Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2016 (SNA)

Annex to the Eighth Annual Progress Report of the UN-REDD Programme Fund, Annual Report 2016

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

Contents

SNA Programme Status

Programme Title: "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2016"

Date of UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approval:	9 August 2011
Date of first transfer of funds:	1 November 2011
Initial end date :	31 December 2015
Current end date[1]:	31 December 2016

Implementing partners:
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Participating UN Organization	Approved budget allocation 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2016 (US$)	Cumulative expenditures plus uncertified commitments 1 November 2011 - 31 December 2016 (US$)
FAO	44'872'267	44'872'270
UNDP	45'897'353	45'795'906
UNEP	37'928'153	35'743'025
Indirect support costs (7%)	9'008'844	8'848'784
Total	137'706'617	135'259'985

[1] The SNA was extended to 31 December 2016 on 29 December 2015. Subsequent extension is pending approval by the Interim Committee.

1. Introduction

The overall results for the UN-REDD Programme in 2016 are highlighted in the consolidated 2016 Annual Report. This annex summarizes the delivery mechanisms and results at outcome level in accordance with the UN-REDD Programme's "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2016" (SNA). The annex includes a financial summary covering UN-REDD support provided under this programmatic area.

The SNA has undergone seven revisions including the recent no-cost extension to 31 December 2016 to ensure that the overall UN-REDD Programme: (1) continues to meet the needs of the growing number of UN-REDD partner countries; (2) responds and meets countries' emerging needs as they progress towards phase two of REDD+ implementation; (3) takes into account the continuous feedback from its stakeholders, findings from the External Programme Evaluation and builds on lessons learned over time; (4) is updated and in alignment with the latest UNFCCC developments1and global REDD+ landscape; and (5) ensures overall continuity of the UN-REDD Programme and support for countries.

2016 was a transition year for the UN-REDD Programme, including the revision and final extension of the SNA which served to facilitate the progression into the new phase under the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2016–2020 and also to provide basic programme infrastructure to maintain operations. Contributing donors (the EU, Norway and Switzerland) and the participating UN organizations approved a budget of US$ 22.7 million for the period January − December 2016; of this amount, US$13.9 million comprised savings carried forward from 2015 while US$ 8.8 million was transferred to the participating UN organizations as additional cash. No additional extension is foreseen.

2. Summary of 2016 Support

Key achievements for 2016 under the SNA are integrated and reported fully in the consolidated report. The technical assistance, targeted support, and backstopping provided under the SNA have been critical in supporting countries to advance in the REDD+ readiness phase and prepare them for results-based payments. Below is a summary of support provided by the UN-REDD Programme over the course of 2016.

3.1 Country specific support

Technical Assistance to National Programmes
In 2016, technical assistance (TA) was provided to 14 countries with National Programmes, 13 with existing programmes with the addition of the MyanmarNational Programme, which commenced implementation in the last quarter of the year. Technical assistance encompasses the support provided to ensure these National Programmes are designed and implemented efficiently and effectively, and includes policy advice, programme design, monitoring, reporting, evaluations, inceptions and start-up activities and the overall set of information, knowledge and expertise that ensures national REDD+ processes are technically sound. The National Programmes of Chile and Peru are still pending signatures, however, the UN-REDD Programme continued to provide support to national interventions while awaiting government finalisation of National Programme documents. The UN-REDD Programme further provided support for the operational closure of four National Programmes in 2016.

Targeted Support

During 2016, 20 countries and two regions, received assistance through the targeted support mechanism. Targeted support followed requests approved up to 2015, and for which the implementation periods were extended into 2016. In addition to the specific amounts approved, technical assistance was provided by regional and global teams. The support is often complementary to other support from the UN-REDD Programme or other initiatives, hence these results by each country are integrated in each country summary of the consolidated Annual Report (Section 4)..

Backstopping
In addition to the provision of technical assistance to countries with National Programmes and Targeted Support, the UN-REDD Programme technical experts provided through backstopping to partner countries, including those that did not receive other forms of UN-REDD Programme funding. Backstopping embodies a combination of direct support (requested by countries) and remote support provided to UN-REDD partner countries. A total of 40 countries have received backstopping support from the UN-REDD Programme.

Community Based REDD+ (CBR+)
As of 31 December 2016, all UN-REDD Programme grant funding for community based REDD+ (CBR+) initiatives had been committed to community grantees. Full co-financing with the Global Environment Facility's small grants programme has been leveraged for two countries (Democratic Republic of Congo and Panama) with partial co-financing secured in the other four pilot countries. A total of USD 1.85 million was approved in 2016, representing 56 individual grants being implemented in communities across the six pilot countries.

Country Needs Assessments (CNA)
Country needs assessments have been finalized in Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru, South Sudan, Tunisia and Zimbabwe and two regions - Mesoamerica (Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador, Dominican Republic) and West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The country needs assessments helped identify gaps in those countries still in the readiness phase on a range of areas including national forest monitoring systems, stakeholder mapping and dialogue, policy and legal issues, and on progress towards results-based mechanisms. Regional needs assessments not only identified common gaps, but also generated opportunities for south-south exchange and cooperation.

3.2 Laying the foundations for the new phase
Programming for the new phase was supported by technical assistance under SNA programming. Given the shortfall in resources necessary to fully implement the 2016 – 2020 UN-REDD Programme Strategy, programming in 2016 was commenced on a smaller scale, in line with a redesigned, modular approach. Technical assistance, targeted support and backstopping is critical to developing this next phase, particularly in terms of lessons learned and best practices developed over the eight years of the UN-REDD Programme. Essential to this next phase was the 2017 workplanning and budget exercise, carried out during the second and third quarters of 2016. Criteria for country eligibility and selection were developed and applied in-house, resulting in the selection of 14 countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Viet Nam and Zambia) and one region (the Congo basin, with countries part of the Central African Forest Initiative - CAFI).

Country support was developed based on the foundational work of the UN-REDD Programme

in the past eight years, including the support provided under the SNA component. The 2017 programming exercise included an analysis of gaps at country level, focusing on actions required to transition into REDD+ implementation but which were not currently covered by existing efforts, and the opportunities for intervention to address those gaps where UN-REDD could add value. The process was further informed by gender equity considerations and multi-stakeholder consultations with indigenous peoples, forest communities and civil society orgnaisations, among others.

As a result, two funding allocations were approved in November and December respectively; the first allocation was approved to cover the cost of providing technical assistance for commitments to ongoing National Programmes for the period 2017 – 2020 while in December, 75 per cent of the funding allocation was approved for technical assistance to the 14 countries and two regions, and the global component for January – December 2017.

3.3 Support to the newly constituted Executive Board and the Assembly
The significant reduction in the level of capitalization of the Fund required a changing in governance structure for the UN-REDD Programme. In 2016, the Terms of Reference (ToR) were amended to establish an Interim Committee to preside over and make decisions on fund allocations on an interim basis until the Fund reaches sufficient capitalization or until an Executive Board is activated but for a period no longer than one year. The Interim Committee comprised of contributing donors and the participating UN organizations.

3.4 Knowledge Management (KM) and Communications
Knowledge management remained a key component of the UN-REDD Programme, with considerable growth in knowledge sharing, capacity building andengagement over the course of 2016. The REDD+ Academy has improved the technical capacity of over 4,000 people, while satisfaction of Programme products and events is high at 89%. Visitors to the workspace have increased by more than 500%, expanding the reach of the UN-REDD Programme beyond countries receiving specific support. The UN-REDD blog has also facilitated knowledge sharing and engagement on REDD+. The Programme launched innovative capacity building initiatives, including the new master level course on national forest monitoring systems and monitoring, reporting and verification systems for REDD+ developed together with the Global Forest Observations Initiative and the University of Melbourne.

A range of resources were developed together with countries to target specific knowledge gaps on REDD+. The free and open-source software tools continued to play a vital role. For example, with user support, training and field practices the tools and methodologies for national forest monitoring systems facilitated the flexible and efficient data collection, analysis, and reporting by countries.

The year 2016 also saw an increased focus on south-south knowledge exchanges, which through sharing lessons learned bolstered REDD+ readiness and implementation efforts at country level. In 2016 these included: Côte d'Ivoire - Costa Rica and Ethiopia – China / South Korea.

3.5 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (Results Based Management)
The Results Framework 2016 – 2020 was the basis for the formulation of the aforementioned programmes developed in 2016. The 2017 technical assistance for country implementation was associated with interlinked outcomes and outputs of the results framework. Equally, in

the programming for the technical assistance to ongoing commitments for National Programmes, which were grandfathered into the new results framework and strategy.

As discussed above, 2016 represented a transition year for the UN-REDD Programme, including in the area of results based management. As a result, the table below reflects a shift from a results framework based on eight outcomes that measure progress towards REDD+ readiness, to a reformulated results framework with just three outcomes. The new, streamlined framework – which is reflected in the 2017 – 2020 UN-REDD Programme Strategy, measures progress against REDD+ readiness under the first two outcomes, and REDD+ implementation under the third. As a result, the results framework below should be considered a snapshot of achievements only, as the Programme was already shifting to an updated monitoring, reporting and verification system during 2016.

Table 1. Achievements until 31 December 2016 against the outcome targets of the SNA Monitoring Framework 2011-2015.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillars: National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMSs), Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRLs)		
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring		
☑Target Reached		
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Target (by December 2015)**
Outcome indicator Number of UN-REDD countries with institutional arrangements in initial stages of development to perform monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification functions for REDD+, including institutions with capacities and information to meet reporting requirements of UNFCCC in relation to REDD+.	**Baseline** 12-13 countries are starting to establish comprehensive monitoring approaches, with capacities and information base at different levels in almost all REDD+ countries.	**Target** 30 countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have achieved initial stages in development of institutional arrangements for ensuring monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+ are carried out, including capacities and information base.

Outcome 1. Cumulative achievements against target
Overall, the target was already reached by 2015. The following are achievements (cumulative) as of 31 December 2016:
Through UN-REDD Programme support, **40 countries** have reached different stages of their institutional arrangements, MRV functions and capacity development, leading to significant progress under the Warsaw Framework Pillars on NFMS and FREL/FRL and making a few countries entering implementation. The current status is as follows:
- 40 countries have advanced on NFMS (breakdown available) leading to reliable forest resource information for application in creating sound national forest policies, planning and sustainable development;
- 25 countries progressed on Satellite Land Monitoring Systems (SLMS) resulting in generation of land cover / land use information, and more than half of those countries have operational NFMS portals or web platforms, making information institutionalized, systemized and available.
- 17 countries progressed on their National Forest Inventories (NFI).
The high-quality, reliable data on forests, including forest-carbon estimates, stemming from these MRV components have been used to avoid, reduce and capture forest carbon emissions, assist countries to set their emission targets, and have resulted in 18 country submissions that have met UNFCCC reporting requirements on FREL/FRL as of Dec 2016. Another 9 countries have advanced towards submissions, including methodological work and consultations with a broad range of stakeholders.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillar: National REDD+ Strategies and Action Plans (NS/APs) and cross-cutting issues on governance, tenure and gender

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

☑ Target Reached

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Percentage of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme that have been developed inclusively and have proposed robust legal, institutional and fiduciary arrangements.	The UN-REDD Programme has been actively involved in the development of only two phase 2 proposals (Viet Nam and DRC), while assessments on the robustness of governance sections of existing national REDD+ strategies have not been conducted systematically.	50% of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme have been developed inclusively and are deemed robust on governance.

Outcome 2: Cumulative achievements against target

All (100%) of National REDD+ Strategies (Cambodia, the Congo, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Zambia) and roadmaps (Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Uganda)) developed in an inclusive way and included measures for increased transparency, robust gender-equitable institutional, legal and fiduciary arrangements.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Stakeholder engagement as a cross-cutting issue

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.

☑ Target Reached

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD Programme countries that have activities and mechanisms to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities CSO and other stakeholder organizations in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.	17 UN-REDD Programme countries where national-level representation of indigenous peoples and CSO stakeholder organizations is mentioned in their NPDs and implementation has begun.	30% increase in the number of countries that have activities and mechanisms to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities CSO and other stakeholder organizations in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.

Outcome 4. Cumulative achievements against target

All countries supported by UN-REDD now have participatory mechanisms to sustain national REDD+ processes, including multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, participatory policy design and policy-making, and a wide range of public information-cum-debate platforms on REDD+. This includes participation of women, indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organisations and other stakeholders. In 2016, the Programme supported over 25 partner countries with the running of specific participatory platforms to ensure the perspectives and proposals of indigenous peoples and forest communities inform national policies and institutions for REDD+. In 2016, the Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) initiative awarded 56 grants across six pilot countries (Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Sri Lanka) that resulted in increased access of indigenous peoples, forest communities, and CSO to legal and technical advice on improved land use management and alternative livelihoods, while lessons learned fed into the process of developing national REDD+ strategies.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+, pillars; Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS) and multiple benefits under National Strategies and Action Plans

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

☑ Target Reached

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of countries having identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards minimizing social and environmental risks and enhancing benefits, which enables them to manage information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.	Beyond initial design considerations, there is limited evidence that countries have comprehensive roadmaps or approaches in place to address and respect safeguards, or take additional social and environmental benefits into account in their planning for REDD+.	At least 8 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning.

Outcome 5. Cumulative achievements against target

The UN-REDD Programme has worked with more than 30 partner countries to support the development of their national approach to safeguards and the incorporation of multiple benefits to support REDD+ planning. In 2016, the Programme supported 13 Partner Countries with their country approaches to meeting the UNFCCC safeguards requirements, exceeding the target. Six countries are close to concluding their first iteration safeguards information system (SIS) designs: Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia. Four countries have made progress on their first summaries of information: Colombia and Ecuador have finalised texts for 2017 UNFCCC submission; Sri Lanka and Viet Nam have prepared outline contents and structures. Ten of the countries (Argentina, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam) instigated or concluded assessments of how existing governance arrangements can help to address and respect the safeguards during REDD+ implementation.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ pillar: National Strategies and Action Plans

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

☒ Target Reached

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target
Number of UN-REDD Programme countries with national or sub-national development strategies that recognize REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, and number of investment agreements based on forest multiple benefit investment options.	Development strategies have not reached the point of recognizing REDD+ based investments as a means for transformation, nor have multiple-benefit investment agreements.	Three UN-REDD Programme country strategies recognize REDD+ based investments, with at least three investment agreements recognizably based on multiple benefit investment options.

Outcome 6. Cumulative achievements against target

Two countries (Peru and Costa Rica) led business case work to address deforestation by the private sector. Peru analyzed specific examples for coffee, cocoa and the palm oil sector; Costa Rica analyzed cattle ranching and the palm oil sector. In both countries, results were an input for defining concrete actions to tackle deforestation as part of their National REDD+ Strategies and implementation plans.

Cote d'Ivoire identified agricultural intensification and agroforestry in the cocoa sector as policies with the highest private sector engagement potential. This work will be further developed in 2017 through the design of quantified business models for agricultural intensification and smallholder access to finance in key commodities. As part of that the country submitted a proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to advance zero-deforestation agricultural production.

UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Knowledge management and communictaions as a cross-cutting issue

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

☑ Target Reached

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Rating of recognition and use by stakeholders at all levels of UN-REDD Programme and its Knowledge products as a key source of knowledge on REDD+.	UN-REDD Programme products and events are developing recognition as a source of knowledge and information on REDD+ but recognition and use is not widespread.	The UN-REDD Programme achieves at least 80% positive rating by key stakeholders at all levels as a source and hub of knowledge on REDD+. Use of UN-REDD knowledge products increased by at least 20% compared to the 2012 baseline.

Outcome 7. Cumulative achievements against target

The UN-REDD Programme has engaged more than 50 partner countries, with post-event evaluations demonstrating that knowledge sharing is considered important in completing the Warsaw Framework pillars. Through the REDD+ Academy, over 4,000 people have improved their technical capacity and understanding of REDD+. Satisfaction on knowledge products and events delivered continues to exceed the target, at 89%
The use of UN-REDD knowledge products continues to climb, in most areas exceeding the 20% target. Since the launch of the workspace in 2015, visits have increased 536%, and visitors increased by over 600%, while 437 new users registered and library resources were downloaded over 40,000 times. The UN-REDD blog has also facilitated knowledge sharing and engagement on REDD+. There has also been an increased focus on south-south knowledge exchanges, which through sharing lessons learned contribute to increased delivery rates and further progress on REDD+ implementation. These included: Côte d'Ivoire - Costa Rica and Ethiopia – China / South Korea.

Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies.

☑ Target Reached

Outcome Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**
Procedures and practices provided or coordinated by the Secretariat, for helping agencies and the Policy Board fulfill their mandates in the UN-REDD Programme, are in full, effective implementation	Policy Board and Secretariat established and functioning, based on existing Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference. Country needs not systematically collected or known to the UN-REDD Programme. The Programmed beyond 2015 not reviewed.	By end of 2015, procedures and practices have been enhanced to ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the support to the Policy Board to the satisfaction of its members; country needs are better known to the Programme for more tailored support; the Programme has a clear post 2015 vision.

Outcome 8. Cumulative achievements against target

The Secretariat has provided the support mechanism for the UN-REDD Programme since its inception in 2009, it has been the coordination unit through which internal processes, guidelines, best practice and procedures were instituted and implemented to support programme implementation at both country and global levels. The resultant effects over the years were the more streamlined and tailored support delivered to countries towards achievement of REDD+ readiness and results based actions. Furthermore, specific needs of countries have been identified through the Country Needs Assessment in 7 countries and 2 regions. In its efforts towards the achievement of greater accountability, transparency and effectiveness, the recommendations from the Programme's audit and evaluation were incorporated in the Programme's vision for 2016 – 2020 and overall programme operations. The Secretariat through its coordinating role has facilitated and put in motion the structures and processes for the operationalization the new strategic phase of the Programme. This outcome has therefore been achieved as per the indicator and target.

3. Financial Information

Table 2 provides financial information at the output and outcome levels and the breakdown by the participating UN organizations for the period 1 November 2011 – 31 December 2016 of the SNA in US$.

Table 2.

SNA Outcomes	Part. UN Org.	Cumulative Approved Budget/Net Funded Amount 1 Nov 2011 - 31 December 2016 A	Prior Years' Expenditures 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2015 Expenditures B	Current Period			Cumulative: Expenditures + uncertified commitments (1 November 2011 - 31 Dec 2016) (B+E) F	Exp.+Commitment/ Approved Budget (%) F/A G
				Certified expenditures as of 31 December 2016 C	Uncertified Commitments as of 31 December 2016 D	Total: E (C+D)		
Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring								
Output 1.1:	FAO	6'052'566	5'166'307	903'377	23'839	927'216	6'093'523	101%
Output 1.2:	FAO	22'914'372	15'889'884	7'008'021	1'017'300	8'025'321	23'915'205	104%
	UNDP	747'782	770'145	115'977		115'977	886'122	119%
	UNEP	135'000	134'999				134'999	100%
Output 1.3:	FAO	2'298'107	803'907	1'129'296	171'250	1'300'546	2'104'453	92%
Sub-total Outcome 1		**32'147'827**	**22'765'242**	**9'156'671**	**1'212'389**	**10'369'060**	**33'134'302**	**103%**
Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation								
Output 2.1:	FAO	956'161	768'222	188'583	25'877	214'460	982'682	103%

	UNDP	3'727'922	2'964'583	759'559		759'559	3'724'142	100%
Output 2.2:	UNDP	6'823'244	6'730'100	445'711		445'711	7'175'811	105%
Output 2.2 bis:	UNDP	3'186'384	836'380	2'432'483	585'541	3'018'024	3'854'404	121%
Output 2.3:	FAO	1'525'606	1'003'085	197'470	55'664	253'134	1'256'219	82%
	UNEP	275'000	275'000			-	275'000	100%
Output 2.4:	UNDP	2'539'715	1'758'024	862'384	301'974	1'164'358	2'922'382	115%
Output 2.5:	FAO	1'300'346	755'258	321'563	167'839	489'402	1'244'660	96%
Output 2.6:	UNDP	2'644'483	2'225'978	313'585	100'000	413'585	2'639'563	100%
Output 2.7:	FAO	1'863'757	1'193'502	251'449	109'595	361'044	1'554'546	83%
Output 2.8:	UNDP	863'493	507'422	85'721	150'000	235'721	743'143	86%
Sub-total Outcome 2		25'706'111	19'017'554	5'858'508	1'496'490	7'354'998	26'372'552	103%
Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened (expenditures up to 31 December 2012 only, outcome activities discontinued)								
Output 3.2:	FAO	80'168	80'168				80'168	100%
Output 3.4:	UNDP	434'221	102'581		100'000	100'000	202'581	47%
Sub-total Outcome 3		514'389	182'749	0	100'000	100'000	282'749	55%
Outcome 4: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.								

Output 4.1:	UNDP	1'851'796	1'072'716	270'019	250'000	520'019	1'592'735	86%
Output 4.2:	UNDP	1'090'878	1'378'578	-		-	1'378'578	126%
Output 4.3:	UNDP	3'526'930	2'481'907	972'822		972'822	3'454'729	98%
Output 4.4:	UNDP	1'583'420	941'568	290'785	150'000	440'785	1'382'353	87%
Output 4.5:	UNEP	3'960'493	2'391'632	1'180'001	287'920	1'467'921	3'859'553	97%
Output 4.6:	UNDP	3'738'318	910'718	1'302'419	1'525'180	2'827'599	3'738'317	100%
Sub-total Outcome 4		**15'751'835**	**9'177'119**	**4'016'046**	**2'213'100**	**6'229'146**	**15'406'265**	**98%**
Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized								
Output 5.1:	UNDP	753'390	378'816	18'498	225'000	243'498	622'314	83%
	UNEP	3'934'869	3'079'486	609'035		609'035	3'688'521	94%
Output 5.2:	FAO	1'506'962	1'506'963			-	1'506'963	100%
	UNDP	2'004'067	1'268'418	710'899		710'899	1'979'317	99%
	UNEP	3'753'441	3'131'834	395'914		395'914	3'527'748	94%
Output 5.3:	UNDP	1'818'356	1'377'102	257'023	288'764	545'787	1'922'889	106%
	UNEP	4'860'322	3'511'423	843'057		843'057	4'354'480	90%
	FAO	448'157	-	296'908	61'299	358'207	358'207	80%
Sub-total Outcome 5		**19'079'564**	**14'254'042**	**3'131'334**	**575'063**	**3'706'397**	**17'960'439**	**94%**

Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing								
Output 6.1:	UNEP	3'149'294	2'446'095	690'144		690'144	3'136'239	100%
	UNEP	3'915'713	3'182'425	729'145		729'145	3'911'570	100%
Output 6.2:	UNDP	1'675'000	1'649'223	9'166	35'830	44'996	1'694'219	101%
	UNDP	590'980	271'084			-	271'084	46%
Output 6.3:	UNEP	3'707'223	3'351'242	355'752	-	355'752	3'706'994	100%
Sub-total Outcome 6		**13'038'210**	**10'900'069**	**1'784'207**	**35'830**	**1'820'037**	**12'720'106**	**98%**
Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat)								
	FAO & Sec	230'593	230'593				230'593	100%
	UNDP & Sec	423'490	139'244	35'858		35'858	175'102	41%
Output 7.1:	UNEP & Sec	1'248'536	362'730	888'646		888'646	1'251'376	100%
	FAO & Sec	1'240'723	952'574	161'566		161'566	1'114'140	90%
	UNDP & Sec	1'743'916	1'155'863	516'336		516'336	1'672'199	96%
Output 7.2:	UNEP (Sec)	1'466'264	965'124	128'249		128'249	1'093'373	75%
Output 7.3:	UNEP	1'573'310	828'593	751'971		751'971	1'580'564	100%
Sub-total Outcome 7		**7'926'832**	**4'634'721**	**2'482'626**	**-**	**2'482'626**	**7'117'347**	**90%**
Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies								
Output 8.1:	All	3'500'585	2'958'478	323'779		323'779	3'282'257	94%
Output 8.2:	All	2'201'449	1'687'496	305'792		305'792	1'993'288	91%

Output 8.3:	All	2'000'599	1'446'341	359'755		359'755	1'806'096	90%
Output 8.4:	All	3'117'902	2'461'772	395'730		395'730	2'857'502	92%
Output 8.5:	All	1'557'483	1'269'566	179'877		179'877	1'449'443	93%
Output 8.6:	All	957'190	597'215	233'841		233'841	831'056	87%
Output 8.7:	All	1'197'797	394'480	728'554	74'764	803'318	1'197'798	100%
Sub-total outcome 8		**14'533'005**	**10'815'348**	**2'527'328**	**74'764**	**2'602'092**	**13'417'440**	92%
Total – all outcomes		**128'697'773**	**91'746'844**	**28'956'721**	**5'707'636**	**34'664'357**	**126'411'201**	98%
Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):	**FAO**	**44'872'267**	**31'389'258**	**11'775'585**	**1'707'427**	**13'483'012**	**44'872'270**	100%
	UNDP	**45'897'353**	**32'126'838**	**9'956'779**	**3'712'289**	**13'669'068**	**45'795'906**	100%
	UNEP	**37'928'153**	**28'230'748**	**7'224'357**	**287'920**	**7'512'277**	**35'743'025**	94%
		9'008'844	6'422'279	2'026'970	399'535	2'426'505	8'848'784	
Grand Total		**137'706'617**	**98'169'123**	**30'983'691**	**6'107'171**	**37'090'862**	**135'259'985**	**98%**

Notes:

(1) Prior Years Expenditures for FAO differ by USD 16,324 with what has been reported in MPTF due to an erroneous data upload. The amount will be updated in the MPTFO portal to the level of US$ USD 33,586,506 accordingly as a part of the QII 2017 upload exercise, tentatively in July-August 2017

(2)There is a difference between UNDP figures and figure reported to the MPTF. This is as a result of the shift of implementation from UNOPS to UNDP effective January 2017, UNOPS needed to reconcile accrued amounts due from staff costs for 2016 and which could not be reflected in 2016 reporting. Consequently the 2016 financial report provided is pending adjustments to be made in 2017 and before the financial closure of the project in the UNOPS ERP system.