

# UN-REDD PROGRAMME



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## Integrated Results Framework 2018-2020 Requested by the UN-REDD Executive Board at its First meeting (EB1)

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Submitted on 13 October 2017

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## Introduction

The UN-REDD Results and Monitoring Framework (the framework) presented here, in response to a request from the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the UN-REDD Executive Board, will serve as a management tool to support implementation and oversight functions of the UN-REDD Technical Assistance (TA) for REDD+ implementation program in the period 2018-2020. For the period 2018-2020, the UN-REDD Programme proposes a dual approach to REDD+ action through technical assistance in nine countries<sup>1</sup> where support will be catalytic, as well as a global knowledge component to reach a broader set of countries and thematic areas at the global level. This framework defines the degree of impacts and results intended to be delivered by the programme across countries and global thematic interventions.

This framework is based on the same outcomes as those in the 2016-2020 UN-REDD Strategy. The framework builds on UN-REDD strategic outcome 1 *Contributions of REDD+ to the mitigation of climate change as well as to the provision of additional benefits have been designed*, which has been supported by the ongoing UN-REDD National Programmes. The framework covers UN-REDD outcomes 2 *Country contributions to the mitigation of climate change through REDD+ are measured, reported and verified and necessary institutional arrangements are in place* and outcome 3 *REDD+ contributions to the mitigation of climate change are implemented and safeguarded with policies and measures that constitute results-based actions (RBAs), including the development of appropriate and effective institutional arrangements* as this TA programme activities and budget contribute to these outcomes<sup>2</sup>.

The framework maintains the formulation of the main **outcomes** as per the original strategy, but as a novelty, it introduces **intermediate outcomes** as being realistically attainable results that can be attributed to the UN-REDD TA 2018-2020 interventions. The UN-REDD TA 2018-2020 is a programme with limited intervention, and as such it will not solely generate the anticipated outcomes of the UN-REDD strategy. The intermediate outcome indicators will measure the impact over which the programme has closer control, and are a good bridge between the TA 2018-20 outputs within the programme's remit and the outcomes. The intermediate outcomes have been set for each country and knowledge management intervention.

At the intermediate outcome level, the framework provides the metrics in the form of indicators, baselines (2017) and targets (2020) so that the UN-REDD aggregate impact at the end of the intervention can be assessed. This will also serve to track progress toward achieving the development objectives.

**Baselines** are used as a starting point against which to monitor future performance of UN-REDD TA intermediate outcomes. Baselines are set for each country or knowledge management intervention with 2017 reference levels. Some of the baselines still need to be adjusted with more details according to the specific country circumstances, and will require consultation with partner countries and stakeholders. **Targets** have been set for each country or knowledge management intermediate outcome, for results that should be achieved by 2020.

For the lower part of the strategy's causal chain, the framework formulates **outputs** for each country and global knowledge management intervention and identifies the leading agency for monitoring

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<sup>1</sup> Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Viet Nam and Zambia

<sup>2</sup> Strategic outcome 1 is supported by the ongoing UN-REDD National Programmes and related TA which is not part of this TA document and budget.

purposes. At the output level, the framework includes annual control points to check progress made through the **milestones**.

The **outputs** refer to the products and services delivered through the planned TA interventions. For each output, **milestones** are set for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. These milestones are the 'check points' that will show the progress of the UN-REDD interventions with greater granularity. Milestones are set with numeric values (i.e. 100% increase in the degree of citation of UN-REDD documents and articles in top-tier and global environmental media (baseline: 2017) or with qualitative assessments (i.e. Monitoring of ER actions is operational).

The **Means of Verification** (MoVs) tell us where necessary data should be obtained to prove that the expected results defined in the framework have been reached.

Under this framework, for outcome 2, there are 10 intermediate outcomes and 12 outputs, and for outcome 3, there are 15 intermediate outcomes, and 43 outputs corresponding to interventions in the 9 priority countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Republic of Congo, Viet Nam, and Zambia) and the global knowledge management components (Cross-cutting & coordination, Landscape approach and planning; Tenure; Financing and private sector; Forest monitoring systems and MRV; Linking REDD+, the Paris Agreement, NDCs and the SDGs; indigenous peoples and REDD+; and REDD+ funding mechanisms).

## Results & Monitoring Framework

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
<b>OUTCOME 1: Contributions of REDD+ to the mitigation of climate change as well as to the provision of additional benefits have been designed.</b>						
<p><i>NB: The TA 2018-2020 programme has no activities or budget to serve Outcome 1, which is instead supported by the UN-REDD national programmes that will continue implementation in 2018-2020 (Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Mongolia, Myanmar and Peru) as well as by the UN-REDD programme to provide technical assistance to ongoing national programmes (2017-2020).</i></p>						
<b>OUTCOME 2: Country contributions to the mitigation of climate change through REDD+ are measured, reported and verified and necessary institutional arrangements are in place.</b>						
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: National capacity to monitor forests and REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire is strengthened						
Status of the national capacity to monitor forests and REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire	The NFMS is established but does not include information on current subnational REDD+ projects. The three pillars of the MRV are functional, but activity data need and emission factors need to be improved. GHG inventory needs to be updated with REDD+ data to ensure consistency. The country has submitted first FREL but Emissions from fire are not considered.	The National Forest Monitoring Systems is operational and REDD+ results are monitored:	2.1 A consolidated and operational NFMS, including one completed National Forest Inventory, one satellite land monitoring system, and a GHG inventory system.	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Early alert system on deforestation is established.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Link between the NFMS and the subnational REDD+ projects (e.g. AFD and ER-P) is strengthened by harmonizing methodologies for forest monitoring</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Emissions from fires are estimated and are included in the FREL/FRL.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Activity data monitored for period 2015-2018 and emission factors are improved and GHG Inventory for the AFOLU sector supported.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Côte d'Ivoire submits a revised FREL/FRL that conforms to the UNFCCC requirements and aligns with the NS/AP for REDD+.</p>	<p>UN-REDD Annual Reports</p> <p>Country submissions to the UNFCCC (e.g.: FREL/FRL; REDD+ technical annex to the BUR)</p>
<b>Indonesia</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) operational						
Status of Indonesia's National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	NFMS system not fully operational to provide required information. The technical assessment of 2016 submitted FREL identified several areas for improvement.	NFMS significantly improved, including an NFMS improvement plan developed by 2018 and implemented in step-wise approach to 2020.	2.2 Improved National Forest Monitoring Systems and submitted Reference Levels conforming to UNFCCC requirements.	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: NFMS improvement plan (roadmap) developed and progressively implemented to 2020 to improve quality, completeness and accuracy including assessment of options and implications of sub-national scales for REDD+.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Improved national data and NFMS for improved FREL reports.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Improved Emission Factors (EFs) developed and applied in reporting.</p>	<p>BUR and other UNFCCC reports</p> <p>NFMS reports which use improved emission factors and activity data</p>

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
<b>Myanmar</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: Capacity to measure GHG emissions from forest sector strengthened						
Status of Myanmar's capacity to measure emissions.	NFI design drafted. FRL for 2005-2015 in preparation.	NFMS fully operational.	2.3 NFMS able to measure forest degradation and restoration.	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Research results from various partner projects (e.g., FFPRI, AAS) compiled and analysed to assess potential for upgrading degradation measurement methodologies.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: National-level growth models, emission factors and forest classifications updated to facilitate measurement of forest degradation and restoration</p> <p><u>2020</u>: NFMS upgraded to monitor forest degradation and restoration nation-wide.</p>	<p>Documentation</p> <p>Emission Factor database</p>
<b>Republic of the Congo</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: Congo's National Forest Monitoring System is operational and REDD+ results are monitored						
Status of NFM system	<p>Degradation is included in the FREL with proxy data using non-country specific values for damage in uncertified plantations</p> <p>Enhancement of forest carbon stock is not part of the NFMS and omitted in the FREL submitted in 2016</p> <p>No formal data sharing partnership is in place, deforestation is assessed up to 2012</p>	<p>One operational NFMS, including one National Forest Inventory, one satellite land monitoring system, and a GHG inventory system.</p> <p>One data sharing agreement in place</p>	2.4 Improved National Forest Monitoring Systems and submitted Reference Levels conforming to UNFCCC requirements	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Degradation monitoring is improved (assessing it geospatially or through improved estimates of damage from conventional logging)</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Enhancement of forest carbon stock will become part of the NFMS and can be included in the FRL</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Formal partnerships have been established with Gabon (AGEOS) and OSFAC (in DRC) for supplying imagery for biannual assessment of forest area changes area (2014-2016 and 2016-2018 is assessed)</p>	<p>- UN-REDD Annual Reports</p> <p>FRL Assessment Report submitted to the UNFCCC</p> <p>BUR methodology for forest cover change satellite monitoring includes list of images used and provided by AGEOS and OSFAC</p>
<b>Zambia</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: Zambia has an enhanced and operational monitoring system capable of measuring, reporting and verifying its contributions to the mitigation of climate change						
Status of National Forest Monitoring System	2016 FREL submitted and technically assessed (TA) by the UNFCCC. Outputs from TA guide ongoing technical assistance for improved MRV capabilities and institutional arrangements.	Enhanced capacity facilitates construction and submission of an improved FREL which is technically assessed by the UNFCCC with REDD+ results reported shortly thereafter (BUR Annex)	2.5 Improved National Forest Monitoring Systems and submitted Reference Levels conforming to UNFCCC requirements	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Revised FREL constructed (including updates to activity data, inclusion of soil pool, potential inclusion of forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stock and emission from fires).</p> <p><u>2018</u>: Institutional capacity on NFMS and FREL developed.</p>	<p>Second iteration of the Zambian FREL submitted to the UNFCCC in January of 2019. National REDD+ Coordination Unit established and operational.</p> <p>UN-REDD Annual reports.</p>

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
<b>Viet Nam</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: NFMS institutionalised through government decisions						
Degree of institutionalisation of the NFMS	No official REDD+ NFMS document or decision	Institutional mandates for NFMS underpinned by GoV decisions	2.6 MARD Decision on NFMS including MRV and Monitoring procedures	FAO	<u>2018</u> : NFMS document drafted, including procedures for Monitoring of REDD+ actions at national and provincial levels <u>2019</u> : MRV and monitoring procedures supported <u>2020</u> : MARD Decision on NFMS	Official documentation Governmental decisions
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: MRV tools consolidated and national forest monitoring systems fast-tracked						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have submitted a FRL/FREL or REDD+ Results using the developed REDD+ MRV Platform (Open Foris Online)	25 countries have submitted a FRL/FREL to the UNFCCC, and 4 countries have submitted REDD+ results in the BUR TA. Many countries would like to participate in REDD+ under the UNFCCC but lack the capacity to build NFMS and MRV systems for REDD+.	At least 10 additional UN-REDD partner countries have submitted a FRL/FREL or REDD+ Results using the developed REDD+ MRV Platform (Open Foris Online)	2.7 Integration of existing NFMS/MRV tools into Open Foris Online which is tested, communicated and disseminated.	FAO	<u>2018</u> : Existing tools integrated into Open Foris Online; new MRV tools for FREL/FRL and REDD+ results created and integrated <u>2019</u> : Open Foris Online tested in 3 pilot countries, communicated and disseminated; 3 webinars and 6 presentations of the platform.	Tools developed and available for use Evidence of REDD+ MRV platform use through web statistics Webinars and record of presentation
			2.8 Transfer capacity and enable country use of Open Foris Online; Support operational NFMS/MRV systems in 15 REDD+ countries.	FAO	<u>2020</u> : Capacity transferred and country use of Open Foris Online enabled (minimum 15 countries). • Number of global and/or regional workshops. • Number of country missions for direct support • Support to operational NFMS/MRV systems in at least 15 countries.	Workshop / mission reports; Evidence of Open Foris Online use through web statistics) FREL/FRL submissions/revisions to the UNFCCC; BURs with REDD+ Results submitted to UNFCCC
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: Knowledge generation and management on mapping and reporting for forest tenure (contributing to the “UN-REDD partner countries implement policies and measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities”)						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that use knowledge, tools, and lessons learnt on community forest tenure mapping, collection and analysis as well as community (and IPs) forest planning and management.	Tools for collection of tenure information at community level exist (e.g. Open Tenure) however need to be further tested and linked to the context of REDD+ to enhance sustainability and effectiveness of actions	At least in 5 partner countries counterparts have gathered experience on the use of forest tenure mapping tools and at least 2 countries test the use of the tool in the integration into	2.9 Strengthening of selected tools that allows collection and mapping of data and information for tenure systems and their integration in REDD+	FAO	<u>2018</u> : Review and usability assessment available tools on tenure demarcation and regulation to be enhanced and targeted to the REDD+ context allowing communities to register land demarcation information for cadastre and/or community registries and land/forest management planning <u>2019</u> : tool tailored to the context of REDD+	Workshops summaries and presentations / review documents / tools availability on the knowledge platforms

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
		REDD+ strategic planning.			2020: tool tested in 2 UN-REDD countries and disseminated.	
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: Knowledge generation and management on forest and landscape mapping contributing to the “The transformational contributions of agriculture, forestry and other land uses to achieve REDD+ results are better understood at global level and piloted by some UN-REDD partner countries”						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that use knowledge on land use and landscape mapping with a focus on the agriculture – forest nexus	Limited awareness of how agricultural production can successfully contribute to food security and sustainable development while integrating forest management/conservation objectives exist (see SOFO 2016). No specific tools have been tailored to the context of REDD+ results and agricultural production/ food security	At least 3 partner countries have use the knowledge generated and use NFMS in contribution to land use planning and monitoring <i>(contributing to target of landscape section (“The transformational contributions of agriculture, forestry and other land uses to achieve REDD+ results are better understood at global level and piloted by some UN-REDD partner countries”))</i>	2.10 Strengthening of selected methodological approaches/tools on monitoring and assessment and role of NFMS in landscape scenarios contributing to climate change mitigation identified	FAO	2018: Review and compilation on tools and methodologies for land use mapping and planning (with special reference to agriculture – forest interrelation) and screening on potential linkages with National Forest Monitoring Systems 2019: Case study on approaches/tool (for example contributing to mapping of abandoned agriculture land and forest landscape restoration) 2020: Monitoring (including assessment of roles of NFMS) and methodological aspects integrated in the landscape guidance document and disseminated to UN-REDD member countries.	
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 2: International policy alignment enhanced through assistance to UN-REDD partner countries to link REDD+ efforts with the <i>Paris Agreement</i> , the NDCs and the SDGs and communication						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that report using UN-REDD guidance and knowledge products for measuring, and enhanced transparency reporting, REDD+ actions and contributing to NDCs and SDG	Joint baseline with International policy alignment section ( <i>UN-REDD partner countries assisted to link REDD+ efforts with the Paris Agreement, the NDCs and the SDGs</i> ). Many countries refer to forests in their INDCs/NDCs, but do so in a generic way, with just a	Contributing to the target on International policy alignment section	2.11 Contributing to the output on International policy alignment section	FAO	Joint milestones with International policy alignment section: 2018: Knowledge transferred on NDC and on ETF, specific knowledge product released on moving from REDD+ MRV to ETF and/or linking REDD+, NDC, and SDG. 2018: Technical inputs/advise provided to 3 partner countries 2019: Knowledge transferred and case study on ways countries have/can strengthen REDD+, NDC, SDG linkages to boost implementation	Joint MoV with International policy alignment section

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
	few referencing REDD+. There is a growing country demand on support for NDC and for ETF.				<p><u>2019</u>: Technical inputs/advise provided to 4 partner countries (joint and cumulative)</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Webinar series and on country case study demonstrating best practices in the transition to ETF</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Technical inputs/advise provided to 7 partner countries (joint and cumulative)</p>	
			2.12 Knowledge and country-based lessons on REDD+ are compiled and shared on a bi-monthly basis through the REDD+ Resource Newsletter (a key channel for countries to report on their REDD+ actions	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: 80% of UN-REDD partner countries covered at least once in the <i>Newsletter</i></p> <p><u>2019</u>: 100% of UN-REDD partner countries covered at least once in the <i>Newsletter</i></p> <p><u>2020</u>: 100% of UN-REDD partner countries covered at least twice in the <i>Newsletter</i></p>	Newsletter reports
<b>OUTCOME 3: REDD+ contributions to the mitigation of climate change are implemented and safeguarded with policies and measures that constitute results-based actions (RBAs), including the development of appropriate and effective institutional arrangements</b>						
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: REDD+ policies & measures are mainstreamed in public policy and private investments						
Number of economic sectors that implement REDD+ policies & measures	Thanks to the UN-REDD NP (2011-2016), REDD+ has been mainstreamed in the country's development dialogues, but remain anchored within the environment ministry only.  An identification of necessary decrees implementing the 2014 Forest law was done in 2017 and the design of some decrees are ongoing. But the drafted decrees do not take into consideration the implementation of REDD+.	At least 3 different economic sectors (ministries, business, decentralized governments) have adopted REDD+ policies and measures (ministries, businesses, decentralized governments)	3.1.- Design, appraisal and adoption of REDD+ policies and measures across sectors, including their integration into the national climate-mitigation contributions (or NDCs)	UNDP	<p><u>2018</u>: Investment Plan for REDD+ adopted by Government.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: National climate / REDD+ funding mechanism designed.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: South-South co-operation between Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on a transition towards REDD+ compliant cocoa sector.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: REDD+ results are communicated to the UNFCCC as NDC progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual programme reports</li> <li>UNFCCC submissions and feedback (e.g., BUR technical annex, NDCs, safeguards information system)</li> <li>Minutes of policy events (and evidence of public and inclusive participation)</li> <li>Official documents, draft legislation</li> <li>Stakeholder surveys</li> </ul>
			3.2.- New legal texts drafted and ready for adoption to improve forest governance and provide an enabling framework for REDD+ implementation across sectors.	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: A piece of subsidiary legislation enabling the implementation of the new Forest Code (2014).</p> <p><u>2019</u>: A legal text in a non-forest sector to safeguard forests is drafted, in line with REDD+ objectives.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Draft legislation to advance REDD+ objectives is developed and ready for approval and implementation by Government.</p>	

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
			3.3 Functional stakeholder mechanisms to underpin and monitor REDD+ actions and finance	UNDP	<p><u>2018</u>: Civil society fully and actively involved in REDD+ policy mainstreaming (with both public and private sector)</p> <p><u>2018</u>: 1<sup>st</sup> summary of information on safeguards prepared through a multi-stakeholder review process and submitted to the UNFCCC (c/o UNEP)</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Civil society and community organisations participate in the monitoring of actions, results and finance for REDD+.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: 2<sup>nd</sup> summary of information on safeguards submitted to the UNFCCC (c/o UNEP)</p>	
			3.4 REDD+ PAMs are designed and implemented to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, while fully accounting for UNFCCC safeguards.	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: Summary of information on safeguards submitted to the UNFCCC with a focus on readiness</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Summary of information on safeguards submitted to the UNFCCC with a focus on implementation.</p>	
			3.5 Productive and business models for zero-deforestation agriculture	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: Government and private sector establish a dialogue platform on technical and financial options for deforestation-free agriculture</p> <p><u>2019</u>: The ministries of the environment, agriculture and economics agree on public investments for sustainable agroforestry practices in the cocoa sector</p> <p><u>2020</u>: At least 2 financial schemes for agroforestry and deforestation-free agriculture have been tested.</p>	

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
<b>Colombia</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: The policy and MRV milestones of the JDI/REDD+ are under implementation ( <i>i.e.</i> : milestones 1a, 1c, 1d, 2, 3a, 3b & 5).						
Degree of positive feedback received from the technical review of submitted BUR/FREL	NFMS system established, however current exclusions in significant pools and fluxes need to be filled in with further work to enhance future reporting, and avoiding inconsistencies across levels of reporting.  Colombia has capacity to implement NFMS producing estimates of emissions and removals associated with their REDD+ actions that fulfil all UNFCCC requirements and those of RBP arrangements	Enhancement and improvements reflected in at least two UNFCCC submissions for review processing.	3.6 Colombia consolidates and implements National Forest Monitoring Systems, Systems as required across all REDD+ phases, submitting Reference Levels that conform to international UNFCCC requirements, aligned to the NS/AP for REDD+ and to support execution of policies and measures.	FAO	<u>2018-2020</u> : Capacity strengthened and various aspects of SMyC piloted, CBM and integration of nesting approaches into the National MRV process supporting Tier 2 reporting. <u>2018</u> : Technical inputs provided to National traceability system, including South – South exchange. <u>2019</u> : Technical guidance on capacity building on the use/relevance of the NFI & estimation of emission factors to advance to Tier 2 reporting. <u>2019</u> : Technical inputs for construction of national FREL/FRL provided, informing the submission to the UNFCCC and technical annex to the BUR. <u>2020</u> : National FREL/FRL submitted and technical annex to the BUR.	Training materials Minutes of Meetings Technical notes/Briefs UNFCCC submission
Number of policy and economic sectors that adopt REDD+ measures	The Government is committed to REDD+, but the peace process has created a wide range of political and economic priorities.  The policy milestones of the JDI/REDD+ are the hardest to launch and achieve, requiring a complex multi-stakeholder engagement process.  Despite a NFMS system has been established, current exclusions in significant pools and fluxes may persist in future reporting, leading to inconsistencies across levels of reporting.	At least 3 policy and economic sectors (among those mentioned within Colombia's JDI/REDD+) have adopted REDD+ measures.	3.7 Functional and effective participatory mechanisms to discuss policy options to address forest and REDD+ issues, covering the different rural stakeholders ( <i>e.g.</i> : indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian people, forest communities)	UNDP	<u>2018</u> : The multi-stakeholder mechanisms required under the JDI/REDD+ are operational. <u>2019</u> : Milestone 5 of the JDI/REDD+ (on engagement of, and support to indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples) is underway. <u>2020</u> : The REDD+ financial mechanism has participatory governance arrangements.	UN-REDD annual reports  UN-REDD technical briefs and mission reports produced for Government and other national REDD+ stakeholders
			3.8 Forest governance measures for REDD+ results defined and mainstreamed	FAO	<u>2018</u> : A set of technical inputs, analysis and recommendations on the Forestry Law, including land tenure provided to the Government. <u>2019</u> : Good practice on community forestry, sustainable forest management and the landscape approach is being mainstreamed across government agencies and pilot areas. <u>2020</u> : Mainstreaming completed.	Draft of Forestry Law and other legislation.  Meeting materials & reports (e.g., policy dialogues, training events, South-South exchanges)
			3.9 REDD+ policies & measures have safeguard measures associated and	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : Technical inputs for the assessment of environmental and social benefits of PAMS are provided.	Colombia submissions to the UNFCCC

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
			reported to the UNFCCC		<u>2019</u> : Recommendations for institutional agreements, legal and compliance frameworks for implementing the national safeguard system and SIS are provided. <u>2020</u> : Updated safeguards information summary is submitted to the UNFCCC.	
			3.10 Analysis of cost-effectiveness of priority REDD+ PAMs.	UNEP	<u>2018-2020</u> : Technical assistance provided to at least 1 REDD+ PAM yearly	
<b>Indonesia</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: National capacities to finance, implement and monitor REDD+ actions are enhanced						
Number of policies, measures and institutional arrangements for REDD+ results adopted by Government	The political engagement for REDD+ is high, yet no REDD+ investment plan or modalities for results-based payments are in place.  NFMS and FREL are unable to cover key REDD+ sectors like peat, fires and mangroves (i.e. weak activity data and no emission factors)	At least 3 policy/institutional arrangements for REDD+ results officially adopted (e.g.: peatland restoration guidelines, forest-fire management system, REDD+ investment plan, national funding mechanism for REDD+, subnational schemes for REDD+ results payments).	3.11 Technical design of effective and feasible peatland and forest-fire management policies	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : Lesson learnt assessment on initial peat restoration efforts published. <u>2019</u> : The Fire Risk System (piloted in 2017 by UNEP GAMBUT project) covers at least half of all 10 fire vulnerable provinces <u>2020</u> : Guidelines and policy support documents tested and enacted.	Peatlands restoration lessons paper. Provincial government reports on fire management Peat restoration guidelines and policy support documents
			3.12 Improved coordination and institutional capacities for the NFMS	FAO	<u>2018</u> : Situation assessment against the MRV improvement plan <u>2019</u> : Improved coordination and strengthened institutional arrangements for REDD+ monitoring and reporting <u>2020</u> : Government agencies use the improved NFMS systems to support decision making through more consistent and frequent monitoring).	Official country reports
			3.13 Technical and institutional options and elements to underpin financing for REDD+	UNDP	<u>2018</u> : Policy benchmarks for performance-based payments on REDD+ established <u>2019</u> : Investment plan for the national funding instrument on REDD+ developed and endorsed by Government <u>2019</u> : REDD+ programme/project proposals delivered for the national environmental fund (BLU) <u>2019</u> : Funding instrument for REDD+ established and including a mechanism to channel results-based payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-REDD annual reports</li> <li>RBF documents</li> <li>Technical and policy briefs</li> <li>Published regulations/decisions fund and BLU documents</li> </ul>

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
					2020: Funding instrument for REDD+ operational	
<b>Mexico</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: National capacities for integrating, coordinating, managing and monitoring RBF for REDD+ enhanced						
Degree of integration of RBF schemes for REDD+	Mexico is designing its RBF/REDD+ architecture, with a diversity of potential streams (e.g.: Carbon Fund, GCF, a domestic carbon market), but it is not yet completed or adopted, and will require adequate coordination.  The national system of Mexico to monitor and report REDD+ actions and results (the SNMRV) is established but still unable to respond to multiple reporting requirements and likely to suffer from inconsistencies across levels of reporting.	The RBF architecture integrates and harmonises diverse streams	3.14 Financing options to achieve NDC targets and ENAREDD goals (including private and public sources, and ensuring policy alignment)	UNDP	2018: Technical & policy options to enable RBF for REDD+ 2019: Sub-national investment plans harmonised with national-level investment framework 2020: Outline of national financial architecture for managing REDD+ payments	UN-REDD annual reports  UN-REDD technical and policy briefs  Minutes of meetings and consultations
			3.15 National safeguards system is operational and updated summary of safeguards information is submitted to the UNFCCC	UNEP	2018: Training and dissemination materials on safeguards are adapted and developed for Mexico; 2019: Technical support is provided on safeguards components of RBP proposals. 2019: Technical review and support is provided on institutional arrangements to implement the national safeguards system and safeguard information system. 2020: Updated safeguards information summary is submitted to the UNFCCC	Correspondence records  Mexico submissions to the UNFCCC  Official communications
			3.16 Options for private sector finance and inclusion of REDD in carbon markets in Mexico identified and assessed	UNEP	2018: technical support provided for analysis of options for private financing 2019: Legal analysis to enable RBF and market mechanisms for REDD+ (c/o FAO) 2019-2020: technical support provided for options and conditions for including forest offsets in the national carbon market	
Degree of South-South cooperation in the Mesoamerica region on REDD+ implementation and status of national MRV systems	The countries in the Mesoamerica region have expressed interested in learning from Mexico on REDD+ monitoring issues and approaches. A South-South cooperation framework on the matter is being developed.	The South- South cooperation work plan in forest monitoring is implemented, supported by the CEV (Centro de Excelencia Virtual / Virtual Center of Excellency)	3.17 South-South cooperation on NFMS and MRV requirements expanded and increased capacity of the NFMS & SNMRV to respond to multiple reporting requirements and aligned to UNFCCC requirements.	FAO	2018: South-South cooperation work plan is being implemented. New research centres linked to the CEV's networks, technical annex to report national results reviewed, and legal analysis carried out to enable RBF and market mechanisms for REDD+ 2019: At least two new technical resources available in the CEV's repository provided, and FREL updated	UNREDD Annual report  KM and outreach products

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
					2020: Protocols with methodologies of the NMRVS improved as per CONAFOR's improvement plan, including improvement of consistency of subnational reports. South-south cooperation results shared and cooperation expanded	
<b>Myanmar</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: Institutional capacities to invest in, and implement REDD+ policies and measures are developed						
Number of institutional mechanisms established for implementing the National Strategy for REDD+.	With UN-REDD NP support, Myanmar is designing its national strategy for REDD+ (2017), a REDD+ investment plan (2018), the initial FRL (2018) and a safeguards information system (2018). However, implementing REDD+ will require the strengthening of institutional capacities at national and decentralised levels, including new governance systems.	Four institutional mechanisms established for the REDD+ national strategy: a) A national financial mechanism for REDD+; b) Subnational structures for REDD+ action piloted in at least 5 states/regions; c) Operational capacity to measure and monitor forest degradation; d) Information on REDD+ safeguards submitted to the UNFCCC Hub.	3.18 A set of technical, institutional, financial and legal provisions for REDD+ implementation at national and subnational levels	UNDP	2018: REDD+ implementation structures piloted in at least 2 states/regions; 2018: national structures for REDD+ action defined, including options for a REDD+ financial mechanism; 2019: National structures and subnational mechanisms (> 5 states/regions) for implementing REDD+ policies and measures become operational; 2020: Governance and legal documents for establishing a REDD+ financial mechanism.	UN-REDD annual reports  Myanmar's Summary of Information (safeguards) to the UNFCCC  Technical & policy briefs and reports  Minutes from meetings, missions and field visits  Correspondence
			3.19 Capacity to monitor REDD+ actions to facilitate adaptive management of the REDD+ Strategy	FAO	2018: Guidance for monitoring policies & measures. 2019: Implement and monitor pilot actions to address forest degradation. 2020: Develop mechanism/plan for review and adapt the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy	
			3.20 Operational REDD+ safeguards information system	UNEP	2018: Identification of private sector entities required for, and committed to REDD+ action. 2019: Myanmar's initial safeguards Summary of Information produced 2020: REDD+ safeguards information system upgraded on the basis of early REDD+ action.	
<b>Peru</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: Technical and co-operative capacities of national government, Amazon regional governments and indigenous stakeholders are enhanced to achieve the institutional and policy instruments of Peru's JDI/REDD+ partnership						
Degree of progress in the JDI/REDD+ measures (phases I & II)	There is a total of 12 measures in Peru's JDI/REDD+ (phases I & II); however, capacity challenges have prevented progress.	At least 25% of the measures have been achieved or tangibly advanced thanks to TA from UN-REDD.	3.21 Policy and technical arrangements to harmonise the different REDD+ streams in the country (e.g., CF, JDI, GCF)	UNDP	2018: Implementation Plan for the JDI Phase II 2019: National financial mechanism for REDD+ in line with international standards 2020: Options to implement Art. 6 of the <i>Paris Agreement</i>	UN-REDD Annual reports  UN-REDD technical documents and briefs

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
	<p>FREL reviewed by the UNFCCC; 1 BUR submitted and assessed by the UNFCCC; 1 BUR developed but not yet submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Methodological framework to address leakage and reversals, from REDD+ early initiatives at the sub-national level</p> <p>Regulation of Forestry and Wildlife Law creates the SNIFFS and its 4 modules, and gives SERFOR the mandate to create new modules</p>	<p>Peru has technical inputs for FREL and REDD+ Technical Annex consistent to enable evaluating PAMs results in terms of emission reductions</p>	<p>3.22 Peru's contributions to mitigate climate change though REDD+ are measured and reported as required through all REDD+ phases and coupled with related emission reduction actions and with the necessary institutional arrangements in place</p>	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Protocols developed to facilitate the implementation of the National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFFS) and its modules</p> <p><u>2018</u>: Technical review and inputs provided to improve the 3<sup>rd</sup> BUR</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Technical and legal advice of NFMS and FREL to respond to MRV requirements of RBPs (e.g.: JDI, CF, GCF)</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Technical inputs on the FREL and REDD+ Technical Annex to ensure consistency and enable evaluating PAMs results, in terms of emission reductions</p> <p><u>2020</u>: Options to address the risk of emissions displacement and reversals identified</p>	<p>Minutes of UN-REDD missions and supported events</p> <p>Peru submissions to the UNFCCC: e.g. BUR Technical Annex, Summary of Information on safeguards</p> <p>TA beneficiaries' surveys</p>
			<p>3.23 Technical capacities for the development of geographically explicit deforestation models.</p>	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: Experiences on spatial modelling shared with MINAM</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Technical support provided to adjustments on spatial modelling and interpretation/use of results for REDD+ policy making</p> <p><u>2020</u>: REDD+ implementation unit at MINAM strengthened on spatial analysis of deforestation.</p>	
			<p>3.24 Private sector engagement options, for REDD+ PAMs implementation, within the NDCs framework</p>	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: Technical support provided on financial options outside the UNFCCC context;</p> <p><u>2019</u>: options for private funding identified and prioritized by MINAM;</p> <p><u>2019-2020</u>: Implementation of at least one channel for private sector financing to REDD+</p>	
			<p>3.25 Design and implementation of safeguard information system is strengthened</p>	UNEP	<p><u>2018</u>: Technical support on the development of the SIS is provided, focusing on approaches and best practice from other countries, and ensuring consistency with UNFCCC guidelines.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Technical support on REDD+ benefit distribution schemes is provided, including review of options and experiences from selected countries in the region.</p>	

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
					<u>2020</u> : Technical support is provided for the development of the safeguards information summary to be submitted to the UNFCCC.	
<b>Republic of The Congo</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: REDD+ policies & measures are financed and implemented						
Degree of investment planning and implementation for REDD+	Investment Plan for REDD+ not yet designed. Potential funding sources not yet mobilised or secured (e.g. FIP, CAFI, CF, GCF)	A national REDD+ investment plan developed and adopted; at least 3 REDD+ investment streams/activities financed and launched	3.26 REDD+ policies & measures are designed and adopted, with finance mobilised for their implementation	FAO	<u>2018</u> : REDD+ investment plan adopted and submitted to international funding sources (GCF, CAFI) <u>2019</u> : Monitoring of ER actions operational <u>2020</u> : At least 3 REDD+ investment streams/activities are being implemented	UN-REDD annual reports REDD+ investment plan UNFCCC submissions (i.e. BUR submitted to the UNFCCC with a description of ongoing REDD+ investment/activities)
<b>Viet Nam</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: REDD+ policies & measures are mainstreamed in public policy, at provincial level and across the Greater Mekong sub-region						
Extent of diffusion of Viet Nam's REDD+ initiatives and lessons within the country (provincial level) and beyond (Greater Mekong sub-region).	Engagement in REDD+ in Viet Nam is mainly confined within MARD.	At least 6 provinces in Viet Nam implement REDD+ actions	3.27 Diverse governmental, economic and provincial actors engage in REDD+ policies & measures in Viet Nam	UNDP	<u>2018</u> : Institutional capacity for REDD+ action built in at least 2 ministries (other than MARD) and piloted in selected provinces (i.e. NRAP institutional measures). <u>2019</u> : Multi-stakeholder REDD+ "intervention packages" launched in at least 6 provinces. <u>2020</u> : REDD+ financial mechanism established.	Official documents UN-REDD technical notes and minutes from tasks/events Data in FORMIS
	Forest leakage is a major issue in the Greater Mekong sub-region. Countries in the region are willing to enhance their REDD+ engagement by learning from/with Viet Nam.	At least 2 lessons on REDD+ readiness and/or implementation from Viet Nam reported by other countries of the sub-region	3.28 Provincial and REDD+ implementation and monitoring system piloted, reviewed and incorporated into government decisions	FAO	<u>2018</u> : Provincial REDD+ implementation & monitoring system in Viet Nam (PRAPs) developed, piloted and shared with other GMS countries. <u>2019</u> : NFMS protocols including procedures for MRV and for monitoring of REDD+ actions (PAMs), ready for government adoption <u>2020</u> : PRAPs and PRAP guidance revised, updated and approach replicated in GMS countries.	Draft documents, shared on REDD+ Web Platform UNREDD Annual reports.

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
<b>Zambia</b> Intermediate Outcome 3: REDD+ actions are implemented, monitored and reported						
Number of field programmes and policy measures with REDD+ results launched to meet the national commitments to the UNFCCC	National Strategy for REDD+ just adopted (2017) but not yet submitted to the UNFCCC.  No UNFCCC's Warsaw REDD+ pillar completed or submitted. Only one REDD+ programme funded: BioCF (signed, not yet operational).  NB: Over 75% of ER committed in Zambia's NDC relate to land & forestry.	At least 4 major programmes/policies for REDD+ under implementation, including 2 different sectors.  National REDD+ action and progress communicated to the UNFCCC (e.g. NDC progress, safeguards information).	3.29 REDD+ mainstreamed into key sectors identified in the 7 <sup>th</sup> National Development Plan to facilitate resource mobilisation and investments to support integrated approaches to REDD+ implementation.	UNDP	<u>2018</u> : REDD+ Investment Plan adopted, through a stakeholder engagement process, including civil society participation. <u>2019</u> : At least one policy and/or measure in the REDD+ investment plan and in the 7th National Development Plan mainstreamed into policies/programmes in the forests, mining and agriculture sectors. <u>2020</u> : At least one investment and resource mobilization opportunity identified and launched in the mining and agriculture sectors in support of the REDD+ Investment Plan and the 7th National Development Plan.	Technical briefs  Programming documents  Official country websites  Zambia submissions to the UNFCCC
			3.30 Capacity to link/report REDD+ activities (PAMs) to the national MRV and GHG systems	FAO	<u>2018</u> : Impacts of ER activities (PAMS) and ways to monitor them identified <u>2019</u> : Impacts of ER activities (PAMS) are linked to MRV and GHG through capacity development interventions. <u>2020</u> : BUR with an annex detailing the results from its measuring, reporting and verification activities is submitted.	
			3.31 REDD+ Safeguards Information System designed and operational	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : 1 <sup>st</sup> Summary of Information on Safeguards Submitted (focus on readiness) <u>2019</u> : Revised design document, database and webpages of the interim SIS housed in the NFMS. <u>2020</u> : Safeguards Information System is online and available to all stakeholders.	
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 3 (on UN-REDD Outreach - cross-cutting & communications): Stakeholder awareness, innovations & partnerships for forests and climate mitigation expand through UN-REDD knowledge and country lessons						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries and international initiatives that publicly recognise using UN-REDD knowledge and expertise in their policy and partnership work	UN-REDD is informally recognised by partner countries as a high-value partner in their REDD+ processes, supporting a wide range of aspects (from technical analysis to	From 2018 onwards, at least 15 UN-REDD partner countries and 5 international organisations recognise publicly using UN-REDD knowledge and country	3.32 Knowledge and country-based lessons on REDD+ are compiled and shared among countries	UNEP	Number of citations of UN-REDD documents and articles in top-tier and global environmental media (baseline: 5 articles in 2017):  <u>2018</u> : 100% increase <u>2019</u> : 150% increase	UN-REDD communications database  Media monitoring (including social media data)

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
	stakeholder engagement, and from policy advice to South-South exchanges). Yet such roles are poorly appreciated globally, with only a few cases of formal recognition of the catalytic role of UN-REDD knowledge and expertise.	advice (e.g.: official documents, partnership arrangements, public communications)			<p><u>2020</u>: 200% increase</p> <p>Number of formal South-South knowledge exchange initiatives advanced under the framework of UN-REDD:</p> <p><u>2018</u>: at least 1 initiative underway  <u>2019</u>: at least 1 additional initiative underway  <u>2020</u>: at least 5 initiatives successfully completed (i.e. objectives reached, parties satisfied).</p>	<p>UN-REDD Workspace analytics</p> <p>Stakeholder surveys (knowledge exchange events' surveys)</p> <p>Knowledge events reports</p>
			3.33 UN-REDD knowledge & lessons are widely communicated through national, regional and global knowledge/media platforms	UNEP	<p>Degree of following across social-media platforms (projected baseline: 28,200 on Twitter and Facebook combined in 2017):</p> <p><u>2018</u>: 15% increase  <u>2019</u>: 30% increase  <u>2020</u>: 40% increase (i.e. &gt; 40,000 followers)</p> <p>Number and average length of visits to the UN-REDD Workspace/Website (projected baseline: 70,000 visits and 3:26 minutes in 2017):</p> <p><u>2018</u>: 10% increase  <u>2019</u>: 15% increase  <u>2020</u>: 25% increase (i.e. &gt; 87,000 visits; &gt; 4:30 minutes)</p> <p>Production of multimedia stories:</p> <p><u>2018</u>: 3 stories  <u>2019</u>: 3 stories  <u>2020</u>: 3 stories</p>	
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 3 (on the Private and Finance Sector): Innovations and best practice to engage the international private and finance sector in national action for REDD+ compiled and made available						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have engaged a	Despite more interest from agribusinesses and finance	At least 4 UN-REDD partner countries have	3.34.- The "business case" for the private sector to commit to	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : Two agribusiness firms, finance institutions and other companies make zero	• Meeting reports (between public/private

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
public-private partnership for REDD+ results	institutions there are few if any public-private partnerships in the land use space that aim to directly benefit UN-REDD partner countries in achieving REDD+ results.	adopted and are implementing a public-private partnership for REDD+ results	REDD+ established and publicly disseminated		(net) deforestation pledges or similar commitments. <u>2019</u> : At least two UN-REDD partner countries are supported with business case analysis that builds the case for greater inclusion of private sector action in the design of REDD+ PAMs. <u>2020</u> : At least four MOUs signed (cumulative) between public and private stakeholders for the benefit of REDD+.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stakeholders)</li> <li>Surveys of companies involved in the business case analyses</li> <li>Signed MOUs</li> </ul>
			3.35 Finance institutions scale up lending to or investment in projects and businesses that decouple deforestation from productive activities.	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : Environmental risk standard developed for at least one finance facility that contributes to REDD+. <u>2019</u> : Four best practice cases on public-private partnerships to promote increased investments in deforestation free productive activities. <u>2020</u> : At least six finance institutions have made issued loans/investments with explicit targets on forests protected/restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental risk standard issued as reports and/or displayed on the website of the finance facilities</li> <li>Best practice case studies on public-private partnerships</li> <li>Documents finance institutions or other relevant information from respective websites</li> </ul>
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 3 (on Landscape Approach and Planning): Agriculture, forestry and other land uses' contributions to achieve REDD+ results are maximised at country level, and understanding of their transformational change potential is improved at global level						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that use UN-REDD knowledge on integrated landscape management	Limited awareness of how agricultural production can successfully contribute to food security and sustainable development while integrating forest management/conservation objectives exist (see SOFO 2016). No specific tools have been tailored to the context of REDD+ results and agricultural production/ food security.  International dialogue on	At least 5 UN-REDD partner countries have used the lessons, guidance and tools generated on integrated landscape approach, including agriculture-forest linkages. At least two events/exchanges on the intersection of agriculture and forestry at landscape level are delivered.	3.36.- Triggers for transformational change in land use are identified and selected tools/practices are tailored to the REDD+ context.	FAO	<u>2018</u> : At least one case study of landscape-level transformational change and achieving win-wins for forests, agriculture, rural livelihoods and food security is published. <u>2019</u> : At least one tool/practice to facilitate stronger synergies among agriculture and forest land uses is tested to the context of REDD+ <u>2020</u> : Guidance document on how to trigger transformational change in landscapes, and achieve win-wins for forests and agriculture/food security <u>2020</u> : Specific country support to the use of the knowledge generated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge platforms;</li> <li>Publications available in knowledge hub;</li> <li>REDD+ NS/APs and/or Investment Plans;</li> <li>Presentations, publications or other means of dissemination at relevant global fora;</li> <li>Other relevant country, UN-REDD Programme or partner documents</li> </ul>
			3.37.- Global awareness on	FAO	<u>2018 and 2019</u> : UN-REDD generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants' surveys;</li> </ul>

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
	landscapes is ongoing through the Climate Action Agenda, UNFCCC, GCF Board, COP, etc., but focus on the forest-agriculture interface at landscape level is still lacking.		transformational change at the agriculture/forestry intersection to contribute to REDD+ implementation is increased		knowledge on landscape is disseminated at the margins of the UNFCCC, GCF, Global Landscapes Forum and/or other international fora <u>2020</u> : A high-level dialogue event on the transformational change and the catalytic role of REDD+ is organized and delivered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge platforms;</li> <li>• Publications available in knowledge hub and at relevant global fora;</li> <li>• HLD report;</li> <li>• Board meeting agendas, decisions, etc.;</li> <li>• Meeting reports</li> </ul>
			3.38.- Best practice tools and training materials on integrating social, economic and environmental benefits into REDD+ design through Integrated land-use planning.	UNEP	<u>2018</u> : Briefing on best practices on use of integrated land use (spatial) planning to successfully integrate social, economic and environmental benefits into REDD+ design. <u>2019</u> : 5 case studies on successful integrated land use planning are available to countries. <u>2020</u> : 6 new technical training materials on use of integrated land use (spatial) planning are available to countries.	Technical briefs and documents Case studies Training materials
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 3 (on International Policy Alignment): UN-REDD partner countries assisted to link REDD+ efforts with the <i>Paris Agreement</i> , the NDCs and the SDGs						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that proactively connect REDD+ efforts to their commitment to both the <i>Paris Agreement</i> (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs)	Many countries refer to forests in their INDCs/NDCs, but do so in a generic way, with just a few referencing REDD+. There is limited specification, quantification or national-policy linkages for REDD+ in NDCs and national reports on SDGs. There is a growing demand from countries to UN-REDD on how to link NDCs, LULUCF, REDD+ and the SDGs.	At least 10 UN-REDD partner countries have revised their NDCs and/or elaborated their NDC implementation plan to clarify and quantify the role of forests as a mitigation approach.  At least 7 UN-REDD partner countries implement REDD+ policies to contribute to SDGs 1, 13 and/or 15.	3.39.- A country-oriented training and advisory programme to mainstream international policy commitments into national REDD+ processes: i.e. NDCs; key provisions of the <i>Paris Agreement</i> (Art. 6 / ITMOs, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)), and the SDGs agenda.	UNDP	Technical workshop sessions delivered in international events and/or through formal webinars:  <u>2018</u> : 3 fundamental sessions. <u>2019</u> : 6 specialised sessions, covering specific themes and sharing case studies. <u>2020</u> : 3 comprehensive webinar series on REDD+ and the <i>Paris Agreement</i> under a South-South dialogue approach (1 per region)  Specialised advice (help-desk service) to selected partner countries:  <u>2018</u> : 3 partner countries <u>2019</u> : 4 additional countries <u>2020</u> : 10 partner countries (cumulative)	UN-REDD Annual Reports  UN-REDD knowledge surveys  UN-REDD help-desk registry  Number of access/downloads of knowledge products  Website of strategic partners (e.g. NDC Partnership)
			3.40.- Practical knowledge products released to assist countries to align national REDD+ actions with	UNDP	Number and diversity of knowledge products released and utilised by partner countries (accumulative numbers):	Updated NDC submissions (UNFCCC NDC Registry)  MAPS mission reports and other SDGs progress

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
			international policy commitments: i.e. NDCs, key provisions of the Paris Agreement (Art. 6 / ITMOs, ETF), the SDGs agenda.		<p><u>2018</u>: 4 knowledge products  <u>2019</u>: 4 knowledge products  <u>2020</u>: 15 knowledge products</p> <p>NB: Knowledge products will comprise technical papers, a blog series on country cases/lessons, policy briefs, training materials, guidelines and articles published outside UN-REDD.</p>	documents
<b>Global KM</b> intermediate Outcome 3 (on REDD+ Funding Mechanisms): UN-REDD partner countries receive global knowledge and tailored advice to establish national mechanisms for REDD+ finance						
Number of partner countries with national mechanisms for accessing, coordinating and managing international finance for REDD+ in place	Only one UN-REDD partner country has a functional mechanism for managing REDD+ finance from various sources (i.e. the DR Congo) – which was an outcome of previous UN-REDD support.	At least 6 additional partner countries have national finance arrangements for REDD+ in place and operational	3.41.- Partner countries implementing REDD+ policies and measures have increased knowledge of specific requirements of current REDD+ funding sources (e.g., GCF, Carbon Fund) and about options for national investment & institutional frameworks for REDD+ finance	UNDP	<p>Number of partner countries formally requesting and then receiving exhaustive advisory support from UN-REDD on REDD+ funding mechanisms:</p> <p><u>2018</u>: at least 2 countries.  <u>2019</u>: at least 5 countries  <u>2020</u>: at least 10 countries (cumulative)</p> <p>NB: “Exhaustive advisory support” means tailor-made briefing notes (at least 4 per country/year), national-level training (at least 2 workshops, missions or webinars per country) and an average of 50 staff days in advisory services (per country).</p>	
<b>Global KM</b> Intermediate Outcome 3 (on Forest Tenure and the Rights of indigenous peoples): UN-REDD partner countries are assisted to implement policies & measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities						
Number of UN-REDD partner countries that use UN-REDD generated knowledge to address forest tenure and that integrate and promote the proposals of indigenous peoples and community stakeholders in the national policies, programmes and investments for forest conservation and REDD+ results	<p>Tenure reforms are recognized as important for REDD+, but few countries are concertedly addressing them.</p> <p>Tools for advancing tenure reforms exist, but are not yet adapted to specific needs for REDD+. A “Tenure &amp; REDD+” group exists on the UN-REDD Workspace and can be</p>	<p>At least 10 partner countries participate in knowledge sharing activities and at least 2 countries have used UN-REDD generated knowledge.</p> <p>At least 5 UN-REDD partner countries implement policies and</p>	3.42.- Knowledge products/tools (including a knowledge hub) on the role of tenure systems to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are prepared, collected and disseminated	FAO	<p><u>2018</u>: Policy brief on tenure security (including indigenous peoples) as a key enabling factor for enhanced and sustainable REDD+ actions contributing to SDGs and NDCs  <u>2018</u>: A webinar on forest tenure concepts in the context of REDD+ process and practice  <u>2019</u>: Forest and tenure assessment tool adapted to REDD+ country needs published and tested (e.g.: VGGT)  <u>2020</u>: A guidance note on legal reform in the</p>	<p>UNREDD Annual reports.</p> <p>KM products</p>

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Targets (2020)	Outputs	Lead	Milestones	Means of Verification
	expanded  Most REDD+ have so far focused on government-led actions, whereas reforms that the rights of indigenous and community stakeholders have been difficult to advance. Although UN-REDD partner countries tend to promote the participation and dialogue with indigenous peoples, there is need to engage concrete measures that address the indigenous ecological and territorial rights, as these usually underpin REDD+ results. The CBR+ initiative (led by UN-REDD) has provided lessons for countries to consider and apply.	measures for REDD+ that promote the territorial rights and REDD+ proposals of indigenous peoples and forest communities (e.g. territorial demarcation, tenure reform dialogue, FPIC policy, endorsement and implementation of indigenous REDD+ programmes).	3.43.- Partner countries use UN-REDD knowledge and expertise on multi-stakeholder engagement, democratic governance and indigenous-peoples' rights in their REDD+ action		context of tenure and REDD+, including country examples and lessons learned, prepared and presented at an international tenure dialogue event	
				UNDP	<p><u>2018</u>: At least 5 partner countries formally request UN-REDD for knowledge and advice to integrate and promote the proposals and rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities in national policies, programmes and investments for forest conservation and REDD+.</p> <p><u>2019</u>: Ongoing support, analysis and dissemination of 3 policy, institutional or investment innovations in the context of REDD+ that promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities.</p> <p><u>2020</u>: A thorough international policy paper on demonstrated practice on the interface between the rights of indigenous peoples and REDD+ results.</p>	

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