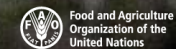


2026 - 2030 UN-REDD Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



9th Executive Board Meeting
19-20 June 2025 | Virtual

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Outline

- Progress to date with the development of the results framework
- Key design elements
- Key issues for consideration and discussion
- Way forward and next steps

Progress to date with the Results Framework

- Draft results framework for the period 2026 – 2030 prepared by UN-REDD Secretariat and shared with MG for comments
- Comments incorporated into second draft of results framework
- Includes indicators for all outputs and outcomes
- Includes '**high-ambition indicators**' (which are more robust and comprehensive, but will require more resources to assess) and '**moderate-ambition indicators**' (with correspondingly lower cost of assessment)
- Other elements (baseline, target, assumption, and risk) will be added later.

Key design elements

- At output level – **attribution** to UN-REDD is high. As such output indicators aim to measure the output delivered from UN-REDD investments
- At outcome level, **contribution** becomes progressively more important as do the influence of other actors and processes.
- At outcome level, indicators aim to **track system-level changes** across the REDD+ universe as well as progress towards globally-agreed targets. This is in recognition of the role played by UN-REDD in convening stakeholders at a global level.

Key issues for consideration and discussion

- Output indicators - Quantitative or Qualitative indicators?
 - **Quantitative indicators** track the number of countries that have achieved **a specific, fixed result**. Example: “Number of countries conducting policy assessments in the forest and land use sector supported by UN-REDD”
 - **Qualitative indicators** aim to track progress in terms of **key desired outcomes across countries targeted**. Example: “Number of countries supported by UN-REDD with consolidated and functional MMRV systems”. We will have to define and measure what is meant by “consolidated” and “functional” systems and measure progress towards achieving this. However, it is much more “useful” as it gives a much clearer idea of the degree to which countries have established functional systems and processes, as well as an overall assessment of quality
- Assessment and reporting of indicators has cost implications – but this will vary according to the nature / type of indicator.
- Conclusion: ‘Better’ indicators come with increased financial and transaction costs
- What considerations are important for EB members?

Way forward and next steps

By the end of 2025:

- Collect inputs and priorities from EB members (donors, forest countries, non-state actors) on:
 - M&E objectives: What do you want from a result framework? Eg: Accountability? Understanding higher level changes and progress towards global goals? Assuring value for money and cost effectiveness?
 - Any feedback on the draft M&E results framework
- Produce a second draft of the Results Framework on the basis of inputs received
- Produce a baseline for output and outcome indicators
- Agree targets based on overall ambition and budget availability

Thank you

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