Biophysical suitability, economic pressure and land-cover change: a global probabilistic approach and insights for REDD+” published at the global level in trans-

¹⁰Brochures entitled, Options for REDD+ action: what are their effects on forests and people; Using spatial information to promote multiple benefits from REDD+ in Indonesia; and, Cross-Sectoral Analysis of Policy and Legislative Frameworks that are Relevant to REDD+ Implementation in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

¹¹As of 22 November 2013, three publications downloaded 6,615 times (92% in Bahasa).

¹²As of 22 November 2013

disciplinary journal, *Sustainability Science*, as an open access paper – available to all, though most readers likely to be academic. Global-scale carbon impacts of leakage into non-forest ecosystems estimated, if REDD+ were to protect forest without addressing land-use change drivers.

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|--|--|
| <p>a. Coordinated, participatory framework on social and environmental safeguards and the relevant tools and support, is available to partner countries from the UN-REDD Agencies</p> <p>b. Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have developed a national approach to safeguards</p> | <p>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</p> <p>b. 4 countries with National Programmes are working on national approaches to safeguards (Indonesia, Ecuador, DRC, the Philippines), supported to varying degrees by UN-REDD tools</p> | <p>a. A framework for national approaches to safeguards has been developed in a consultative process by the UN-REDD Programme</p> <p>b. At least 6 countries have adopted measures to address and respect safeguards, guided by a clear and flexible approach developed by the UN-REDD Programme</p> |

Output 5.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- UN-REDD framework for supporting development of country approaches to safeguards developed.
- Policy brief entitled “[Putting Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems into Practice](#)” disseminated online in English, French and Spanish, and distributed to country participants at an Asia-Pacific safeguards regional exchange in March (see indicator b result, below). Policy brief cross-posted six times on major REDD+ websites and list serves, and referenced in REDD+ safeguards publication, ClimateFocus.
- Design of decision-support tool for countries started by UN-REDD interagency Safeguards Coordination Group to enhance support to countries on their approaches to safeguards, building from conceptual framework developed in early 2013. The primary objective was to support countries to evaluate their needs in regards to putting into place or further developing a country approach to safeguards. Options for the revision and testing of the Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) formulated for discussion and review, to direct coming work.
- Coordination continued by UN-REDD with [REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards \(REDD+ SES\)](#). For example, UN-REDD framework and tools to support countries on safeguards clarified through UN-REDD participation and presentation in country-level workshop in June in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, co-facilitated by REDD+ SES.

Related to indicator b:

- Asia-Pacific regional lessons-learned workshop on REDD+ safeguards held in March. More than 70 participants from UN-REDD countries in the region convened by workshop to share knowledge and experiences in developing safeguard approaches and identify needs for Programme support ([material online](#)).
- National approaches to safeguards advanced by UN-REDD through country-level support:
 - Technical and logistical inputs and support provided for planning and implementation of national workshop in Paraguay on both safeguards and grievance.
 - Technical backstopping provided to DRC on developing safeguard elements of its REDD+ strategy and roadmap for safeguards implementation, with objective to harmonize approach to safeguards, and develop a system for SEPC and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process. UN-REDD participated in a SESA consultation meeting in June.
 - Report of October 2012 safeguards workshop released in Bhutan (May), and expected to inform the national REDD+ strategy. Risks and benefits of proposed

REDD+ actions in Bhutan captured, and policies, laws and regulations identified.

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|---|
| Number of UN-REDD countries in which there is a clear design process outlined for the national SIS and there is progress with implementation | Initial scoping and consultations for SIS designs have begun but there are no UN-REDD countries where the process has been taken further | At least 4 countries have outlined a design for a SIS and are in the process of implementing it |

Output 5.3: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Development of national SIS progressed in four UN-REDD countries:

- Approach designed for development of Costa Rica's SIS, including socialization process to feed stakeholder input into set up and methodologies of the system.
- Work planning progressed in Peru for development of participatory monitoring system for REDD+ safeguards by indigenous peoples.
- Social and environmental risks and benefits identified through two sub-national consultation meetings in Ecuador.
- Harmonization of approaches to SESA, REDD+ SES and SEPC, through design of frameworks, and processes for the provision of safeguards information to UNFCCC progressed through consultations in Argentina.
- Country understanding of linkages between NFMS and SIS improved during regional workshop attended by nine Latin American and Caribbean countries.

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

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|---|--|
| Number of national or sub-national development strategies that recognize REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, and number of investment agreements based on forest multiple benefit investment options | Development strategies have not reached the point of recognizing REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, nor have multiple-benefit investment agreements | 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 |

Output 6.1: A strong business case for REDD+ is made

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|---|--|--|
| <p>a. Number of case studies and UN-REDD country reports of investment opportunities and challenges for REDD+</p> <p>b. Global report on the 'investment case' for REDD+ in multi-functional landscapes</p> | <p>a-b. No case studies or country reports explicitly about the investment case for REDD+ have been undertaken by the UN-REDD Programme (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.)</p> | <p>a. At least 5 case studies and country reports, prepared in collaboration with partner countries to identify investment opportunities and challenges</p> <p>b. At least one, peer-reviewed and published global report on the investment case for REDD+</p> |

Output 6.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Business case made for REDD+ investments in livelihood, biodiversity and climate change agendas, through introductory video launched at the 'REDD+ in a Green Economy - Global Symposium in Jakarta (19 June). Video disseminated through UN-REDD partner websites, UNEP and UN-REDD social media platforms, and WWF's website, social media platforms and weekly REDD+ news Digest.
- Case studies produced on economic valuation of forest ecosystem services in Indonesia, Tanzania and Zambia.

Related to indicator b:

- Global report progressed on investment case, using lessons collected at Global Symposium on REDD+ in a Green Economy in Jakarta, Indonesia (19-20 June), attended by International Resource Panel (IRP) Working Group on REDD+ in a Green Economy. Theoretic framework and foundation for discussions also provided by pre-Symposium report entitled, "Integrating REDD+ into a green economy transition: Opportunities and challenges."
- International report on REDD+ in a Green Economy concept and work plan agreed, through first meeting of the IRP Working Group on REDD+ in a Green Economy in Jakarta, Indonesia (21 June).

Output 6.2: Countries develop investment options and strategies for REDD+, with technical advice provided

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|--|
| <p>a. Guidance on integration of REDD+ and development planning has been developed in a participatory process with the UN-REDD Programme and partner country governments</p> <p>b. Number of countries where REDD+ strategies are implemented with explicit links between REDD+ and development planning</p> | <p>a. UN-REDD guidance is currently based on draft, internal documents, with limited piloting in partner countries</p> <p>b. There are two countries where REDD+ strategies make links to national development planning but implementation is yet to begin</p> | <p>a. UN-REDD guidance produced through a participatory process with at least 5 countries on integration of REDD+ and investment for development planning</p> <p>b. At least 3 countries where REDD+ strategies are implemented, with explicit links, using developed UN-REDD guidance, between REDD+ and development planning, particularly in relation to green economies and poverty reduction strategies</p> |

Output 6.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Strategy for engagement with the private sector and private-sector finance progressed, complementing multi-stakeholder workshop described under Output 4.5.
- Awareness raising and capacity built on the engagement of private sector at the national level¹³.

Related to indicator b:

- Links between REDD+ and sustainable development planning (and Green Economy) highlighted in DRC framework strategy for REDD+. To support this integration, a Threshold-21 model¹⁴ which integrates the policies determined under the framework strategy for REDD+ with an integrative causal model which explores the cause and effect of social, environmental, and economic factors to determine the impact of REDD+ related policies on key variables such as forest cover to national GDP.

¹³ This achievement is also linked to Output 4.5.

¹⁴ T21 is a dynamic simulation tool designed to support comprehensive, integrated long-term national development planning. T21 supports comparative analysis of different policy options, and helps users to identify the set of policies that tend to lead towards a desired goal. In the case of the DRC, the policies were derived from the REDD+ national framework strategy and four development scenarios as determined by key stakeholders.

The results and final report are due before the end of 2013 and will support further integration and making the case for green economy pathways for growth in the DRC.

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 |
|--|---|---|
| <p>a. Number of UN-REDD countries with transition strategies based on addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy</p> <p>b. Number of additional countries requesting and receiving technical support on the drafting of transition strategies based on drivers in the context of a green economy</p> | <p>a. Although initial work has begun, no UN-REDD countries with full transition strategies</p> <p>b. 2 countries provided with initial technical support on concepts and initial brainstorming on transition strategies based on drivers in the context of a green economy</p> | <p>a. Two UN-REDD Programme countries with transition strategies based on addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy</p> <p>b. Support requested by and provided to 3 additional countries to initiate transition strategies based on drivers in the context of a green economy</p> |

Output 6.3: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation across landscapes addressed through working group on strategies for integrated landscape management.

Related to indicator b:

- Work plan for rigorous assessment of financial case and financing strategies for integrated landscape management developed at meeting of members of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Finance Working Group at the WRI in Washington, D.C. (2-3 May).

Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|---|
| Recognition of UN-REDD Programme and its KM products as a key source of knowledge on 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 Programme is firmly recognized as the go-to knowledge broker to support countries for REDD+ readiness. Knowledge management systems will be established and knowledge flow facilitated through diverse media and means, including successful workshops, streamlined and coordinated knowledge products, publications and web-based tools |

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Proportion of workspace country pages reflecting updated information</p> <p>b. Sustained or increased (i) website traffic and (ii) of UN-REDD Programme online workspace usage</p> | <p>a. 30% of workspace country pages present updated information not older than three months</p> <p>b. Average 1.2 million website hits per month during Jan-June 2012 with 63,600 unique visitors and 966 members of the workspace; 13,611 workspace visits during Jan- June 2012 with about 100 new workspace users</p> | <p>a. Workspace country pages are up-to-date with 80% of country pages with updates no more than 3 months old</p> <p>b. Website hits of a minimum of 1.2 million a month</p> |

Output 7.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Updates on country progress in the UN-REDD Programme, such as progress reports, analyses, financial updates, communication materials, missions, studies and events, were captured and presented through regular posts on country pages of the UN-REDD collaborative workspace. In the end of June, 14 out of 47 country pages on the workspace present updates not older than 3 months (30%).

Related to indicator b:

- (i)
 - Improvements to the Programme’s website strengthened the UN-REDD’s ability to provide information and knowledge. The website registered less downtime in 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, leading to a sustained increase in visits and causing a multiplier effect on the views and hits. There was an average of 1.8 million hits per month, compared to 1.2 million in 2012. Furthermore, the number of unique visits increased from about 332,000 to 544,000, (increase of 64%).
- (ii)
 - The UN-REDD Programme collaborative online workspace is constantly increasing its base of users. It had a total number of approx. 1,200 members in the end of June 2013 compared to 1,020 users in the end of 2012. This means the workspace community grew by 180 users and approx. 18%. There has been a slight decrease in the number of workspace visits, from 13.611 to 13.264 (-2.6%). 4,792 (31%) of our visitors were new, compared to 39% average of new users in 2012. The continuous exchange of information is also expressed in the fact that five REDD+ related announcements have been posted per week, as had occurred in 2012.

Output 7.2: REDD+ knowledge is continuously generated, adapted and shared in various and innovative formats for learning, advocacy, promotion and capacity development

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|---|
| <p>a. Number of Knowledge Products (KPs) published and the number of times/places where they are cross-posted or referenced</p> <p>b. Number of regional knowledge exchange workshops and number of participants</p> | <p>a. Two Lessons Learned publications and one Policy Brief have been published</p> <p>b. No regional knowledge exchange workshop held</p> | <p>a. At least 5 strategic KPs produced and used (1 Lessons Learnt Booklet and 4 Policy Briefs)</p> <p>b. At least one regional exchange workshop (with x¹⁵ participants) per year conducted in line with the UN-REDD KM strategy and with participants applying the knowledge at national level</p> |

Output 7.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- The UN-REDD Programme published seven knowledge products¹⁶. Each of our knowledge products (see below) has been cross-posted or referenced several times on other websites and platforms (four times on average).
- Knowledge and understanding of REDD+ further strengthened through the publication of technical approaches to, and assessments of, different aspects of REDD+ implementation disseminated through UN-REDD publications. The third UN-REDD Programme Policy Brief on "[Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems Into Practice](#)" was published in January 2013 in English, Spanish and French, and was downloaded more than 5,600 times.
- A fourth Policy Brief published on "[The Role of the Private Sector in REDD+](#)" in English, Spanish and French (June) and downloaded more than 2,500 times. The high number of downloads of both of these policy briefs indicate that they were both addressing REDD+ topics of interest to the REDD+ community.
- Further sharing of experiences promoted through the dissemination of two more Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned series on the issues of (1) Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous Peoples Representative Selection, and (2) the Role of Religious Leaders.

Related to indicator b:

Knowledge exchange at the regional level Asia-Pacific level was promoted through the conduction of the 3rd UN-REDD Regional Lessons Learned Workshop on Social and Environmental Safeguards. 67 participants came together in March in Bangkok, Thailand. Although not regionally, further assessment of the progress made on REDD + negotiations and exchange of experiences on NFMS and MRV at COP18 in Doha, published at Carbon Management.

Key knowledge products¹⁷:

Videos:

- [International Day of Forests](#)
- ['FORESTS: The Heart of a Green Economy'](#)
- [Democratic Republic of the Congo National Forest Monitoring System Web Portal](#)
- [Public animation video on anti-corruption and REDD+](#)

Publications:

- [Legal Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues for REDD+ Implementation: Lessons Learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia](#) ([National Forest Monitoring Systems:](#)

¹⁵ Target to be completed during the finalisation of the Monitoring Framework.

¹⁶ A knowledge product can be defined as explicit knowledge (knowledge that can be articulated, codified and stored) which is designed and produced in a way to be effective and efficient in the transfer of knowledge to the end user.

¹⁷ Material funded under UN-REDD with regional or global scope.

[Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification \(M & MRV\) in the Context of REDD+ Activities](#)

Ensuring Inclusive, Transparent and Accountable National REDD+ systems: the Role of Freedom of Information ([English](#) - [Español](#) - [Français](#))

[FPIC Guidelines](#) and [Legal Companion](#)

[Asia-Pacific's Knowledge Products brochure](#)

[Lessons Learned: Role of Religious Leaders](#)

[Lessons Learned: Civil Society Organizations and Indigenous People Representatives Selection](#)

Policy Brief: [Putting REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems Into Practice](#)

Policy Brief: [The Role of the Private Sector in REDD+](#)

Photo Contest:

[UN-REDD Photo Contest Nurture Forests for the Future – REDD+ for Food](#)

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 |
|---|--|--|
| Governance, monitoring and effective oversight of UN-REDD Programme | Policy Board established and functioning, with monitoring tools under development and periodic Programme review and evaluation | By end of 2014, procedures and practices are improved to ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the Board, improved monitoring tools are in use and an external programme evaluation undertaken (2013) |

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

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Degree of implementation of recommendations from External Programme Evaluation</p> <p>b. Degree of completion /implementation of review of MoU, Programme Strategy and Secretariat ToR</p> | <p>a. No external Programme Evaluation undertaken</p> <p>b. Review of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Strategy not started; Secretariat ToR revised in 2012 but requiring further updates</p> | <p>a. Completed Programme Evaluation, implementation of Management Response recommendations relevant to time period</p> <p>b. Revision of the MoU, Programme Strategy and Secretariat Terms of Reference (ToR) coordinated and applied</p> |

Output 8.1: Achievement against target during period 1 January 2013– 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- UN-REDD Programme Evaluation Terms of Reference (ToR) developed, and workplan and process approved at the tenth Policy Board meeting in June, for launch by third quarter of 2013.

Related to indicator b:

- Inter-agency activities and operations coordinated through weekly meetings of the UN-REDD Management Group and a four-day retreat organized by the Secretariat in May.
- Clear strategic direction on UN Agency contributions to UN-REDD provided by the Strategy Group, through periodic meetings and updates facilitated by the Secretariat.
- Post-2015 Programme Strategy Development progressed through interagency discussions, for initial consideration at of the eleventh Policy Board Meeting.

Output 8.2: Interagency quality assurance for National Programmes provided

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|--|---|
| <p>a. % of R-PPs presented to the Policy Board approved</p> <p>b. % of National Programme reports and consolidated annual and semi-annual reports by the Programme’s external evaluation rated as good</p> <p>c. Degree (%) to which recommendations from National Programme independent reviews are incorporated in the final National Programme Documents</p> <p>d. Degree of completion of final National Programme evaluations</p> | <p>a. National Programmes presented to and approved by the PB board during the last 12 months</p> <p>b. 10 National Programme reports and 4 independent reviews (2 per National Programme) rated as good by the PB during 12 months</p> <p>c. 2 National Programmes independently reviewed. 1 National Programme subject to final external evaluation and 6 National Programmes externally evaluated (3 planned for 2013)</p> <p>d. No completed final evaluations in 2012</p> | <p>a. 6 new National Programme submitted and approved by Policy Board and National Programme documents finalized and signed</p> <p>b. 90% of National Programme reports rated as good and consolidated reports rated as good by the Programme-wide external evaluators</p> <p>c. Recommendations from independent reviews evaluations, relevant to the time period, incorporated in the documents</p> <p>d. 3 final evaluations completed by the end of 2013. 3 evaluation plans developed for 2014 final evaluations</p> |

Output 8.2: Achievement against target during period 1 January – 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Colombia’s National Programme fund allocation request approved, based on assessment of R-PP by the Policy Board in its ninth Meeting with components to organize and consult; develop a national forest reference emission level; and, design systems for national forest monitoring and information on safeguards.

Related to indicator b:

- Annual reports for 2012 welcomed by the Policy Board for 13 National Programmes. Reports incorporated Policy Board recommendations, including capturing government and civil society comments and applying a results-based approach.

Related to indicator c:

- Technical reviews improved R-PPs, through incorporation of independent reviewers’ recommendations in Sri Lanka’s final R-PP and National Programme Document, for finalization and signature in February.

Related to indicator d:

- National Programme implementation informed by recommendations from the final evaluation of Viet Nam’s National Programme, tasked by the Secretariat and completed and presented to the Policy Board with government and management responses¹⁸.

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

¹⁸ Evaluation recommendations to be addressed during Viet Nam’s National UN-REDD Phase 2 Programme.

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Degree (%) of agreed recommendations for process, strategies and actions for SNA coordination made in the National Programme Working Group (NPWG) and the Global Programme/SNA Coordination Group (GPCG) meetings that were acted on by the Secretariat and agencies by the end of the reporting period</p> <p>b. % of positive comments of the Policy Board on the progress of the SNA and on the SNA Annual and Semi-Annual Reports</p> | <p>a. X%¹⁹ of recommendations acted on</p> <p>b. No feedback assessment available</p> | <p>a. 100% of recommendations acted on</p> <p>b. 80 % positive feedback</p> |
| <p>Output 8.3: Achievement against target during period 1 January– 30 June 2013</p> | | |
| <p>Related to indicator a:</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft tracking tool in place - to be implemented by December. Strategies agreed and actions acted on through the NPWG and GPCG: the Programme’s Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) strategy; strengthening of stakeholder engagement; a draft SNA Monitoring; Framework 2013-2014; a SNA 2013 budget revision; costs for reporting at activity level; internal procedures and coordination of delivery of targeted support; an UN-REDD Programme governance approach; gender and PGAs (presented at the tenth Policy Board Meeting and at its information and knowledge sharing sessions). | | |
| <p>Related to indicator b:</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Assessment Form in place to be first tested at the eleventh Policy Board Meeting. Comments from the Policy Board at its tenth meeting on the SNA progress: “...acknowledged that the Programme is going in the right direction with results-based reporting and coordination with other initiatives”, and on the Annual Report 2012: “The Board acknowledged the improvements in reporting while highlighting that it is still focused on activities rather than on achievements and that it does not assess impact”. “The Board approved the Annual Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund and took note of the update of the Funding Framework of the UN-REDD Programme”²⁰. | | |
| <p>Output 8.4: Policy Board, Strategic Group and Management Group is operational and effective</p> | | |
| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target |
| <p>a. % of Policy Board decisions acted on</p> <p>b. % of positive rating of Policy Board meeting organisation and documentation</p> | <p>a. 85% of decisions acted on by Policy Board meeting</p> <p>b. No Policy Board meeting assessment form available</p> | <p>a. Full set (100%) of Policy Board decisions acted on by the time of the next Policy Board meeting</p> <p>b. 80% positive feedback of Policy Board meetings</p> |

¹⁹ Baseline being assessed (parameters to be completed during the Monitoring Framework finalisation).

²⁰ Report of the tenth Policy Board Meeting.

Output 8.4: Achievement against target during period 1 January 2013– 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- 94%²¹ of the decisions and actions requested at the tenth Policy Board Meeting addressed and followed up on, although a few are in a consultation process or other stages not yet completed²²

Related to indicator b:

- Draft Assessment Form in place to be first tested at the eleventh Policy Board Meeting. As a practice; Policy Board members prepared well to make decisions through supporting documentation, including an annotated agenda with details on session content and decisions sought; and engagement in decision making process aided by thematic information; and, knowledge sharing sessions held prior to the Policy Board Meetings.

Output 8.5: Result-based management (RBM), including monitoring, evaluation and reporting, implemented across the UN-REDD Programme

| Output Indicator ²³ | Baseline | Target |
|---|---|--|
| <p>a. Semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports meeting the standards for results-based reporting on scale of 1-5</p> <p>b. Improved tool for results based reporting and monitoring has been agreed and is in use</p> | <p>a. UN-REDD Programme semi-annual report 2012, including National Programme and SNA, equivalent to 2 on a rating scale based on the UNDG's RBM Handbook</p> <p>b. National Programmes and agencies use reporting template not fully results based (no project tracker in use)</p> | <p>a. All semi-/annual UN-REDD Programme reports results based meeting standards in the UNDG's RBM Handbook</p> <p>b. Collection tool of information (improved template or project tracker) agreed and used by all National Programmes and agencies for reporting and monitoring</p> |

Output 8.5: Achievement against target during period 1 January 2013– 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- The Annual Report 2012 was improved in comparison to the Semi-annual Report 2012, reaching a rating of 3 (moderately satisfactory). Progress made in reporting on achievements against targets, with lessons learned and a clearer provision of SNA categories support and targeted support achievements. The shortcoming refers mainly to the information at activity level still included.

Related to indicator b:

- The pros and cons of the tools in place have been assessed. (The development of new or the expansion/reactivation of existing tools, such as the project tracker, is being agreed).

Output 8.6: External partnerships enhanced and resource mobilization strengthened

| Output Indicator | Baseline | Target ²⁵ |
|--|--|--|
| <p>a. Number of renewed/enhanced donor commitments to the Programme</p> | <p>a. One new donor, making a total of 5 donors, during 2012 and a SNA approved budget of</p> | <p>a. Fundraising activities and plans executed with at least 2 additional donors and secured funding of at least US\$ x million (SNA) and US\$ x</p> |

²¹ 16 out of 17 in total.

²² Results of some actions will be presented at the eleventh Policy Board Meeting.

²³ Indicator related to M&E and management to be added in line with Output text. (To be completed during the Mon. Framework finalisation).

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>b. Number of partnership/ coordination arrangements with other relevant REDD+ initiatives</p> | <p>US\$ 25.6m and of US\$ 8 million for National Programme²⁴</p> <p>b. Four coordination arrangements/cooperation: FCPF, Forest Investment Programme (FIP), REDD+ Partnership and EFI</p> | <p>million (National Programmes) annually</p> <p>b. Coordination with other multi/bi-lateral initiatives enhanced through at least 2 joint high level country missions and 3 joint meetings in addition to one new coordination arrangement with a REDD+ initiative</p> |
|---|---|--|

Output 8.6: Achievement against target during period 1 January 2013– 30 June 2013

Related to indicator a:

- Norway contributed an additional US\$ 16.4 million, bringing the Programme into a position to activate the pipelines of new National Programmes and additional support to indigenous peoples, local communities and CSOs through the SNA (Outcome 4).

Related to indicator b:

- New collaboration established with the GEF through the Small Grants Programme for CBR+, benefiting from the operational and technical expertise of both the UN-REDD Programme and GEF.

²⁵ Target amounts to be assessed and inserted. (To be completed during the Mon. Framework finalisation).

²⁴ Two National Programme were approved in 2012 - the Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka.

3. Financial Information

The table below provides financial information at the Output and Outcome levels and a breakdown by the participating UN Organizations for the period 1 November 2011 - 30 June 2013. The columns show the amount transferred and cumulative expenditures for 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2012, and to June 2013, as well as the expenditures for the last sixth month period (1 January – 30 June 2013). (US Dollars)

Further information is found in the overall Semi-annual Progress Update 2013 to which this document is annexed.

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|---|---------------|---|--|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: Activities, tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring are developed at country level. | FAO | 2,613,891 | 1,533,790 | 521,962 | 660,390 | 1,182,352 | 2,716,142 | |
| Output 1.2: Country-level capacities to implement monitoring and MRV functions are developed. | FAO | 5,540,993 | 3,809,070 | 1,230,366 | 1,021,772 | 2,252,138 | 6,061,208 | |
| | UNDP | 416,000 | 290,759 | 56,261 | 97,394 | 153,655 | 444,414 | |
| | UNEP | 135,000 | 122,307 | 7,187 | 6,054 | 13,241 | 135,548 | |
| Sub-total Outcome 1 | | 8,705,884 | 5,755,927 | 1,815,776 | 1,785,609.89 | 3,601,386 | 9,357,312 | 107% |
| Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1: Nationally owned credible | FAO | 436,481 | 197,990 | 76,369 | 68,980 | 145,349 | 343,339 | |

²⁶ The language of the outputs follows the latest revision of the draft Monitoring Framework at output level.

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|--|---------------|---|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| and inclusive systems of analysing, assessing and addressing governance challenges and collecting and sharing governance data. | UNDP | 1,841,109 | 802,655 | 247,549 | 318,817 | 566,366 | 1,369,021 | |
| Output 2.2: National implementation of REDD+ readiness strengthened through National Programme support. | UNDP | 2,312,486 | 80,221 | 495,945 | 763,486 | 1,259,431 | 1,339,653 | |
| Output 2.3: Forest related Legal Frameworks analyzed and strengthened for implementing REDD+ programmes and strategies at country level. | FAO | 462,978 | 179,204 | 117,829 | 77,236 | 195,066 | 374,270 | |
| Output 2.4: National capacity for performance based payments and inclusive benefit distribution systems (BDS) enhanced. | UNDP | 859,803 | 61,827 | 182,877 | 206,024 | 388,901 | 450,728 | |
| Output 2.5: Policies and measures related to sustainable forest management are identified and promoted at national level | FAO | 508,309 | 162,982 | 35,289 | 46,874 | 82,162 | 245,144 | |
| Output 2.6: Corruption risks in REDD+ are assessed and managed | UNDP | 1,332,774 | 593,838 | 217,248 | 247,212 | 464,460 | 1,058,298 | |
| Output 2.7: Institutional capacity for land tenure(with a view to also address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation) is strengthened | FAO | 429,962 | 197,090 | 93,007 | 254,395 | 347,402 | 544,492 | |

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|--|---------------|---|--|--|------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| Output 2.8: REDD+ strategies are gender sensitive and women participate effectively in national REDD+ systems | UNDP | 359,848 | 50,885 | 134,367 | 51,464 | 185,832 | 236,717 | |
| Sub-total Outcome 2 | | 8,543,750 | 2,326,693 | 1,600,480 | 2,034,488 | 3,634,968 | 5,961,661 | 70% |
| Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened²⁷ | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.2: Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit distribution systems. | FAO | 150,156 | 80,168 | | | - | 80,168 | |
| Output 3.4: REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction | UNDP | 247,305 | 0 | | | | | |
| Sub-total Outcome 3 | | 397,461 | 80,168 | | | | 80,168 | 20% |
| 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: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant | UNDP | 473,417 | 128,041 | 4,093 | 29,903 | 33,995 | 162,036 | |

²⁷ Outcome 3 was omitted (activities included in Outcome 2 or postponed) in the budget review 2013-2014 (["Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Budget Review 2013-2014"](#))

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|---|---------------|---|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities. | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.2: Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation. | UNDP | 736,583 | 390,272 | 126,948 | 192,364 | 319,312 | 709,584 | |
| Output 4.3: Implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines supported in REDD+ countries. | UNDP | 801,280 | 69,958 | 172,400 | 299,564 | 471,964 | 541,922 | |
| Output 4.4: Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes. | UNDP | 543,653 | 300,715 | 44,261 | 109,354 | 153,616 | 454,331 | |
| Output 4.5: Private sector engagement in REDD+ readiness and broad stakeholder consensus on private sector engagement is built. | UNEP | 455,000 | 188,897 | 46,328 | 75,090 | 121,418 | 310,315 | |
| Sub-total Outcome 4 | | 3,009,933 | 1,077,882 | 394,030 | 706,275 | 1,100,305 | 2,178,187 | 72% |

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

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|--|---------------|---|--|--|------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| Output 5.1: Countries make use of tools, guidance and support to develop approaches to capture multiple benefits. | UNDP | 560,340 | 279,763 | - | 14,225 | 14,225 | 293,988 | |
| | UNEP | 1,299,637 | 157,152 | 430,329 | 364,964 | 795,293 | 952,445 | |
| Output 5.2: Countries make use of support to develop approaches to address and respect safeguards. | FAO | 631,104 | 337,287 | 173,413 | 184,481 | 357,893 | 695,180 | |
| | UNDP | 985,096 | 445,308 | 66,050 | 63,867 | 129,917 | 575,225 | |
| | UNEP | 1,128,104 | 281,783 | 393,296 | 224,746 | 618,042 | 899,825 | |
| Output 5.3: Countries make use of support to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected. | UNDP | 880,063 | 604,335 | 80,939 | 126,408 | 207,346 | 811,682 | |
| | UNEP | 2,479,417 | 1,344,422 | 413,099 | 300,483 | 713,582 | 2,058,004 | |
| Sub-total Outcome 5 | | 7,963,761 | 3,450,050 | 1,557,125 | 1,279,173 | 2,836,298 | 6,286,348 | 79% |
| Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing | | | | | | | | |
| Output 6.1: A strong business case for REDD+ is made. | UNEP | 1,228,169 | 296,792 | 712,089 | 117,079 | 829,168 | 1,125,960 | |
| Output 6.2: Technical advice in support of investment options and strategies for REDD+ | UNDP | 139,366 | 26,450 | 26,241 | 28,381 | 54,622 | 81,072 | |
| | UNEP | 1,277,633 | 605,415 | 261,332 | 71,871 | 333,203 | 938,618 | |
| Output 6.3: Technical advice and support for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy | UNEP | 1,979,906 | 812,923 | 245,910 | 166,490 | 412,400 | 1,225,323 | |

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|--|---------------|---|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| Sub-total Outcome 6 | | 4,625,074 | 1,741,580 | 1,245,572 | 383,821 | 1,629,393 | 3,370,973 | 73% |
| Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels | | | | | | | | |
| Output 7.1: Knowledge management (KM) resources and systems are developed and improved. | FAO & Sec | 174,454 | 219,481 | - | 11,112 | 11,112 | 230,593 | |
| | UNDP & Sec | 185,504 | 9,990 | 19,500 | 868 | 20,368 | 30,358 | |
| | UNEP & Sec | 429,134 | 269,491 | 4,550 | 5,479 | 10,029 | 279,520 | |
| Output 7.2: REDD+ knowledge is continuously generated, adapted and shared in various and innovative formats for learning, advocacy, promotion and capacity development. | FAO & Sec | 410,860 | 213,866 | 131,896 | 108,793 | 240,689 | 454,555 | |
| | UNDP & Sec | 136,211 | 40,416 | - | 21,985 | 21,985 | 62,401 | |
| | UNEP & Sec | 454,029 | 44,589 | 54,073 | 77,294 | 131,367 | 175,956 | |
| Sub-total outcome 7 | | 1,790,192 | 797,832 | 210,018 | 225,532 | 435,550 | 1,233,382 | 69% |
| 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: Secretariat effectively managed, and overall efficient and effective interagency quality assurance and coordination mechanisms created. | All | 1,082,285 | 564,230 | 220,337 | 225,088 | 445,425 | 1,009,655 | |
| Output 8.2: Interagency quality | All | 917,951 | 379,629 | 154,299 | 157,626 | 311,925 | 691,554 | |

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|---|---------------|---|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| assurance for National Programmes provided. | | | | | | | | |
| Output 8.3: Interagency quality assurance for the Support to National REDD+ Actions (SNA) provided. | All | 769,025 | 355,638 | 144,687 | 147,806 | 292,493 | 648,131 | |
| Output 8.4: Policy Board, Strategic Group and Management Group is operational and effective. | All | 1,307,362 | 739,160 | 258,171 | 263,738 | 521,909 | 1,261,069 | |
| Output 8.5: Result-based management, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting, implemented across the UN-REDD Programme. | All | 438,376 | 273,425 | 73,687 | 75,276 | 148,963 | 422,388 | |
| Output 8.6: External partnerships enhanced and resource mobilization strengthened | All | 111,562 | - | 18,753 | 19,157 | 37,909 | 37,909 | |
| Sub-total outcome 8 | | 4,626,561 | 2,312,082 | 869,934 | 888,690 | 1,758,625 | 4,070,707 | 88% |
| Sub-total per agency for Secretariat | FAO | 813,881 | 546,084 | 215,823 | 236,023 | 451,846 | 997,930 | |
| | UNDP | 1,458,775 | 641,801 | 374,213 | 221,141 | 595,353 | 1,237,155 | |
| | UNEP | 2,353,905 | 1,124,196 | 279,899 | 431,527 | 711,425 | 1,835,621 | |

| Programme Outcome / Output ²⁶ (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document and draft SNA Monitoring Framework 2013-2014) | Part. UN Org. | Amount Transferred by the MPTF and Government of Spain* | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 December 2012 (A) | Expenditures 1 January to 30 June 2013 | | | Cumulative Expenditures, 1 November 2011 to 31 June 2013 (A+D) E | Delivery rate (total cumulative expenditure/ amount transferred) |
|---|---------------|---|--|--|------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Commitments B | Disbursement C | Total Expenditures (B+C) D | | |
| Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes): | FAO | 12,173,069 | 7,477,010 | 2,595,953 | 2,670,055 | 5,266,008 | 12,743,018 | 105% |
| | UNDP | 14,269,613 | 4,817,235 | 2,248,891 | 2,792,456 | 5,041,347 | 9,858,582 | 69% |
| | UNEP | 13,219,934 | 5,247,966 | 2,848,091 | 1,841,077 | 4,689,168 | 9,937,135 | 75% |
| Indirect Support Cost (7%)* | | 2,776,383 | 1,225,954 | 538,505 | 511,251 | 1,049,757 | 2,277,711 | |
| Grand Total | | 42,438,999 | 18,768,166 | 8,231,441 | 7,814,839 | 16,046,280 | 34,814,446 | 82% |

3.1 Expenditures per SNA category of support.

Each of the eight outcomes of the SNA encompasses activities that can be broadly classified into three categories of support: i) international support functions (ISF); ii) country specific support (targeted support including backstopping); and, iii) Secretariat. The below table shows the expenditure of each category of support and the proportion of the total expenditure as of 30 June 2013. It resembles the proportion as of December 2012.

| Category of support | Expenditures, 1 November 2012/ 30 June 2013 (US\$) ²⁸ | Category expenditure/ total expenditure as of 30 June 2013 (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| International Support Functions | 10,680,550 | 31 |
| Country Specific Support | 19,339,941 | 55 |
| Secretariat | 4,795,956 | 14 |

²⁸ Including indirect support costs.