

Programme Completion Review

Title: United Nations Development Programme: Climate Promise		
Final Programme Spend £ (full life): Defra funding £9m (100% ICF, 100% RDEL)		Review Date: November 2025
Programme Code: GB-GOV-7- ICFUNDPCP	Start Date: February 2022	End Date: September 2025

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	22 – 23	23 – 24	24 - 25	25 - 26
Overall Output Score	B	A	A	A
Risk Rating	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

DevTracker Link to Business Case:	https://devflow.northeurope.cloudapp.azure.com/files/documents/UNDP-Climate-Promise-Business-Case-Addendum-20230426050434.pdf
DevTracker Link to results framework:	https://iatipublisher-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/document-link/414/Climate%20Promise%20Logframe1781176562.xlsx

A. Summary and Overview

Description of the programme and what it has achieved

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Climate Promise (CP) programme delivers the UN system's largest portfolio of support on climate action, having supported over 140 countries and territories since its launch in 2019 to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement. It is the world's largest provider of support to developing countries on NDC enhancement and implementation, with a portfolio worth over US\$2 billion in grant financing, drawing on UNDP's expertise in areas such as gender equality and inclusion, energy, poverty reduction, health, climate security, nature and biodiversity. Notably, of the 117 new NDCs submitted to date, the Climate Promise programme has supported 71 of the submissions from developing countries.

Defra's contribution to the UNDP CP commenced in the second phase of the programme, supporting the shift to delivery and implementation. Our funding was directed towards the Forests, Land and Nature (FLN) work area, with three financial contributions made to the programme, totalling £9m, through which we supported activities in ten countries: Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Republic of Congo, and Viet Nam.

In these countries we have provided support to a range of activities including reviewing and analysing key information/data gaps, developing and validating strategies/frameworks/plans, holding training sessions/events/workshops, sharing and disseminating lessons/communications, engaging stakeholders, and providing grants to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). It should be noted that Defra is not the sole funder of Climate Promise activities in these countries, and therefore the achieved results detailed in this review are limited to those achieved as a direct result of our contributions.

In this final assessment of the programme, it has scored an 'A'. Throughout the delivery period the programme has demonstrated strong performance and delivered substantial results, which are set out in detail in Sections B and C below. Each programme output was individually assessed to determine the overall score, resulting in a grading range between 'A++' and 'B'. The table below presents a breakdown of the number of outputs awarded each grade.

Total Output Scoring	A++	A	B
	1	7	4

Annex three provides a detailed overview of the key achievements in each supported country. It compares the results achieved to the original baselines and, by extension, to the objectives established for the funding, thereby illustrating the progress achieved through the programme.

A notable highlight of the support provided is the implementation of IPLC grants. A total of 51 grants were awarded to 42 grantees across Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador and Kenya. These grants have contributed to significant outcomes, including the cultivation of more than 420,000 seedlings, the placement of over 5,000ha land under Indigenous management, the restoration of more than 300ha and the attainment of legal recognition for 10 communities.

Major lessons learned, evidence generated and recommendations

The partnership between Defra and UNDP in the delivery of this programme has been strong, with UNDP operating very effectively - often in challenging contexts – to deliver good results against its objectives. There have been a number of lessons learned for Defra set out below which would inform any future programming.

- As far as is possible, align internal reporting requirements with the multilateral reporting process, including setting clear reporting expectations at the beginning to ensure that attribution of results and all necessary indicators can be reporting against.
- Ensure that monitoring frameworks and workplans are implemented from the commencement of the programme, so that the results collection is consistent across reporting years. This includes setting targets as close to the start of the programme as possible, whilst recognising the need to maintain flexibility to amend these to be responsive to shifting delivery contexts without penalising delivery partners. Recognising that for the Climate Promise, Defra was one of the first donors to the programme, and the Global Results Framework was still being finalised at the start of our contribution.
- Balancing our internal reporting requirements with trying to limit demands and burden on the delivery partner, recognising that it is not always possible to establish complete reporting processes at programme inception but limiting the number of asks on the delivery partner by grouping requests and working with them to ensure all reporting is feasible for them.

Whilst we are no longer funding activities under the programme, the Climate Promise continues its support to countries. Recommendations have previously been included as part of the annual review process, many of which were then implemented into the programme. However, there are a few recommendations that we think would help to further enhance the delivery of the programme as it continues, as well as some recommendations that FCDO Posts have shared as part of this review.

- Continuing to expand the donor dashboard including the addition of risks and finances, recognising the benefits of it as a key information source and a way to communicate this key programme information.
- Conduct an independent evaluation at the beginning, as close to the mid-point of the programme as possible, as well as at the conclusion to create a more robust monitoring, evaluation and learning process for the programme. The recommendations and learning generated through this process will support future delivery and reaffirm or challenge the progress made. Recognising that the Climate Promise mid-term and final independent evaluations were postponed due to the extension of the programme, and whilst an evaluation was not carried out at the beginning of the programme, the evaluations conducted on the predecessor programme fed into the design of the Climate Promise.
- Ensure alignment with domestic Government-led processes and maintain closer coordination with other development partners active in country to improve ownership and reduce duplication.
- Where possible, offer structured follow ups after workshops to ensure that any outputs generated translate into actionable steps.
- Continue to maintain engagement with countries early and work collaboratively. Feedback shared has illustrated that where coordination was limited, the influence of the work was correspondingly limited; conversely, early engagement and collaborative approaches have been associated with stronger uptake and higher-quality outputs.
- Given the diversity of territories and the additional time needed for consensus-based community decision making, having longer and more flexible timelines to help align programme requirements with community processes would be beneficial.
- Similarly, where feasible allowing additional time and resources to strengthen the documentation of lessons learned and sustainability planning that communities were beginning to develop.

Our experience highlights the strengths of the Climate Promise model in facilitating coordinated, country-led delivery at scale, supported by a global platform. Early and sustained engagement with partner countries is critical to ensuring support is well-targeted and responsive to national priorities. However, operating through a global reporting framework model can limit visibility over delivery and make attribution of results more complex, reinforcing the importance of clearly defined roles, expectations and monitoring frameworks from the outset. Conversely, operating through a decentralised delivery model supported by strong global oversight can enhance flexibility and local responsiveness, while highlighting the importance of clearly defined roles, shared expectations, and robust

monitoring frameworks to maintain end-to-end visibility and ensure accurate attribution of results. Flexibility in design and delivery is essential to respond effectively to diverse and evolving country contexts.

The programme underscores the need for Defra to strike the right balance between strategic oversight and delivery flexibility. This experience demonstrates the importance of establishing proportionate but robust monitoring, reporting and governance arrangements early on, particularly where delivery is mediated through a multilateral partner. It also highlights the value of maintaining active relationships with Posts and delivery partners to retain a degree of country-level insight and influence.

These lessons will inform a more deliberate approach to future programming, including clearer articulation of expected outcomes and attribution pathways; earlier investment in monitoring and evaluation frameworks; and stronger alignment between multilateral delivery mechanisms and bilateral priorities. We will also build on the relationships established with Posts and partners to enable more effective engagement at country level, while continuing to leverage the advantages of multilateral platforms where they offer clear value.

How this report was conducted

This Programme Completion Review is a primarily desk-based review, conducted by the Defra programme team, with inputs from supporting Defra analysts. The report was conducted using the final results provided by UNDP, their annual results reporting, and the Climate Promise dashboard. These results have been supplemented with feedback from in country FCDO colleagues.

Actions following approval of this report

Although Defra's funding to the programme has concluded, the impact of the support provided is expected to continue well beyond the funding period. This sustained influence stems from the initiatives supported and the transformative impact many of them have had on national and subnational decision-making processes. These include the development of frameworks, regulations, plans, and methodologies that are likely to remain in use within the supported countries.

The programme has also delivered tangible long-term benefits through the IPLC grants provided, including the protection, restoration, and improved management of land. These interventions will continue to deliver environmental and social value over time, supporting improved ecosystem outcomes and strengthened community livelihoods.

Furthermore, results in Cote d'Ivoire will continue to be delivered as the UNDP programme continues, building on the work started through Defra funding. This includes the completion of the Carbon Market Strategy and the related capacity building exercises, which were not finalised within the Defra funding period. These activities will be completed using additional funding from other donors and with continued engagement with the government of Cote d'Ivoire. UNDP have confirmed they will share with us the final products once completed.

B: Theory of Change and Outcome Assessment

Summarise the programme's [theory of change](#) and results framework, including any changes to outcome and impact indicators.

The Climate Promise programme aims to support countries to advance their net zero commitments and climate resilient development, in line with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. The Theory of Change (ToC) is used to model how the programme is expected to achieve this desired impact, and outcomes, alongside, and considering other policies and initiatives.

There are five outcomes in the programme's ToC which contribute to the programme's desired impact, relating to:

1. **Scale and Speed** – Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets across sectors.
2. **Amplifying Ambition** – Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
3. **Lasting Inclusivity** – Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation, long-term net-zero, and climate resilient development pathways.
4. **International Engagement** – Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and Long-term Strategies (LTS) ambition and delivery capacity.

5. **Nature and People** - Nature and ecosystems are protected, restored, and sustainably managed, and support people's livelihoods.

The programme's full Theory of Change can be found in Annex one of this annual review.

Since the original business case was approved, the ToC has been amended to better reflect the programme. Following our initial contribution the Climate Promise, the ToC was adjusted to align with the amendments made to the Global Result Framework (GRF). These changes coincided with our second contribution to the programme and the intention to further develop and refine the ToC as the programme progressed was detailed in the original business case. This development process saw the ToC grow from three outcomes to four, with the addition of the 'Lasting Inclusivity' outcome which focussed on the global level outputs of the programme.

Building on this, we further amended the ToC with the inclusion the fifth outcome indicator on Nature and People, which was introduced to facilitate the inclusion of additional Key Performance Indicator (KPI) indicators into the logframe. This outcome indicator looks more specifically at the Forests, Land Use, and Nature area that our support is focused on, and the people supported elements of our contribution. Additionally, we mapped these 5 outcomes to the outputs and activities ensuring alignment with the logframe.

Overall, these revisions have significantly strengthened the ToC, enhancing both its clarity and its strategic coherence. The updated ToC now provides a more comprehensive and accurate representation of the activities we are supporting, the pathways through which change is expected to occur, and the longer-term objectives we sought to achieve through the programme. By ensuring closer alignment with the GRF and integrating additional outcome indicators, the revised ToC offers a more robust framework for monitoring and communicating the programme's intended impact.

As illustrated by the continued inclusion of the three initial outcomes, the core logic of the ToC remained valid throughout implementation. Despite the adjustments, the ToC has remained a relevant and useful tool for understanding how change is expected to occur and for demonstrating the coherence between programme outcomes, outputs and activities. The iterative updates made during implementation strengthened its accuracy and alignment with actual delivery conditions.

Overall assessment of programme outcomes, impacts, sustainability and VfM

	Starting point	Final result
Budget	<u>Original Business Case</u> - £3m <u>Business Case Addendum</u> - £6m (£9m total)	£9m
Timeframe	<u>Original Business Case</u> – February 2022 – March 2026 <u>Business Case Addendum</u> – February 2022 - March 2025	February 2022 – September 2025

Impacts			
Impact Indicator (Units)	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Impact Indicator 1.			
ICF KPI 15: Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to Transformational Change.	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	5
Outcomes			
Outcome Indicator (Units)	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Outcome 1. Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive forests/land-use/nature-related governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors.			
1.1 Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive forests/land-use/nature-related governance and financing mechanisms to enable	8	8 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Liberia	8 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Liberia (Liberia had two sets of activities).

delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors.			
Outcome 2. Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.			
2.1 Number of countries with revised NDCs that are of higher quality, including alignment with LT/LEDS or NAP (a) aligned with criteria in the UNDP quality review checklist.	1	1 - Viet Nam	1 - Viet Nam
Outcome 3. Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation and long-term net-zero and climate-resilient development pathways.			
3.1 Number of countries where women, girls, youth, Indigenous people, and/or vulnerable groups are represented in decision-making mechanisms and processes to support climate action.	5	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador	4 - Cambodia, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador
Outcome 4. Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and LTS ambition and delivery capacity.			
4.1 Number of regional or global high-profile events or meetings to which the Programme contributed through experiences and key messages, including key milestones of the UNFCCC processes.	2	2	6
Outcome 5. Nature and ecosystems are protected, restored and sustainably managed, and support people's livelihoods.			
5.1 Area under Sustainable Management Practices.	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	13,126.86 ha

Outcome Indicator 1.1

Cambodia

- Supporting Cambodia's efforts to refine Greenhouse Gas (GHG) estimates for the Forests and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and determine options to address those gaps as well as supporting the implementation and development of capacities for an operable Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) nesting system, which would enable to embed projects within a jurisdictional approach.
- To this end, support was provided to government representatives to participate in three regional capacity-building and learning opportunities in Bangkok (on carbon markets), Hue City (on mangroves), and Seoul (on NDC Tracking). A follow-up training on Paris Agreement Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) Assessment & NDC Tool (PLANT), conducted by UNDP, for the Ministry of Environment senior management and REDD+ Secretariate technical staff was carried out.
- The trainings contributed to enhanced capacity and understanding on the country GHG emission profile and the contribution of nature-based solutions by key government officials, with Government submitting its initial Biennial Transparency Report in 2024 with the GHG profile for 2016-2022.

Cote d'Ivoire

- The Climate Promise provided financial and technical support to Cote d'Ivoire to develop a carbon market framework and a manual of procedures.
- A stakeholder consultation validated the draft decree that will officialise the create of the Carbon Market Bureau. The discussions centred around the definition of key terms (e.g. carbon markets, carbon credit,

voluntary carbon markets, etc.), the organisation, responsibilities and operations of the Bureau and the financing of its operations.

- The Decree creating the Carbon Market Bureau was signed on August 1, 2024; several ministerial orders will be completed in the coming months to operationalise the Manual of procedures.
- The two Ministerial Orders on the creation of the Carbon Market Bureau and the adoption of the manual of procedures were signed on December 6, 2024.

Ecuador

- Supported the development of the first National Compensation Portfolio, which included the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, through two programs: 1) acceleration and 2) incubation, as part of the Ecuador Zero Carbon Program (PECC) and the Compensation Mechanism Regulation (NTC).
- The acceleration program launched by the Ministry of Environment had 16 GHG mitigation initiatives while the incubation program had 10 GHG mitigation initiatives at the time of launch. Both programs enhanced deployment of GHG mitigation initiatives by the private sector throughout the country, with priority on the LULUCF sector.
- Contributed to the design of an incentive scheme enabling the cantonal and provincial Decentralised Autonomous Governments (GAD) to integrate climate change management into the planning and development of programs and projects, aligning with the PECC. The final product, a report titled "Incentive Scheme Aimed to Encourage Cantonal and Provincial Decentralised Autonomous Governments (GADs) to Incorporate Climate Change Management into their Territorial Planning, Considering Adaptation, Mitigation, Sustainable consumption and Production Aligned with the PECC," which includes recommendations for a technical standard scheme and a ministerial agreement for the Ecuador Zero Carbon Program (PECC) targeting decentralised autonomous governments.
- This product included recommendations for a technical standard scheme and a ministerial agreement for the Ecuador Zero Carbon Program (PECC) targeting decentralised autonomous governments.
- These recommendations were integrated during the revision of the technical regulations of the PECC, as outlined in Ministerial Agreement 053 titled "Technical Regulations for the Greenhouse Gas Compensation Scheme of Ecuador."

Indonesia

- As the carbon trading mechanism has already been developed with the support of other partners, these funds have instead been channelled toward training and sensitisation of key stakeholders on the trading mechanism.
- Four training and consultation events were held in Bogor, engaging technical officers from key units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, including both the Directorate of Forest Utilisation Planning (BRPH) and the Directorate of Forest Product Use and Circulation (PUPH).
- These activities were strategically designed to disseminate regulatory updates, strengthen technical capacity, and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on Indonesia's forestry carbon market that aligned with the FOLU Net Sink 2030 target and national climate policy instruments.
- The events covered training on Baseline Disaggregation of Emission Reduction Targets and Enhanced NDC (ENDC), Capacity Building on Carbon Trading in the Forestry Sector, and Technical Guidance Workshop on Baseline Disaggregation Methodology.
- In total, these events reached 213 participants (130 male, 83 female), successfully achieving both the quantitative and qualitative targets for the quarter. All sessions were designed to be gender-responsive and socially inclusive, ensuring balanced participation across directorates and regional offices.
- The training sessions served as a platform to socialise key regulations, including the Forestry Carbon Trading Roadmap, which was previously developed with support from the Climate Promise project funded by the Japan Supplementary Budget, and on the Economic Value of Carbon.
- Discussions focused on enhancing clarity in governance structures, strengthening compliance mechanisms, and harmonising technical Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) requirements across forest permit holders (PBPH), including those under the supervision of both BRPH and PUPH.
- The monitoring team verified that the sessions significantly improved participants' technical knowledge, with post-training evaluations indicating a 52% average increase in understanding of carbon pricing mechanisms, MRV procedures, and policy frameworks. Post-event assessments were conducted and highlighted key areas for follow-up action.
- In addition to the above, Indonesia also carried out a study assessing the technical, legal, institutional, and economic viability of introducing a cap-and-trade system for forestry-based emissions. The analysis incorporates a human rights-based approach and integrates relevant social and environmental safeguards, ensuring that the system would promote equity and protect the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities. The study does not mandate implementation, but rather equips the Government with an informed, credible policy option should Indonesia choose to pilot or implement an emission cap-setting mechanism in the forestry sector in future. This contributes to long-term readiness and the continued advancement of Indonesia's carbon market architecture.

Kenya

- The government was supported to develop and launch the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). UNDP facilitated sectoral consultations with the Nature-based working group to define the Forest sector's priority actions for 2023-2027.
- The Forest sector was identified as having the largest potential for mitigation for the period 2023- 2027 with a projection of 37.3 million tonnes of CO₂e through scaled effort to restore Kenya's forest cover which is a priority of Kenya's Government.
- Work also included facilitating sectoral consultations to define forest sector priority actions for the next five years.

Liberia

- Reviewed and internally validated the Forestry Policy & Implementation Plan, and the Carbon readiness gap assessment report was conducted, serving as a foundation document for Liberia's Carbon Markets readiness efforts.
- Three regional consultation events, with a wide range of stakeholders, co-organised by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to engage and gather inputs which led to the update of the National Forest Policy.
- A barrier analysis was also carried out to determine how the "green corridor" targets of the 2.0 NDC can be achieved within urban settlements. This barrier analysis has led to the drafting of a set of guidelines for municipalities to successfully embark on "green corridor" initiatives. As a result of these efforts, a green corridor initiative was piloted in Paynesville (one of Liberia's largest municipalities), with 3000 geo-tagged trees planted in the urban corridor to date. The municipality worked closely with communities and students at the Forest Training Institute (FTI) to make the pilot a success, with communities leading on planning sustainability measures and students of the FTI assisting in planting efforts and geo-tagging trees to enable effective monitoring by the municipality. As a result of this partnership, the municipality and FTI intend to sign a long-term MoU to continue efforts to "green the city".

2.1

Viet Nam

- Vietnam improved its carbon accounting by developing a national methodology to measure carbon stocks of mangrove forests suitable for each ecological region, and compiled carbon measurement data of mangrove forests for 28 coastal provinces, which would support the country's efforts to meet its NDC commitments.
- This assessment of carbon stocks of mangrove forests with technical guidelines approved by (DoF) with the objective of quantifying mangrove forests' contribution to raising ambitions in the NDC. In addition, contributed to the implementation of Government's carbon markets roadmap, including the development of policies, guidance and other legal documents to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- As part of this process, Viet Nam hosted an international workshop on leveraging the value of mangroves for climate change goals, including technical and financial constraints related to their protection, where the capacities of five additional countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka) in the Asia Pacific region were also enhanced.
- The workshop was chaired by Vice Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the UNDP Viet Nam Resident Representative, and a representative from Defra. Participants discussed technical and financial constraints related to mangrove protection and development in Asia Pacific countries, including applying the guidance for aligning short term land sector action with long term climate goals. It also included a field visit to Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon, the largest lagoon in Southeast Asia to learn from local experiences in managing mangrove forests and lagoon ecosystems and adapting to climate change.

3.1

Cambodia

- Direct grants were awarded to five local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) operating across six provinces: Battambang, Stung Treng, Monduliri, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear.
- A training session was held as part of the orientation workshop to enhance the capacities of the grantees on reporting, financial management and grant requirements. A blog has been produced on the awarding ceremony and was picked up by various local media outlets. ([Elevating Indigenous Voices in Cambodia's Climate and Conservation Goals | Climate and Forests](https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501458034/5-indigenous-groups-receive-undp-environmental-grants/), <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501458034/5-indigenous-groups-receive-undp-environmental-grants/>)
- The UNDP Cambodia team organised two days of reflection workshops with all Small Grant Projects (SGP) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) grant's grantee in Siem Reap province. The reflection workshop provided a valuable platform for participants to share their experiences, discuss challenges, and gather recommendations to improve the implementation of UNDP's Direct Grants to Indigenous Peoples and SGP. The workshop gathered inputs/insights and recommendations on the ground implementation and discuss the challenges,

achievements and areas for improvements related to the type of support and also reflecting on the scope and design of the project proposal.

- Key highlights include the official recognition of 10 communities from the Ministry of Rural Development. This recognition indicates the official recognition of the Paor, Kuy, and Bunorng indigenous people and their rights over their IP land, including agricultural and forest lands for livelihoods and cultural purposes.
- The project worked in collaboration with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to promote and strengthen the role of IPs in forest and land use sectors. It also supported the preservation of Indigenous cultural and traditional practices by integrating them into project activities and FOLU initiatives.
- Through regular forest patrols, boundary demarcation, and the installation of educational materials (posters and banners) at forest sites, the project helped protect and conserve 7,005.86 hectares of community forests (CFs) and community protected areas (CPAs).
- In addition, the project supported three Indigenous communities—in Battambang, Kratie, and Mondulkiri—to reach the final stage of communal land registration.
- The project also prioritised community capacity building, enhancing local understanding of roles and responsibilities, and raising awareness on REDD+, Community Protected Areas (CPA), and Community Forest (CF) management.
- To support livelihood improvement, the project promoted agroecology and agroforestry practices, introduced solar water pumping systems, strengthened agricultural market linkages, and supported wild honey collection and taliport production.

Colombia

- The first draft of a gender action plan based on lessons learned from pilot initiatives funded by the Low-value grants for Indigenous Peoples on nature-based solutions, forest conservation and sustainable projects to strengthen NDC implementation has been finalised and a capacity building workshop was also organised.

Cote d'Ivoire

- This work has been delayed to 2026 as it links to the National Strategy on Carbon Markets which is yet to be completed.

Dominica

- Supported strengthening collaboration between the Indigenous Kalinago community in Dominica and the Ministry of Kalinago Upliftment. The Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment Ministry participated in an economic symposium on livelihood opportunities through the sustainable use of the community's lands, and identifying people who could participate in capacity building initiatives, hosted by the Kalinago 120 initiative committee.
- A concept paper was also developed on sustainable ecosystems practices used by individuals who benefit from the ecosystem's services of the forests, which was endorsed by the Permanent Secretary of the Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment.
- Defra funding also went toward a basket weaving knowledge exchange in the Kalinago Territory that served as a key initiative to document and preserve traditional knowledge while promoting nature-based solutions for climate resilience.
- Through hands-on training, participants, especially women, enhanced their skills in sustainable basket weaving techniques using locally sourced, eco-friendly materials. This directly contributed to building the community's adaptive capacity to climate change by fostering economic opportunities tied to traditional crafts. The activity aligned with the NDC implementation priorities and surpassed the 40% of the budget allocated to ensuring women's active participation and approximately 93% of the participants registering more than 75% attendance were women.
- There were four dedicated sessions on the sustainable cultivation and harvesting of the larouma reed further emphasising the importance of preserving critical resources for future generations. The training also promoted cultural preservation and environmental stewardship, empowering the Kalinago community to integrate traditional practices into modern climate strategies. Overall, the activity strengthened both livelihood opportunities and the Kalinago's role in achieving national climate goals.

Ecuador

- Eight direct grants were awarded to Indigenous peoples and nationalities across Ecuador's Amazon, Coast, and Highland's regions to strengthen territorial governance and promote sustainable management of natural resources. These grants supported conservation, sustainable forest management, and agricultural practices, while fostering gender equity and cultural resilience.
- A key innovation was the testing of a mechanism for direct resource transfers to Indigenous communities, alongside investments in infrastructure such as a community market, kitchen, and ecotourism trails to improve governance and livelihoods.
- The grants delivered tangible results: 2,636 people benefited (42% women), and 260 women enhanced their skills in ancestral medicine, handicrafts, forest conservation, and gastronomy. Five Life Plans (self-determined

Indigenous territorial management plans) of Kichwa and Shuar nationalities were implemented, and 5,283 hectares of forest came under community monitoring and conservation. Twelve forest nurseries were established for planting over 1,000 plants, while 43 safe water systems in 27 rural schools improved access for 700 children. Economic and ecological gains included a 20% increase in both production and sales of Guayusa leaf for infusion, and the launch of bioeconomy initiatives that strengthen sustainable livelihoods.

4.1

- Webinar Series on NDC 3.0 Development – we had active role in organising and participating as speakers in two of the webinars – Forest and land use, and Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in NDC 3.0
- NDC Global Conference (June 2025) – organised and facilitated breakout groups on climate finance – the Defra NDC IP grants were shared widely not only in the dedicated workshops but in other break out groups and in the plenary. We also assisted the Indigenous delegation and facilitated their caucus during the event.
- Training Workshop for Indigenous Youth on their Territorial Rights (April 11, 2025) – Keynote speaker on “Environmental Regulations and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, where IP-led solutions using Defra NDC IP grants were used to promote good practice and emphasise the role of Indigenous Peoples in climate solutions and biodiversity conservation.
- A United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) side event on Enhancing Forest Ambition, which was hosted by UNFCCC (May 9, 2025) – UNDP delivered A presentation on forest ambition in NDCs.
- UNDP participated in the forest session of the Mitigation Work Programme event at Climate Week in Panama (July 2025).

5.1

Cambodia

- 7005.86 ha tropical-subtropical forests under protection and restoration. The hectares under sustainable management practices improved Indigenous livelihoods by providing communities long-term resource security and alternative income opportunities. For example:
 - In Antres, Mondulkiri, clear demarcation of 2,933 hectares—established with 120 concrete poles—secured Indigenous land and spiritual forests, preventing encroachment and supporting biodiversity. This security allowed the community to launch low-interest Indigenous savings groups, reducing dependence on high-interest loans and illegal forest extraction as emergency coping strategies.
 - In Stung Treng’s Anlong Phe area, 682 sustainably managed hectares—including 232 hectares of spiritual forest—enabled community honey and handicraft groups to flourish, generating new income streams through participatory market activities.
 - Similarly, in Kratie, sustainable management across spiritual, burial, and CPA forests protected access to wild foods, promoted climate resilience, and supported communal enterprises like enhanced water systems and sustainable cattle rotation.
- Across sites, sustainable management not only preserved culture and environment but directly enhanced household economic resilience and ensured food security.

Colombia

- 61 ha tropical-subtropical forests under restoration.
- Integrating women’s traditional knowledge into agroecology, communities reinforced culturally rooted and climate-adapted farming systems. Communities established and expanded nurseries producing thousands of seedlings, supporting both restoration and income generation.
- Livelihood diversification included apiaries for honey production, processing of medicinal and aromatic plants (using solar dryers and grinders), and the development of green enterprises. These activities have created tangible income streams, enhanced household resilience, and linked traditional knowledge with market opportunities.
- Hundreds of people—especially women and youth—received training in agroecology, sustainable resource management, financial skills, environmental governance, and entrepreneurship. Women led many trainings and field activities, gaining leadership roles and greater visibility in resource governance.

Ecuador

- 5518 ha tropical-subtropical forests under protection, restoration and management. Collectively, the implementation of these sustainable practices has contributed to:
 - Maintaining forest conservation and ecosystem services.
 - Enhancing agricultural productivity through the integration of ancestral models (ajas).
 - Diversifying crops and strengthening food security.
 - Creating income stability and resilience for families and communities participating in these initiatives.

Kenya

- 537 ha desert and semi desert, and 5 ha brackish tidal biome under protection, restoration and management.

- Improved access to rangeland and grazing resources due to land reseeded and restoration. Access to grazing resources comes with a host of linked positive implications such as reduction of soil erosion as grazing animals do not contribute to degradation of land resources and deforestation across the landscape in Baringo South Constituency. This also has a positive impact on water resources where soil does not get washed into rivers and springs due to erosion.
- A total of 139,030 indigenous and fruit trees were raised by the indigenous women and planted both in the farms and in Mau Forest. These provide changes in microclimate and provide alternative livelihoods for communities associated with the groups. Mau Forest is important for watershed management in Kenya and is considered one of the five water towers, important for ecosystem services at the national level.

Overall, the programme made considerable progress toward the achievement of its logframe outcomes - all but one outcome indicator was achieved within the timeframe and budget initially allocated. The remaining indicator was only partially achieved within the original timeframe with work in Cote d'Ivoire yet to conclude.

C: Detailed Output Assessment

The results achieved under each output are detailed below. Under each outcome indicator we have scored every reporting country, either an 'A++'(substantially exceeded expectation) indicating that the work under this indicator has been completed and exceeded the target; an 'A' (met expectations) indicating that the work under this indicator has been completed; or a 'B' (moderately did not meet expectations), indicating that the work under this indicator is still in progress, and has not been concluded within the lifetime of our contribution to the programme. Annex two provides a summary of the output logframe results.

Output Number and Title	Output 1.1. Institutional capacities and whole-of government coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes.		
Output Score	B – The outputs moderately did not meet expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	33.3%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 1.1.1. Number of countries with horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms established or strengthened to support whole-of government climate action, including those that are gender responsive.	3	3 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo	3 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo
Output 1.1.2. Number of countries, where institutional capacities for NDC implementation have been strengthened.	5	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya	4 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya

Output 1.1.1.

Cambodia - A

- Changes in Government led to a change in the focus of this activity. Instead of strengthening the REDD+ taskforce/secretariate, efforts were focused on strengthening government's internal consultation processes and institutional arrangements.
- This support led to the establishment of a Carbon Crediting Secretariate, working alongside the REDD+ Secretariat, as well as an inter-ministerial Ad Hoc Working Group for Carbon Markets. While the Working Group covers all sectors, its initial work has built on progress made in the FOLU sector component. The

support to Government in this area also helped to advance greater transparency and accountability in REDD+ implementation

Cote d'Ivoire - A

- Supported the government to establish a multi-stakeholder platform to define the institutional framework for Article 6 and carbon finance initiative implementation in a socially inclusive and gender-responsive manner. The institutional framework was technically and politically validated in 2024.

Republic of Congo - A

- Supported the establishment of a multi-stakeholder committee, consisting of sectoral ministries with land use planning mandates, the private sector, and civil society (including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)). This committee aims to significantly improve the coordination of land use planning in the country (guided by the principles of inclusivity and equity with strong consideration of marginalised people including women and IPs), with the aim of supporting NDC targets.
- The inaugural meeting of the Committee was held in 2023; multiple land use conflicts have been addressed through the committee to date.

Output 1.1.2.

Cambodia - A

- Evaluation of safeguard compliance for the 'Architecture for REDD+ Standards – The REDD+ Environmental Excellency Standard' (ART-TREE) and jurisdictional approaches, which contributes to the PLANT assessment Report (assessment of the key elements for the implementation of Paris Agreement from the perspective of the LULUCF sector).
- This complemented the Safeguards Information System (SIS) work aimed at improving capacities for the operation of the Nesting System, REDD+ Strategy, and NDC to REDD+ secretariat members from MoE and MAFF, and work to operationalise the Nesting System, which allows to integrate projects into a jurisdictional approach. The scope of support covered a broad range of activities, such as conferences, exchanges, and meetings, to strengthen capacity and enhance understanding of REDD+ implementation (Nesting) and the contribution of the FOLU sector to the NDC.
- National capacities on performance and results-based payments were strengthened through webinars and briefings, including through a South-South Exchange focused on their implementation in Green Climate Fund (GCF) REDD+ projects was held in Indonesia in September and October, resulting in Cambodia planning to submit a results-based payment funding proposal to the GCF in 2025, with UNDP selected as the Accredited Entity.
- Following a request from the Cambodian REDD+ Secretariat to expand knowledge and information on GCF Results-Based Payments, UNDP Cambodia has been in discussion with UNDP Regional Hub and Climate and Forest Team to organise an exchange visit to Indonesia in August 2024. Indonesia has been previously engaged in GCF-RBP programme, and this visit is expected to facilitate experience-based knowledge sharing and enhance the capacities of the Cambodian delegation.
- As part of an ongoing activity to engage Cambodia in the REDD+ GCF-RBP, the REDD+ Secretariat participated in an online briefing on 21 March on the updates from the GCF B.38 decision, next steps and timeline set by CGF secretariat and recommended actions for RS to consider.
- The information collected allowed Cambodia to better assess the jurisdictional REDD+ approach as a vehicle for engagement in carbon markets, achieving the country's forest targets in the 2.0 NDC, and increasing future ambition.

Colombia - A

- The "Proposal for the Interpretation of the Cancun Safeguards and Their Adaptation in Colombia within the REDD+ Framework from an Indigenous Peoples' Perspective" was completed. This document aims to strengthen efforts for including indigenous peoples' rights in environmental agendas specifically in REDD+.
- This document presents an approach to interpreting the Cancun safeguards and adapting them in Colombia within the REDD+ framework, specifically from the perspective of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples. It links the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with other rights recognised in both national and international legislation and jurisprudence.
- This compilation is based on discussions with technicians, advisors, and indigenous leaders to understand their perspectives and insights through technical roundtables and dialogues.
- This instrument serves as a guide for consultation processes where needed. It reflects the experiences of REDD+ project interventions in Amazonian territories, highlighting their specific impacts. The document emphasises that it is Indigenous Peoples who, through their testimonies, reveal the effects these projects have had at the community and organisational levels, influencing the social, cultural, political, and environmental dynamics of the Amazon region.

Cote d'Ivoire - B

- Cote D'Ivoire aims to build the capacity of selected stakeholders on carbon markets. This training will be directly linked to the national carbon markets strategy and consequently not be able to take place until the strategy has been drafted. The development of the strategy was delayed by competing priorities within the government.

Ecuador - A

- Supported the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition (MAATE) to identify potential incentives to facilitate Decentralised Autonomous Government (GAD) implementing local climate action (by aligning with national climate policies).
- The strategy to engage Decentralised Autonomous Governments (GAD) through the "Socialisation of Incentives for Local Climate Action." was developed, focusing on demonstrating how identified incentives can enable Decentralised Autonomous Governments (GAD) to integrate climate considerations into their planning and management processes. This was designed to align with the national government's local climate change policies and implemented in coordination with the Climate Change Undersecretariat of Min. of Environment (MAATE) and in partnership with the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME). Through alignment with the Ecuador Carbon Zero Program (PECC) framework, GADs can access tangible benefits and strengthen their climate action agendas.
- As part of these efforts, a specific technical contribution has been developed to support the formulation of the Energy Efficiency Plan for the city of Cuenca. The data and measurements generated in the city Efficiency Plan will be used to identify the scope of the buildings and areas to be included in the carbon footprint quantification exercise. The city of Cuenca has committed to allocating resources to cover third-party verification and to develop an emissions reduction plan based on the plan's outcomes. Support has resulted in Cuenca becoming Ecuador's first municipality to achieve a PECC Level 1 – Quantification.
- The city of Quito, through the waste management company EMGIRS, is the first mitigation initiative of Ecuador PECC to successfully obtain Level 3 recognition, means that the company not only reduces its emissions, but also offsets those that cannot be internally avoided.
- At the "Ecuador Towards NETZERO" event, the first Carbon Equivalent Units available for compensation in Ecuador were presented.
- As a result of two years of support to the carbon compensation portfolio framework PECC (Ecuador Carbon Zero Program), the first 20,000 Carbon Units of Ecuador, under the Ecuadorian Compensation Scheme, were presented in May. The UK Embassy was present in the formal event and congratulated the UNDP country office efforts.

Kenya - A

- A South-South exchange with Ghana and Senegal in January 2023 was conducted in partnership with Climate Focus on operationalising Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and Voluntary Carbon Markets. Over 40 participants attended the meeting. As a result of this exchange, Kenya was able to successfully draft a briefing note for the operationalisation of Article 6 in Kenya.

Output Number and Title	Output 1.2. Inclusive and gender responsive forests/land-use/nature-related financing strategies, plans or investment frameworks are developed to define and mobilise diverse sources of finance to support implementation of NDC actions and drive green recovery across key sectors.		
Output Score	B – The outputs moderately did not meet expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	50%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 1.2.1. Number of countries which have developed finance strategies/ plans for their climate agenda, including those linked to Integrated National Financing Framework, development plans and/or green recovery strategies, and those that are gender responsive.	3	3 - Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Viet Nam	2 - Liberia, Viet Nam

Output 1.2.2. Number of countries that have developed or strengthened policy or measures that are conducive to the mobilisation of private capital for NDC implementation.	1	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador
Output 1.2.3. Number of countries that have established or strengthened financing mechanisms or instruments for climate finance mobilisation.	3	3 - Cambodia, Kenya, Viet Nam	3 - Cambodia, Kenya, Viet Nam

Output 1.2.1.Cote d'Ivoire - B

- A Carbon Markets Bureau was established as a direct result of Defra supported work on establishing institutional arrangements for Carbon Market engagement. UNDP is now working closely with the Carbon Markets Bureau to develop a national Carbon Markets Strategy.

Liberia - A

- An analysis assessing the barriers for accessing result-based payments from REDD+ was successfully conducted and can now be used by stakeholders in decision making processes.

Viet Nam - A

- Supported the Government to develop a consolidated report on LULUCF in the Global Carbon Market including its carbon standards/mechanisms. the procedure for the transition of existing carbon projects and registration of new carbon projects under the Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, and its national potential for carbon emission reduction.
- Additionally, this report identified gaps in the existing national legal framework and enabling policies, from a socially inclusive and gender responsive approach, and how the LULUCF sector is covered in international emissions trading schemes.

Output 1.2.2.Ecuador - A

- Supported the Government to design the methodology for the validation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) certification programmes which is key to implementation of carbon-neutral value chains. Supporting the design and implementation of further regulations and mechanisms required for the implementation of the emissions compensations scheme, to help promote more private finance.
- It allows the development of all GHG mitigation initiatives to be deployed in the Ecuadorian territory.

Output 1.2.3.Cambodia - A

- The final draft of Cambodia's National Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) Guidelines for REDD+ implementation was completed, establishing a transparent framework for distributing REDD+ benefits, including the integration of community investment plans.
- The draft was informed by literature reviews, analysis of global benefit-sharing models, assessments of existing REDD+ projects in Cambodia, and a review of national legal frameworks. Key components of the BSM include proposed funding mechanisms for receiving carbon credit payments, identification of relevant actors and beneficiaries, definitions of eligible investment activities, and guidance on procedures and cost coverage for implementing Policies and Measures (PAMs).
- The draft BSM was shaped through extensive field consultations and focus group discussions involving 89 stakeholder representatives from government, NGOs, community forest groups, and indigenous communities. Findings were shared at two subnational workshops with 92 participants and later presented at two national workshops on Cambodia's REDD+ nested system, engaging 77 stakeholders from key ministries, development partners, and conservation organisations. Feedback from these sessions informed further refinement.
- The final draft was presented at a national consultation workshop on 17 June 2025, attended by 28 participants from Indigenous Peoples' organisations, government ministries, NGOs, academia, and the private sector. Discussions focused on reviewing BSM options, assessing their advantages and limitations, and ensuring alignment with Cambodia's current stage of REDD+ development.

Kenya - A

- Technical inputs to support the Government in finalising the Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulation which went on to conduct a regulatory Impact Assessment. This assessment concluded that Kenya should adopt the regulations as they provide regulatory clarity and increase investor confidence consequently raising business revenues.
- It also highlights that due to the existence of carbon project checks and balances in the regulation, there will be an increase in environmental and social integrity of carbon credits emanating from Kenya in the global market, thus increasing their attractiveness to buyers.

Viet Nam - A

- With extensive assessments on the role of Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in Vietnam's carbon markets, a report identifying legal gaps to regulate LULUCF carbon projects (such as Payments for Ecosystem Services), and to manage carbon revenues was finalised.
- There was also an assessment on the applicability of carbon projects under the requirements of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Viet Nam's NDC. The assessment led to the drafting of a circular detailing procedures for the transition of CDM projects to the Article 6 mechanism, and registration of new projects under the Article 6.4 mechanism.
- A separate study also assessed the potential of emission reduction and removal activities in LULUCF in Viet Nam, linking them to the potential carbon market activities and application standards. The report proposed the criteria for incorporating LULUCF mitigation activities into Article 6.2 and as well as institutional arrangement for Article 6.2 implementation for LULUCF. The Forest Carbon Question and Answer Handbook was also developed and will help to raise awareness and build capacity among national stakeholders on forest carbon in Viet Nam.

Output Number and Title	Output 1.3. Data and transparency systems and processes for the Enhanced Transparency Framework established or strengthened to measure the achievement of NDC Target (2024).		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	16.7%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 1.3.1. Number of countries with strengthened or established MRV/M&E institutional capacities, processes, or systems (for mitigation, adaptation, or finance) to track NDC progress, including those that are gender responsive.	7	7 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Indonesia, Liberia, Viet Nam, Republic of Congo	7 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Indonesia, Liberia, Viet Nam, Republic of Congo

Output 1.3.1.Cambodia - A

- The final draft of a new system for deforestation mapping, estimation, and change monitoring including a new method to map and estimate forest degradation following IPCC, UNFCCC, and good practice guidelines was developed.
- Training was also conducted for national stakeholders (Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), Development Partners, and Conservation NGOs supporting REDD+ project implementation) on Machine Learning and Cloud Computing for National-scale Forest Change Monitoring using 10-m Spatial Resolution Sentinel 2 data.
- The training has equipped representative technical officials in Cambodia with knowledge and skills required to implement advanced modelling techniques for deforestation monitoring.

Cote d'Ivoire - A

- A National Carbon Registry was developed as part of the operationalising of the carbon market framework (<https://registrecarbone.ci.skyvisionafrica.com/>).
- It creates a centralised database for all carbon project and facilitated the process flow from authorisation to issue. UNDP's digital team is supporting the back end using "digital public goods" standards. A training workshop was

held on July 22-23, 2024, which saw the attendance of 35 people from various ministries as well as the private sector.

Dominica - A

- Supporting Dominica to strengthen MRV for the NDC 2.0, with a specific focus on the AFOLU related targets through the identification of suitable indicators and verification measures, through consultative sessions with Indigenous people, local communities, and key Government officials.
- The project has also supported training sessions with Government and key representatives from the Kalinago community on transparency-related requirements under the Paris Agreement (including the Enhanced Transparency Framework).
- In addition to supporting a land suitability and capability mapping for agriculture and reforestation to support Government in identifying and implementing key AFOLU activities that will help to achieve the AFOLU targets of their NDC 2.0.

Indonesia - A

- Support was provided for the development of Business Management and Utilisation of Forest Information System (Sistem Informasi Pengendalian Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan) (SISPAHUT), a key system for monitoring the progress of Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 target. This system is designed to track and report mitigation actions undertaken by Forest Utilisation Permit Holders (PBPH), ensuring alignment with national forest utilisation policies and climate objectives.
- As part of its commitment to achieving the FOLU Net Sink 2030 target, the Ministry of Forestry has undertaken the development of a national monitoring and reporting mechanism for tracking forest and land-use (FOLU) activities. This mechanism aims to strengthen Indonesia's monitoring systems, providing the necessary infrastructure to track progress toward achieving the FOLU Net Sink goals, and ensuring effective reporting across various governance levels.
- A series of technical and consultative meetings were held in 2025 by the Ministry of Forestry, involving over 130 stakeholders, to align forest-sector emission-reduction monitoring with Indonesia's forest business licensing framework. These consultations advanced the integration of climate mitigation into the permitting process via SIPASHUT and supported the development of a standardised Work Plan for Forest Utilisation Businesses (RKUPH), accommodating various silvicultural systems, environmental safeguards, and land-tenure considerations.
- In parallel, the project facilitated 17 multi-stakeholder consultations involving 561 participants to inform the revision of Indonesia's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (SNDC). These discussions ensured alignment with the country's enhanced climate ambition, voluntary carbon market opportunities in the FOLU sector, and gender-responsive and socially inclusive principles.
- Capacity-building formed a core component of the project's final implementation phase. Four gender-responsive training sessions strengthened the Ministry of Forestry's ability to use SIPASHUT, including its new functions such as detecting overlapping land-use licences and managing Mitigation Action Record Plans. A total of 96 staff from central and regional offices were trained, improving MoFor's capacity to monitor permit compliance, resolve land-use conflicts, and align regional data with national climate reporting frameworks. The work also advanced interoperability between SIPASHUT and the national climate registry (SRN-PPI).
- The cumulative outcome of these trainings has positioned SIPASHUT as a strategic tool for the Ministry of Forestry in supporting transparent, accountable, and effective implementation of the FoLU Net Sink 2030 target. The system is now better equipped to serve as a centralised monitoring platform that informs national decision-making, supports emission reduction tracking, and aligns with Indonesia's commitments under its NDC and carbon market frameworks.

Liberia - A

- Software was developed and a series of training session led by experts focused on introducing a tailored, digital information management system to their Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) provided to Forestry Development Authority (FDA) rangers and staff to support field data collection and reporting on deforestation.
- UNDP hired a firm to support the FDA to host the web-based Forest Data Collection and Reporting Deforestation, Reforestation and Conservation digital tool and enable regular data collection and reporting at the local level, reporting on forest degradation, reforestation, and conservation across the forest landscapes (Montserrado wetlands, Lake Piso Mangrove, & Marshall etc.).
- With this new platform, Forest Development Authority rangers are able to input data from various locations into a centralised location, training sessions have provided guidance on how to accurately do this.

Republic of Congo - A

- Equipment was procured and handed over to the Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement Forestier (CNI AF), the country's National Centre for Inventory and Valuation of Forest and Wildlife Resources to strengthen the MRV systems of the centre.

Viet Nam - A

- Developed a guideline/methodology document for mangrove carbon measurement to enable the implementation of a Circular on GHG Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification of GHG reduction in the forestry sector. The Government formally endorsed the final version of the document after publicly publishing it on the Department of Forestry website to seek expert opinions and conducting a consultative meeting.
- This "National Forest Carbon Standard" has been handed over to Vietnam Forestry (VNFORD) and published on GOV website for consultation.

Output Number and Title	Output 2.1. Countries are enabled to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktaking, aligned to long-term mitigation and adaptation pathways.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	50%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 2.1.1. Number of countries with revised NDCs of higher ambition, (b) mitigation, adaptation, and finance in line with the criteria in the UNDP quality review checklist.	1	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador

Output 2.1.1.**Ecuador - A**

- In 2024, Ecuador's second NDC was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Interinstitutional Climate Change Committee. The NDC goal for Ecuador was approximately 8,500 ktCO₂, which is 22% more ambitious than the first NDC.
- Scenarios and models of the mitigation and adaptation components supported by UNDP were approved by the Interinstitutional Climate Change Committee. A specific workshop with IPLCs was also conducted in Cayambe to continue the intercultural methodology approach for the second NDC, resulting in the analysis of opportunities and risks for IPLCs.
- A specific workshop with Indigenous Peoples, Montubio and Local Communities was also conducted in Cayambe to continue the intercultural methodology approach for the second NDC, resulting in the analysis of opportunities and risks for IPLCs.
- In 2025, Ecuador presented its Second Nationally Determined Contribution 2025-2035. An official launch event was held with representatives from the 81 initiatives, cooperation agencies, and ministry delegates to the Interinstitutional Committee on Climate Change. More than 200 people participated in this event.
- The Second NDC aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 7% with domestic resources and up to 15% with international support. It also seeks to safeguard the livelihoods of peoples and nationalities, as well as to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change in the priority sectors of the National Climate Change Strategy.
- The UK Embassy in Ecuador highlighted the support of Defra as key to the delivery of the second NDC.

Output Number and Title	Output 2.2. Forests/land-use/nature-related strategies, resources and political will for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established or strengthened, including those with just transition measures.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	50%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
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Output 2.2.1. Number of countries supported to develop or update long-term strategies or goals aligned with NDC Target (2024), including considerations of just transition.	2	2 - Dominica, Cambodia	2 - Dominica, Cambodia
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Output 2.2.1.**Cambodia - A**

- Completion of an extensive report on carbon market opportunities linked to Article 5 and 6 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on resource mobilisation for Long-term Strategies (LTS) and NDCs under the LULUCF sector. This Carbon Market Readiness Workplan aligned with UNDP's High Integrity Carbon Markets Initiative, aiming to identify measures that mobilise resources to support the achievement of LULUCF targets. The report and its proposed implementation roadmap will serve as a foundation for defining and facilitating future actions to enhance capacity within the Ministry of Environment and engage the private sector in achieving LULUCF NDC and LTS targets
- The final report and executive summary are under revision and approval by the Ministry of Environment, alongside the new architecture related to carbon markets, including the establishment of a Carbon Credit Secretariat and a Working Group on Carbon Credits. Once finalised, the executive summary will be translated into Khmer.
- The workplan will then be validated by stakeholders ahead of submission for endorsement and implementation by the Minister of Environment. In the meantime, the report and the proposed roadmap for its implementation will serve to define eventual actions to improve capacity within the Ministry of Environment and engage the private sector.

Dominica - A

- Supported efforts that will enable the government to include the LULUCF sector in long term planning that aligns with zero nature loss based on up-to-date data and includes consideration of a just transition.
- These efforts include assessing the carbon uptake by forest/agriculture lands and marine areas and protection of new and additional carbon; developing capacities on Greenhouse gas projections, data collection and monitoring for the Kalinago Territory; and developing capacities on forest and agriculture inventories including monitoring technologies, viability assessment for protection of additional forest/agriculture land and marine areas, and data collection.

Output Number and Title	Output 3.1. National stakeholder engagement processes established or strengthened to empower key actors (e.g. indigenous people, women, youth, and vulnerable groups), in participating in and leading NDC implementation processes and long-term climate action.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	33.3%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 3.1.1. Number of countries where private sector is represented in decision-making mechanisms and processes to support climate action.	1	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador

Output 3.1.1.**Ecuador - A**

- Enabled the government to design and implement an acceleration and an incubation program to develop the structure of the national voluntary compensation portfolio. The two initiatives considered the most emblematic GHG mitigation initiatives deployed throughout the country by the private sector, Indigenous people, local governments, and universities.

Output Number and Title	Output 3.2. Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed, and/or scaled up to promote social mobilisation for climate action.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	33.3%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 3.2.1. Number of countries where engagement mechanisms and initiatives have been leveraged, developed, and/or scaled up to promote social mobilisation for climate action.	5	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya

Output 3.2.1.

Cambodia – A

- The project completed a comprehensive assessment and roadmap for operationalising Cambodia's REDD+ safeguards, forming the foundation for updates to the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and the development of the country's Second Summary of Information (Sol). A study mission in January 2025 gathered insights from 28 stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, development partners, and community representatives on how safeguards are being applied in active REDD+ project sites. This mission also compiled extensive documentation to assess progress made between 2018 and 2022 in meeting Cambodia's safeguard commitments.
- Information from major REDD+ implementers and directly affected communities informed the preparation of the first draft of the Second Sol and strengthened stakeholder understanding of both the SIS and Sol. The final version of the Second Sol and the updated SIS were prepared for endorsement by the Ministry of Environment and submission to the UNFCCC, reinforcing Cambodia's eligibility for results-based payments under the UNFCCC and GCF.
- Development of the SIS and Second Sol involved extensive stakeholder consultations, technical assessments, and platform development to ensure a transparent and robust safeguards reporting framework. A final mission in June 2025 reviewed the near-final Sol draft with national stakeholders, ensured alignment with GCF results-based payment requirements, and presented the beta SIS platform for feedback. The process concluded with a National Consultation and Validation Workshop, after which final comments were incorporated into the completed SIS and Second Sol. The SIS platform and website can be accessed at:
 - The link to the SIS database: <https://sis.cambodia-redd-safeguards.org/>
 - The link to the SIS website: <https://cambodia-redd-safeguards.org/>

Colombia - A

- Direct grants were provided to 22 Indigenous Peoples (IP), Afro-descendant, and local communities (LC) in the departments of Nariño, Putumayo, Guaviare, and Caquetá.
- These grants supported conservation, restoration, sustainable management, and agroforestry practices with a strong focus on gender and youth equity.
- As a result, capacities were strengthened for 1,369 people (including 789 women and 653 youth), and 328.7 hectares of forests, mangroves, and páramos were restored, with more than 200,000 seedlings planted and community monitoring systems in place.
- 15 community-based organisations were trained on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, seven grassroots youth environmental organisations were established, and 14 policies and regulations were developed to support territorial governance.
- Recognising the central role of chagras (Indigenous home gardens) in food security, seed preservation, and knowledge transmission, 227 chagras were established.
- Additionally, 10 community-based organisations are now implementing agroecology practices, and 10 bioeconomy initiatives have been launched to promote green ventures.

Ecuador - A

- Strengthened Ecuador's REDD+ roundtable, which is the main stakeholder mechanism to implement Ecuador's NDC in the LULUCF sector. Three projects implemented by participating IP organisations have been funded,

and capacity building and organisational support provided. This highlights the potential impact of REDD+ initiatives on advancing the goals outlined in NDCs and fostering sustainable development at the local level.

Indonesia – A

- The project adjusted its original plan shifting from supporting the now-dissolved Climate Corner Secretariat's participation in international climate conferences to backing the FoLU Net Sink Secretariat. This strategic realignment ensured continued alignment with national priorities while broadening engagement with diverse stakeholders and strengthening inclusive climate communication.
- A major focus was the Journalist Fellowship Program, designed to enhance the capacity of 20 national journalists to report on forestry, climate issues, and the FoLU Net Sink 2030 agenda. A national workshop brought together 49 participants for technical briefings, discussions on climate reporting, and a field visit to Rumpin Nursery. The initiative helped catalyse a growing network of climate-focused journalists committed to amplifying forest-based climate solutions and promoting informed public discourse.
- Youth engagement was significantly expanded through the MOVERS Climate Leaders Initiative, which delivered a series of workshops across universities in Sumatra, Bali, and other regions, reaching hundreds of students. The programme culminated in a Graduation Day event and fostered sustained youth engagement in climate action, including mentorship and community-based activities.
- In addition, the project delivered a wide range of gender-responsive climate engagement activities, including seven youth climate workshops across Indonesia involving 1,349 participants, and a Social Forestry awareness event in Bali that highlighted indigenous conservation practices. A FoLU Movers Training of Trainers further expanded local capacity for youth-led climate advocacy and knowledge dissemination.
- Altogether, these stakeholder engagement and communication initiatives reached 1,628 participants across genders, age groups, and institutions. They strengthened inclusive climate awareness, built capacities for climate leadership among journalists and youth, and contributed to a broader, community-driven foundation for achieving Indonesia's FoLU Net Sink 2030 target.

Kenya - A

- Direct grants were awarded to 10 Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs) to lead restoration and climate-resilient livelihoods across seven counties.
- This resulted in over 169,000 tree seedlings raised and planted, including 100 acres restored in the Mau Forest water tower and 10,000 mangroves planted in Mida Creek, alongside 15,000+ additional trees and 700 kg of grass seed over 70 acres to rehabilitate degraded rangelands.
- Women and youth represented more than 55% of active participants, driving action in nurseries, monitoring, and climate enterprises. 3 projects were selected in 2026 to receive additional funding to continue the work, based on excellent results from 2025.
- These grants show how finance to local communities and Indigenous Peoples provides direct benefits to NDC implementation, conservation, and community resilience. There is need to scale up this type of finance through other UNDP projects - using existing systems like SGP and Low-Value Grants modality but ensuring they are agile to adapt to changing times and increased demand for funding to communities on the ground facing the impacts of climate change, but who have the solutions.

Output Number and Title	Output 3.3. National/sub-national knowledge sharing, and awareness-raising mechanisms established or strengthened to build capacity of broader society and inform NDC implementation and long-term pathways.		
Output Score	B – The outputs moderately did not meet expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	33.3%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 3.3.1. Number of countries where knowledge sharing or awareness raising to build the capacity of broader society on NDC implementation or long-term pathways has been undertaken or strengthened, including on gender responsive approaches.	5	5 - Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Congo	4 - Colombia, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Congo

Output Indicator 3.3.1**Colombia - A**

- Guidelines for the comprehensive inclusion of the rights of ethnic people/indigenous organisations in Territorial Development Plans were developed which will inform achievement of NDC goals related to the LULUCF sector. Ahead of COP-28, dialogues between Indigenous Peoples, communities, NGOs, government institutions, members of the Academy and private sector, regarding Colombian priorities for COP-28 the results were collected and systematised. Indigenous Peoples from Colombia were supported to participate in the COP and they presented their priorities regarding deforestation, climate change and nature.
- The project carried out a participatory socio-legal study aimed at identifying mechanisms to ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples in REDD+ implementation, an essential component of Colombia's NDC in the LULUCF sector. This work was conducted in partnership with Akubadoura, an organisation of indigenous lawyers and professionals dedicated to advancing collective rights.
- Through workshops on REDD+ projects and carbon credits, several challenges emerged: limited self-governance capacities in forest territories, high community expectations paired with limited understanding of project mechanics, and the risk of worsening interethnic tensions between indigenous and peasant communities if initiatives are not jointly designed.
- Akubadoura developed a comprehensive baseline of institutional and private sector initiatives related to REDD+, Payment for Environmental Services, conservation incentives, and green market mechanisms. They also produced a socio-economic and legal framework offering recommendations for effective participation by ethnic communities in REDD+ processes.
- Two technical documents were completed: one analysing relevant institutional and private initiatives in indigenous territories, and another outlining the socio-economic and legal framework for participation under REDD+. Together, these outputs will guide the design of strategic instruments to shape national, territorial, and community green market agendas, grounded in collective rights, social and environmental safeguards, and improved access for indigenous and peasant communities to environmental compensation mechanisms. The final product will be delivered in the last quarter.

Cote d'Ivoire - B

- UNDP has supported Government in developing a "frequently asked questions" document for key national stakeholders to raise basic awareness on Article 6 ahead of concrete carbon readiness activities that later took place, such as, the establishment of the Carbon Markets Bureau.

Ecuador- A

- Several South-South technical cooperation workshops have been held. One was conducted in August 2023 during the "First Carbon Ecosystem Forum", this workshop included participation from the LAC UNDP office. Additionally, there were three panels conducted by UNDP during Climate Week and COP28 regarding carbon footprint.

Liberia - A

- The National Civil Society Council of Liberia (NCSCS) completed a regional dialogue to strengthen key actors within Civil Society to systematically engage, contribute, and accelerate NDC implementation and long-term net-zero and climate-resilient development pathway in Liberia.
- As a result of these consultations, civil society actors have agreed to set up a specialised platform (under the coordination of NCSCS), focused purely on the engagement of civil society actors on NDC implementation and processes.

Republic of Congo - A

- Development of communication materials, such as kakemonos and leaflets with important messages to encourage and challenge the public perception of climate and the environment.

Output Number and Title	Output 4.1. Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed, and/or scaled up to promote social mobilisation for climate action.		
Output Score	B – The outputs moderately did not meet expectation.		
Impact weighting (%)	66.6%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
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Output 4.1.1. Number of peer-to-peer exchanges carried out at regional and global level.	7	7	6
Output 4.1.2. Number of knowledge products generated and disseminated.	10	10	12

Output Indicator 4.1.1 - B

- Exchanges included a "Capacity Building Training on the UNFCCC for Indigenous Peoples" held at COP 28, an "Informal Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples: NDCs and COP 28" and a "Rights, Participation and Benefits for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Forest Climate Finance" event held at New York Climate Week, a "Knowledge exchange on Climate Finance, Carbon Markets and Loss and Damage for Indigenous Peoples" event held at Asia Climate Week, and a "From ambitions to actions: Indigenous Peoples and NDC" event in Malaysia.
- Asia Indigenous Peoples Knowledge Exchange on Carbon Markets, September 2024, Malaysia. The objective of the event was:
 - to implement training on carbon markets together with Indigenous partner organisations including by providing general facilitation, speakers/training, and coordination,
 - build and strengthen partnerships with IP organisations and CSOs in the region.

Output Indicator 4.1.2 – A+

- Developed and published a guidance document on '[Aligning short-term land sector actions with long-term climate goals](#)', with a formal launch event held in New York during New York Climate Week. Also produced PLANT assessment reports for eight countries: Liberia, Indonesia, Zambia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Kenya, Ghana, and Suriname.
- Interactive feature published on UNDP Climate & Forests website showcasing early results from enhanced NDC implementation through Forests, Land and Nature (FLN), highlighting the critical role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women in advancing locally led solutions benefiting the climate, nature and sustainable livelihoods. "Enhancing NDC implementation through Forests, Land and Nature: Case Studies from Colombia, Dominica, Kenya, and Viet Nam". [Enhancing NDC implementation through Forests, Land and Nature](#)
- Photo story on grantee from Kenya: Paran Women's Group, "Beads and trees: Indigenous women cultivating tradition and forest guardianship in Kenya". [Beads and trees: Indigenous women cultivating tradition and forest guardianship in Kenya](#)
- Explainer piece published on programme website featuring grants supporting IPLCs in Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Kenya, "Indigenous knowledge is crucial in the fight against climate change – here's why". [Indigenous knowledge is crucial in the fight against climate change – here's why | UNDP Climate Promise](#)

Output Number and Title	Output 4.2. Engagement in UNFCCC processes is enhanced, and international partnerships and advocacy are strengthened to promote ambition and full implementation of the Paris Agreement.		
Output Score	A++ - Outputs substantially exceeded expectation		
Impact weighting (%)	33.4%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 4.2.1. Number of strategic partnerships developed and/or strengthened to advance activities under the Programme, including with UN sister agencies and other international partners, public and private.	2	2	7

Output Indicator 4.2.1 – A++

- The Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP) was strengthened through a combination of joint advocacy on Indigenous people engagement in climate finance through an event at New York Climate Week, a number of FCLP COP 28 events, such as, the World Climate Action Summit (WCAS) Leader's level event and two Ministerial-level events in partnership with the COP28 Presidency, and by supporting FCLP in efforts to advance ambitions and commitments related to sustainable/deforestation-free trade. Furthermore, a new partnership was formed with Confluence Philanthropy to convene woman impact investors and Indigenous women leaders to engage in a dialogue on creating an economy that accounts for nature's values, while another one was formed with three organisations to co-organise a series of events at Asia Climate Week, focused on engaging Indigenous people in matters related to climate finance, carbon markets and NDC implementation.
- Established partnership with Sacred Forests, a foundation and private sector entity with the mission to protect forests forever, and reward Indigenous Peoples for the conservation of forests by matching them with sustainable brands. The objective of the partnership is to establish an advisory body to the Initiative that includes Indigenous leaders, as well as to advise on criteria to select territories to protect and match to brands.
- Strengthened relationship with Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership (FCLP) through the provision of technical support to the expert group defining the objectives of IP and LC and Government platforms.
- Strengthened partnership with Confluence Philanthropy through co-organising of events.
- Strengthened the relationship with the Global Alliance for Territorial Communities, the largest network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community organisations in the largest intact forests across the world through active participation in each other's high-level events.

Output Number and Title	Output 5.1. Countries are supported to introduce nature-related policies.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation		
Impact weighting (%)	50%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 5.1.1. Number of countries supported by International Climate Finance technical assistance.	10	10	10

Output Indicator 5.1.1 - A

- In Cambodia, Colombia and Kenya support has been focussed on the forestry sector, providing project and investment support to NGOs and Civil Society on climate mitigation and adaptation.
- Support in Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia and Vietnam also focussed on the forestry sector, providing policy support and evidence for the Public Sector on climate mitigation.
- In Ecuador support has been focussed on the forestry sector, providing project and investment support, and policy support and evidence to the Public Sector, NGOs and Civil Society on climate mitigation.
- Support in Dominica, Liberia and Republic of Congo has been focussed on the forestry sector, providing capacity building assistance for the Public Sector on climate mitigation and adaptation.

Output Number and Title	Output 5.2. Enhanced rights and sustainable livelihoods for people.		
Output Score	A – The outputs met expectation		
Impact weighting (%)	50%	Impact weighting revised since last AR?	n/a

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
Output 5.2.1. Number of people with improved land tenure or access rights.	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	n/a – target not set as included after implementation had started	4,453

Output Indicator 5.2.1

Cambodia - A

- 1,841 IP community members (Paor IP, Kuy IP, and Bunorng) (1,167 Women, 218 youths, 3

- people with disability). From customary tenure to registered freehold ownership.
- Cambodia advanced the communal land titling (CLT) process for Indigenous communities, through the identification and preparation of documentation on customary rules and practices and the completion of all required procedural steps for CLT submission. These submissions were forwarded to the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction for approval, leading toward the issuance of official certificates.
- A separate achievement was the identity registration of 10 Kuy communities with the Ministry of Rural Development, covering 2,114.86 hectares of forest land (community forests and community protected areas). This formal recognition strengthened the legal and access rights of more than 6,000 Indigenous people.
- Indigenous leaders and community members were trained in land law, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), forest governance, dispute resolution, and enforcement (SMART patrols). This strengthened community governance systems and the ability of IPs to exercise and defend their tenure rights.
- Barriers to women's tenure were overcome through intentional training, group formation, and gender-sensitive engagement in all stages of land and resource management. Projects prioritised women's active participation in capacity-building—such as leadership training, savings group formation, and forest patrols. In Antres, women made up 65% of the savings group, became central to decision-making, and regularly led or co-led community meetings—empowering them to advocate for land rights and to resolve disputes publicly. Trainings were designed to be inclusive, delivered in both Khmer and Indigenous languages, and often scheduled around women's availability. In Stung Treng and Kratie, women were directly elected to community and resource management committees, participated in spiritual ceremonies, and had targeted support to lead livelihood initiatives such as honey production and cow banks. These strategies not only built confidence and technical skills for women but also fostered new social norms that recognised women as legitimate landholders and resource stewards.

Ecuador - A

- 2,612 IP community members (San Francisco de Chicta community), from customary tenure to registered freehold ownership.
- In Ecuador at least 80 families received land tenure certifications by their community helping formalise land use arrangements, reduce internal disputes, and strengthen community governance structures.
- The Shuar El Pangui Association formalised its legal status with the Secretariat of Peoples and Nationalities, enhancing its juridical standing and authority over its territories. This recognition consolidates their ability to defend land rights and negotiate external partnerships.
- The project integrated gender mainstreaming and UNDP safeguard standards from the outset, ensuring inclusivity and interculturality as guiding principles throughout design and implementation. During the design phase, criteria on inclusivity, gender, and intercultural approaches were incorporated in collaboration with Indigenous organisations, guaranteeing that women and youth were meaningfully involved from the start. The continuous presence of technically skilled project staff, combined with constant dialogue with Indigenous organisations, their leaders, and their members, ensured these principles were translated into practice and had measurable impact.

Lessons learned through these outputs, and recommendations for future programming

A lesson learned through the delivery of these outputs was that there need to be a degree of flexibility built into the activities that underpin them. Due to the nature of the delivery of the programme, as government priorities change or situations shift in country there is a need be receptive to the shift in priorities to ensure that we are still supporting activities that the Government are seeking. There needs to be some flexibility in the activities to ensure that they can adapt to this, without this the impact of the activities is undermined. This would also ensure that delivery partners are not unfairly penalised for the changing of circumstances beyond their control.

D: Value for Money

VfM performance compared to the original VfM proposition in the business case

The economic arguments for funding Climate Promise have not changed significantly since approval of the Original and Addendum Business Cases. End of programme results indicate that Defra's £9 million voluntary contribution represents good value for money. Defra's funding was delivered as planned, and the programme ensured that input costs were minimised through several practices outlined in the Economy section below. Inclusivity and gender responsiveness were identified as key strengths in the original design of Climate Promise, with delivery broadly aligned with this intent. Overall, evidence from across the programme lifetime suggests no material change relative to the value for money proposition set out at appraisal.

Economy

The initial Business Case approved a £3 million voluntary United Kingdom contribution to Climate Promise, paid in February 2022. A Business Case Addendum was approved in 2023 for a further £6 million voluntary contribution, with a flexible spending profile across the 22/23, 23/24 and 24/25 financial years. Budget tracking demonstrates that Defra's voluntary contributions totalled £9 million, fully in line with the approved budget. Of the £9 million contributed, \$1,285,991 was allocated to programme management and evaluation, \$839,313 to general management and £89,109 to the United Nations levy, consistent with the agreed funding arrangements.

The fundamentals of the programme remained unchanged over its lifetime. UNDP continued to act as a trusted delivery partner with significant economies of scale. Its global reach ensured that tools, methodologies and evidence developed using Defra funding were taken up by a larger number of countries than would have been feasible under a standalone bilateral initiative. UNDP procurement, ethics, fraud and anti-corruption policies remained in place throughout delivery, supporting continued good value for money.

Efficiency

At the end of the programme, 80% of output indicators from the logframe were met or exceeded, with 12 out of 15 outputs achieved. Indicators that were not achieved fell only marginally short of their target. Overall programme performance indicates that delivery efficiency remained consistent with the assessment set out in the Business Case.

Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness

Overall, 75% of outcome indicators in the logframe were met or exceeded, with 3 out of 4 outcomes achieved. Outcome Indicator 3.1, measuring the number of countries where women, girls, youth, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups are represented in decision making mechanisms supporting climate action, achieved results in 4 countries against a target of 5. This represents a marginal shortfall against original targets and primarily reflects strategic timing delays rather than weaknesses in programme delivery. The comparable proportions of achieved outputs and outcomes suggest that overall effectiveness is in line with expectations set out in the Business Case.

Outcome Indicator 5.1 (KPI17) reports that Defra funding resulted in 13,126 hectares being brought under sustainable management practices across Kenya, Cambodia, Ecuador and Colombia. Indicative estimates from the Ecosystem Services Valuation Database suggest that the global average value of ecosystem services provided by a hectare of land is approximately £17,586¹. Restoration and protection of ecosystems can improve their functioning and increase the proportion of this potential value that is realised.

Illustratively, if we assume sustainable management practices improved ecosystem service provision from 50% to 75% of potential value², Defra's £9 million contribution would break even if sustainable management practices were implemented over 2,047 hectares³. Although Climate Promise does not provide evidence to quantify the improvement in ecosystem service value achieved, the fact that the results achieved by Climate Promise significantly exceed the indicative break-even figure for the whole programme provides some confidence that Defra funding represents value for money. In addition, this calculation monetises only one programme indicator, with a range of non-monetisable indicators not included. Although the evidence in this analysis is of low to medium confidence as we have made an assumption for the improvement in ecosystem service quality, it provides a reasonable indication that the overall programme is cost-effective.

A key lesson learned is the need to better align monitoring with value for money requirements for UK public expenditure. While the programme demonstrated strong delivery at the output level, limitations in available data meant that value for money assessments relied on assumptions regarding ecosystem service improvements rather than directly observed changes. This reflects both the short programme timeframe and the lag in realising measurable environmental outcomes. Future monitoring of programmes should seek to incorporate proportionate

¹ Ecosystem Services Valuation Database (ESVD) figures are adjusted to 2025/26 GBP prices using HMG GDP deflators and World Bank purchasing power parity conversion factors. This excludes ecosystem services linked to climate regulation (as HMG values carbon savings differently to the ESVD) and excludes the following biomes: intensive land use, anthropogenic systems, urban green and blue infrastructure.

² Evidence suggests that sustainable land management can lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem functioning, particularly in soil health and related ecosystem service indicators, although the scale of impact varies widely by context and metric.

³ Due to limited data and the illustrative nature of this analysis, both costs and benefits were conservatively assumed to be delivered within 1 year.

outcome-level indicators (such as ecosystem condition) within monitoring frameworks to provide a stronger evidence base for demonstrating value for money.

Equity

Inclusivity and gender responsiveness were identified as key strengths in the original design of Climate Promise, with Lasting Inclusivity established as 1 of the programme's 5 core outcomes. This outcome focuses on whether key societal actors are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated Nationally Determined Contribution implementation and long-term net zero and climate resilient development pathways.

In line with this strong design, good progress was made against Outcome Indicator 3.1 over the programme lifetime, with 4 of the 5 planned countries achieving the indicator target. Gender parity and inclusion were prioritised throughout implementation, including in grant selection processes, where women led initiatives with strong gender outcomes were prioritised.

Recommendations from the mid-term review and previous annual reviews were actioned during implementation, with improvements made to how equity outcomes were monitored and reported. This included enhanced data disaggregation for Outcome Indicator 3.1 with numbers of people reached disaggregated by gender and age, the community level (local, regional or national scale), and the type of community (Indigenous, Afro descendant, urban or rural).

E: Risk

Over the past year, and over the lifetime of the programme, risks have been managed through a programme level risk register which was reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the year, and in line with Defra's risk management process. In addition, UNDP undertake their own internal risk management processes, with any risks to highlight communicated to us in our quarterly calls.

Risk Category	NTSP Risk Appetite	ODA Risk Appetite
Strategic and context	Open	Open
Delivery and Operational	Cautious	Cautious
Financial and fiduciary	Cautious	Cautious
Project / Programme	Open	Open
Reputational	Cautious	Cautious
Safeguarding	Cautious	Cautious

Our risk appetite of 'Open' has remained consistent throughout the programme, and all risks have been managed within this, with no risks exceeding the risk appetite. The programme's risk exposure has evolved over the lifetime of the programme; whilst the severity of the risks has not altered considerably, the proximity to, and likelihood of, certain risks has changed. Notably risks earlier on in the programme focussed on the availability of information as the monitoring and evaluation frameworks were being established, whilst in the latter stages of the programme risks have centred around ensuring delivery to timelines as the final activities are concluding. Each stage of risk has presented different challenges, but these have all been mitigated through active risk management and working collaboratively with UNDP to ensure appropriate actions were implemented to alleviate these risks.

All risks in the programme's risk register have been actively managed, and the mitigating actions implemented in conjunction with UNDP, to reduce the likelihood and impact of these risks as well as identifying any other risks that may arise. The key programme risks in the Defra risk register have focussed on changes of government policies resulting in delayed or cancelled implementation, programme implementation delays and a lack of visibility on UNDP's reporting requirements, specifically regarding UNDP's approach to risk management for the programme, and country level risks which could be included in the Donor Dashboard.

There were no risks highlighted through the due diligence process with assurances from UNDP, illustrating that they had clear processes in place at both the organisation and programme levels, including through the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management System. At the programme level the Climate Promise follows a two-tiered risk management approach. The first being at the portfolio management unit level, and the second at the steering committee level.

The portfolio management unit carries out monitoring of the risk log, and issues early warning advice based on the changing circumstances, as part of its day-to-day responsibilities. Risk monitoring actions by the unit are recorded in UNDP's corporate system as part of the management of business processes, project management, and preparation for transparency. Additionally, one of the key roles of the steering committee is to review, on an annual basis, identified project risks and provide guidance on risk mitigation.

The due diligence assessment also demonstrated that UNDP had clear and established policies and mechanisms in place to report and address any fraud and safeguarding issues, should they arise. A safeguarding against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) Risk Assessment was undertaken in June 2024, which reviewed the approach, governance, risk management, code of conduct, recruitment, complaints, and whistleblowing, and identified the overall SEAH risk for the programme as low.

We continued to monitor fraud and safeguarding risks through our risk register and regular discussions with UNDP and were confident that UNDP had a robust set of risk management processes in place for the programme.

These were no fraud or safeguarding cases identified or raised during our support to the programme, which reiterates the effectiveness of the measures that have been implemented.

F: Programme Management: Commercial and Financial Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme-level approach to monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of this programme was conducted through a combination of ad-hoc calls, formal quarterly calls, annual reviews and field visits.

Responsive calls

We were able to be very responsive to any issues or queries that arose, supported by UNDPs flexibility in holding ad-hoc calls to discuss the programme and its progress. This was particularly valuable at the early stages of delivery when the workplans, milestones and targets were being finalised. This approach also enabled us to bring analyst colleagues into discussions with UNDP, strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning across the programme.

Quarterly calls

During the quarterly calls, UNDP provided detailed presentations outlining progress achieved over the preceding quarter, along with updates on key risks and financial delivery. These discussions were complemented by the Climate Promise Dashboard, which was updated quarterly, based on reports submitted by country offices, thereby providing an additional mechanism for tracking performance and monitoring and assessing risk.

Annual reporting

Annually, UNDP submitted a comprehensive account of the results achieved through activities funded by our contribution to the programme, accompanied by narrative explanations and an annual progress report. These were supplemented by case studies, specific grant reporting and other ad-hoc documents which UNDP produced to share as much programme progress detail as possible. This has been key to aid our understanding of the programme and the activities it has carried out. In addition, UNDP provided KPI reporting, including reporting against KPI 15 and KPI 17, Technical Assistance KPIs 1 and 3, and Defra International KPI 8.

Field Visits

In November 2022, a Defra mission was undertaken to Colombia and Ecuador to monitor progress on the activities supported through the Climate Promise programme and to assess opportunities for extending our support, including to ongoing or emerging work in both countries. Subsequently, in November 2023, a subsequent mission was carried out to Cambodia and Viet Nam to support and review programme implementation funded through Defra's contribution.

These missions provided valuable insights into the practical impact of the programme. In particular, the mission to Colombia and Ecuador demonstrated that the Climate Promise has the potential to offer catalytic support to Governments and indigenous communities in putting nature at the heart of NDCs. Discussions in Ecuador emphasised that it is not possible to protect the forests without investing in the prosperity of the communities who

live there. Similar reflections were heard in Colombia, where the need to enforce existing laws against deforestation and deal with the backlog of applications for land tenure from indigenous groups was stressed, as was the need to link nature protection to poverty reduction. These insights were the key focus when discussing additional programme funding with UNDP and exploring the type of activities we wanted to support through this funding.

Additionally, the visit to Cambodia and Viet Nam highlighted the critical importance of mangrove preservation and the significant role these ecosystems play in addressing interconnected climate, nature, and development challenges. The mission also underscored the complexities faced by Cambodia in establishing the institutional architecture required for an effective carbon market and REDD+ system that is capable of integrating domestic financial resources and generating sustainable funding for forest protection.

The grants delivered through the Climate Promise demonstrated the tangible and meaningful impacts the programme has achieved on the ground, particularly in strengthening the roles of Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth. These visits offered a first-hand understanding of the positive work being undertaken in the countries we support and the concrete benefits resulting from these initiatives.

Post Feedback

Through the annual review processes, as well as for this final review of the programme, we engaged Post colleagues in the countries our funding has supported to seek their feedback and reflections on the programme. These helped to inform our assessment of the programme, as well as to shape any recommendations and gauge the impact of the programme activities in recipient countries.

The recommendations we have received from Post colleagues to improve the future delivery of the programme have been detailed in Section A of this report, and a summary of the reflections they shared upon completion of activities have been detailed below. These show the overwhelmingly positive feedback that we have received, further emphasising the meaningful impact the programme has had.

Ecuador

The Climate Promise in Ecuador has been instrumental in advancing core national priorities, including the NDC and the National Climate Mitigation Strategy, while strengthening REDD+ governance and enabling meaningful, community led climate action. Through a pioneering approach that supported the creation and implementation of Indigenous “Life Plans,” rooted in their cosmovision, and the provision of direct grants, the programme effectively empowered Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to lead territorial climate solutions with lasting institutional and environmental impact.

The work has been of very high quality and genuinely strategic for Ecuador. It not only strengthened national policy instruments, like the second NDC (which Ecuador was one of the few countries to present at the committed timeline), the Ecuador Carbon Zero framework, and REDD+, but also delivered real, visible impact in territories across multiple regions of the country, not just the Amazon where most support is usually concentrated. Through a pioneering direct grant mechanism, communities strengthened their governance, advanced gender inclusion, improved forest conservation over thousands of hectares, and consolidated technical and organisational capacities. The scale, diversity, and depth of the interventions make this a truly transformative contribution.

The programme is very well regarded by both government and local stakeholders. National authorities consistently highlight that UNDP’s support helped Ecuador position itself as an ambitious and reliable actor in global climate forums, particularly by enabling the timely submission and increased ambition of its updated NDCs. The work also aligned seamlessly with other UK contributions in the country, reinforcing and scaling what had already been built. At the territorial level, IPLCs express strong appreciation, noting the programme’s direct, respectful engagement and the tangible benefits delivered across diverse regions.

Indonesia

The supported activities carried out by the Climate Promise programme were designed to address Indonesia’s specific country needs and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry were thoroughly consulted from the early stages of programming. UNDP as an organisation, and Climate Promise as a programme, are both highly regarded by the Indonesian government, and conversations have shown strong acknowledgement of UNDP’s role and work in Indonesia.

Kenya

Activities that were well aligned with Government processes, such as the two AFOLU/NbS sector consultations during NCCAP III were useful and may have contributed to structured prioritisation. The South–South exchange with Ghana and Senegal in 2023 was also well organised and exposed Government officials to Article 6 and VCM experiences from other African countries. Government counterparts have reflected that they appreciated UNDP's role in convening AFOLU stakeholders during NCCAP III, noting that these workshops helped consolidate forest and land use priorities. They also confirmed the usefulness of the early knowledge exchange on carbon markets.

Viet Nam

The Climate Promise appears to have responded well to Vietnam's priorities, particularly in relation to LULUCF, which is a priority sector under Vietnam's NDC and one of the six sectors requiring a national greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The programme's focus on legal frameworks, carbon markets, REDD+, and Article 6 preparedness aligns with Viet Nam's medium to long term NDC implementation needs. The Climate Promise has supported substantive upstream policy and technical work, including legal reviews, methodological development, and preparation for carbon market participation. This type of support is important for enabling effective NDC implementation, particularly in the LULUCF sector.

Overall, our approach to programme monitoring and evaluation proved effective. In particular, the quarterly discussions with UNDP enabled us to actively track programme progress, identify and address emerging risks or issues, and maintain consistent engagement with the UNDP team. This regular interaction strengthened our relationship with programme counterparts and enhanced the flow of information. These exchanges also deepened our understanding of programme delivery, thereby enabling us to manage the programme more effectively.

Financial Performance

Three financial contributions were made to the CP programme between February 2022 and May 2023, these totalled £9m.

As set out above, to help us to understand and monitor the flow of our financial contribution through the programme we have developed a Delivery Chain Map. This demonstrates how our support is split between direct country support, the programme's global initiatives and platforms, and programme management. This illustrates that the majority of our contribution is providing direct country support, including direct grants to Indigenous people in four of our supported countries. This has increased our awareness of the programme structure and transparency of the distribution of our funding.

No financial issues were raised by UNDP in the delivery of this programme, and we were not made aware of any fraud investigations. Annual UNDP audits are carried out by the UN Board of Auditors and the Audit and Evaluation Advisory Committee (AEAC) which did not highlight any concerns to note.

Annex 1: Theory of Change

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Review, and analyse key information and legal/data gaps to provide technical inputs, recommendations and priorities of action.	Output 1.1: Institutional capacities and whole-of government coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes	Outcome 1 - Scale and Speed Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors	Countries advance net zero emission and climate resilient development, in line with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, including by protecting, restoring and sustainably managing nature and ecosystems, while supporting people's livelihoods
Assess, develop and validate strategies, frameworks, plans and technical documents, and support their implementation and operationalisation.	Output 1.2: Inclusive and gender responsive financing strategies, plans or investment frameworks are developed to define and mobilize diverse sources of finance to support implementation of NDC actions and drive green recovery across key sectors		
Hold training sessions, events and workshops with government partners/stakeholders, to build capacities and strengthen technical skills.	Output 1.3: Data and transparency systems and processes for the Enhanced Transparency Framework established or strengthened to measure the achievement of NDC targets		
Identify successful practices and lessons learned, develop communication materials/knowledge products, and carry out dissemination activities.	Output 2.1: Countries are enabled to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktaking, aligned to long-term mitigation and adaptation pathways	Outcome 2 - Amplifying Ambition Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement	
Engage key stakeholders and actors such as women, indigenous people and youth through dialogues, forums and consultation sessions, to enhance gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach to delivery of NDCs targets in the LULUCF sector	Output 2.2: Strategies, resources and political will for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established or strengthened, including those with just transition measures		
	Output 3.1: National stakeholder engagement processes established or strengthened to empower key actors (e.g. indigenous people, women, youth, and vulnerable groups), in participating in and leading NDC implementation processes and long-term climate action	Outcome 3 - Lasting Inclusivity Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation and long-term net-zero and climate-resilient development pathways	
	Output 3.2: Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed and/or scaled up to promote social mobilisation for climate action		
	Output 3.3: National/sub-national knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising mechanisms established or strengthened to build capacity of broader society and inform NDC implementation and long-term pathways		
	Output 4.1: Enhanced knowledge exchange and partnerships through global and regional forums/mechanisms	Outcome 4 - International Engagement Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and LTS ambition	
	Output 4.2: Engagement in UNFCCC processes is enhanced, and international partnerships and advocacy are strengthened to promote ambition and full implementation of the Paris Agreement		
Provide low value grants to IPLC to strengthen NDC implementation through the LULUCF sector.	Output 5.1: Countries are supported to introduce nature-related policies	Outcome 5 - Nature and People Nature and ecosystems are protected, restored and sustainably managed, and support people's livelihoods	
	Output 5.2: Enhanced rights and sustainable livelihoods for people		

Annex 2: Logframe Output Results Summary

Output	Output Target	Output Result
Output 1.1.1. Number of countries with horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms established or strengthened to support whole-of government climate action, including those that are gender responsive.	3 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo	3 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo
Output 1.1.2. Number of countries, where institutional capacities for NDC implementation have been strengthened.	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya	4 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya
Output 1.2.1. Number of countries which have developed finance strategies/ plans for their climate agenda, including those linked to Integrated National Financing Framework, development plans and/or green recovery strategies, and those that are gender responsive.	3 - Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Viet Nam	2 - Liberia, Viet Nam
Output 1.2.2. Number of countries that have developed or strengthened policy or measures that are conducive to the mobilisation of private capital for NDC implementation.	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador
Output 1.2.3. Number of countries that have established or strengthened financing mechanisms or instruments for climate finance mobilisation.	3 - Cambodia, Kenya, Viet Nam	3 - Cambodia, Kenya, Viet Nam
Output 1.3.1. Number of countries with strengthened or established MRV/M&E institutional capacities, processes, or systems (for mitigation, adaptation, or finance) to track NDC progress, including those that are gender responsive.	7 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Indonesia, Liberia, Viet Nam, Republic of Congo	7 - Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Indonesia, Liberia, Viet Nam, Republic of Congo
Output 2.1.1. Number of countries with revised NDCs of higher ambition, (b) mitigation, adaptation, and finance in line with the criteria in the UNDP quality review checklist.	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador
Output 2.2.1. Number of countries supported to develop or update long-term strategies or goals aligned with NDC Target (2024), including considerations of just transition.	2 - Dominica, Cambodia	2 - Dominica, Cambodia
Output 3.1.1. Number of countries where private sector is represented in decision-making mechanisms and processes to support climate action.	1 - Ecuador	1 - Ecuador
Output 3.2.1. Number of countries where engagement mechanisms and initiatives have been leveraged, developed, and/or scaled up to promote social mobilisation for climate action.	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya	5 - Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya
Output 3.3.1. Number of countries where knowledge sharing or awareness raising to build the capacity of broader society on NDC implementation or long-term pathways has been undertaken or strengthened, including on gender responsive approaches.	5 - Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Congo	4 - Colombia, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Congo
Output 4.1.1. Number of peer-to-peer exchanges carried out at regional and global level.	7	6
Output 4.1.2. Number of knowledge products generated and disseminated.	10	12
Output 4.2.1. Number of strategic partnerships developed and/or strengthened to advance activities under the Programme, including with UN sister agencies and other international partners, public and private.	2	7
Output 5.1.1. Number of countries supported by International Climate Finance technical assistance.	10	10
Output 5.2.1. Number of people with improved land tenure or access rights.	n/a	4,453

Annex 3: Country Summaries

Cambodia	
Baseline	Key Results
GHG estimates for FOLU sector in NDC need strengthening	Supported the refinement GHG estimates for the FOLU sector in the NDC, enhancing national capacities for country GHG emission profiling
REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat existed but needed expansion	Establishment of a Carbon Crediting Secretariat, alongside the REDD+ Secretariat, as well as an inter-ministerial Ad Hoc Working Group for Carbon Markets.
Capacities on carbon markets and safeguards needed enhancement	Developed Carbon Market Readiness workplan, assessed the carbon market potential for the FOLU sector, and strengthened government capacity.
Carbon Market readiness workplan outdated and benefit-sharing procedures not developed.	New methodology to map and estimate forest degradation following good practice guidelines was developed with stakeholders and improved the MRV system.
No methodology for tracking forest degradation	Resource mobilisation framework developed for the LTS and NDC developed with focus on the LULUCF sector and proposed a benefit-sharing mechanism.
Integration of LULUCF into LTS needed strengthening.	Supported the operationalisation of Cambodia's REDD+ safeguards; submitted the Second Summary of Information (Sol) on REDD+ safeguards to the UNFCCC, and updated Safeguard Information System (SIS).
REDD+ safeguards outdated	Evaluation of safeguard compliance for the ART-TREE and JNR Jurisdictional Approaches conducted and national capacities built
Status of ART/TREES compliance and national safeguards for the forest sector not clear	Supported the refinement GHG estimates for the FOLU sector in the NDC, enhancing national capacities for country GHG emission profiling

Cote D'Ivoire	
Baseline	Key Results
No regulatory framework for carbon finance	National Carbon Markets Strategy under development
Institutional framework on carbon markets absent	Established institutional framework for Article 6, leading to the formation of the national Carbon Markets Bureau.
No carbon registry	Carbon Registry developed.

Colombia	
Baseline	Key Results
No community-based lessons on biodiversity/NDCs	Lessons learnt from the implementation of the direct grants documented.
No gender action plan for Indigenous Peoples on nature-based solutions, forest conservation and sustainable projects to strengthen NDC implementation exists.	Capacities built within indigenous communities on understanding the unique roles of both genders in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity protection. Key lessons and finds captured in "Perspectives of Indigenous Peoples on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change" document.
No guidelines for IP inclusion in Territorial Development Plans	Guidelines for the comprehensive inclusion of the rights of ethnic people/indigenous organisations in Territorial Development Plans developed with focus on LULUCF sector.

Dominica	
Baseline	Key Results
Weak MRV knowledge/capacities for ETF	MRV strengthened with AFOLU indicators and means of verification identified for the NDC with wide stakeholder engagement. Capacities of key Government officials and Kalinago community.
No AFOLU data for long-term planning	Capacities of Government and key representatives from the Kalinago community built on transparency-related requirements under the Paris Agreement ETF through a series of trainings
Kalinago 21 Initiative existed but there was no clarity on existing capacities for leading and	Livelihood opportunities within the Kalinago community with potential for simultaneously achieving national climate goals identified invested in.

implementing sustainable ecosystems practices	
Ecuador	
Baseline	Key Results
No acceleration and incubation program for the national voluntary compensation mechanism	16 acceleration & 10 incubation initiatives launched
Autonomous local governments (GADs) not aligned with PECC. PECC not piloted and operationalised in GADS	Incentive scheme developed for GADs to align with the PECC through integration of climate change management into the planning and development of programs and projects. GADs have already started engaging with the scheme.
No methodology to validate GHG certification programs for carbon-neutral value chains	Methodology for the validation of GHG certification programs developed.
Second NDC not yet developed.	Second NDC successfully submitted to UNFCCC with increased ambition.
Ecuador's REDD+ roundtable (main mechanism for stakeholder engagement in NDC-LULUCF) existed but needed strengthening	REDD+ Roundtable organisation members supported to implement 3 projects, highlights the potential impact of REDD+ initiatives on advancing NDCs.
Needed improved KM tools and exchanges to continue to enhance awareness	Several South- South technical cooperation workshops: "First Carbon Ecosystem Forum ", COP 28 etc.

Indonesia	
Baseline	Key Results
No carbon trading roadmap for forestry sector	Facilitated inter-ministerial coordination to update the existing national Regulations on the Economic Value of Carbon and Carbon Trading Procedures. Enabled multi-stakeholder technical inputs to accelerate operational readiness for forest carbon trading.
No Cap setting policy	Technical, legal, institutional, and economic viability of introducing a cap-and-trade system for forestry assessed, highlighting different cap setting scenarios.
No FoLU Net Sink MRV system	SIPASHUT positioned as a strategic tool for the transparent, accountable, and effective monitoring and implementation of the FoLU Net Sink 2030 target by integrating a new feature that allows for identification of overlapping land-use licenses, e.g., mining, agriculture in existing forest utilisation permits.
Climate Corner Task Force exists with limited resources.	Over 1,600 youth engaged to raise national awareness on Folu Net Sink.

Kenya	
Baseline	Key Results
Climate Change Action Plan update required	National Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2027 launched
No NDC AFOLU analysis with gender/social inclusion	Supported research identified the Forest sector identified as top mitigation contributor (37.3 MtCO ₂ e)
Weak voluntary carbon market strategies	South-South exchange with Ghana and Senegal conducted on the operationalisation of Article 6 at the national level
Carbon market regulatory framework needed strengthening	Carbon Markets Regulation finalised

Liberia	
Baseline	Key Results
Outdated Forestry Policy and Implementation Plan	Updated Forestry Policy and Implementation Plan
No Urban Green Corridor analysis	Urban Green Corridor barrier analysis conducted, and implementation guidelines drafted for municipalities.
No Carbon Market Readiness Roadmap	Green Corridor piloted in Paynesville (one of the largest councils), 3,000 geo-tagged trees planted
No barriers analysis for RBP	Carbon market readiness gap assessment produced and analysis of barriers for accessing RBP conducted

Republic of Congo	
Baseline	Key Results
No multi-stakeholder forum on land use	Multi-stakeholder land-use planning committee established, with multiple land use conflicts resolved through this committee to date.
Weak MRV system	Equipment procured for CNIAF to strengthen MRV system

Viet Nam	
Baseline	Key Results
National carbon market framework excludes LULUCF sector	Multiple assessments conducted on the role of LULUCF sector within the national carbon market framework leading to; a Circular on the transition of CDM projects to Article 6, Criteria for including LULUCF in Article 6.2, Institutional arrangements for Article 6.2 implementation in the sector.
No methodologies for measuring mangrove carbon stocks	Guideline/methodology for mangrove carbon measurement developed (to enable Measurement, Reporting and Verification of GHG reduction in the forestry sector).
No high-level event for Government's commitments to net zero by 2050 has been held	International workshop hosted on "Leveraging the plural values of mangroves for climate change mitigation and adaptation goals ", enhancing the capacities of 6 participating countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Vietnam)

Annex 4: Cumulative impacts of the IPLC grants

Forest and Ecosystem Restoration	Gender and Youth Empowerment	Livelihoods and Food Security	Governance, Tenure and Culture	High level impacts
<u>Cambodia</u> - 5k+ ha under Indigenous management; patrols strengthened.	<u>Kenya, Cambodia, and Ecuador</u> - Women-led nurseries, savings groups & training.	Climate-smart enterprises, honey/palm processing, eco-tourism, apiaries, seed banks.	<u>Cambodia</u> - Community charters, legal recognition (10 Kuy communities) <u>Ecuador</u> - updated statutes.	Delivered climate + nature targets (climate–nature nexus in practice).
<u>Colombia</u> - 300+ ha restored; 120k+ seedlings planted; mangroves restored.	<u>Colombia and Ecuador</u> - 230+ youth trained as climate ambassadors; collectives using drones & tech.	<u>Ecuador</u> - Market revitalisation (+197% Guayusa sales)	Knowledge products, cultural documentation, language revitalisation, interpretive centers	Tens of thousands of people (women, youth, Indigenous) directly reached.
<u>Ecuador</u> - 5,200 ha patrolled; 5 IP life plans implemented nurseries established		Collective farming & handicrafts linked to bioeconomy/REDD+ Action plan.		Demonstration of a scalable model applicable across continents
<u>Kenya</u> - 300k+ seedlings; Mau Forest & mangroves restored.				