



Progress Review

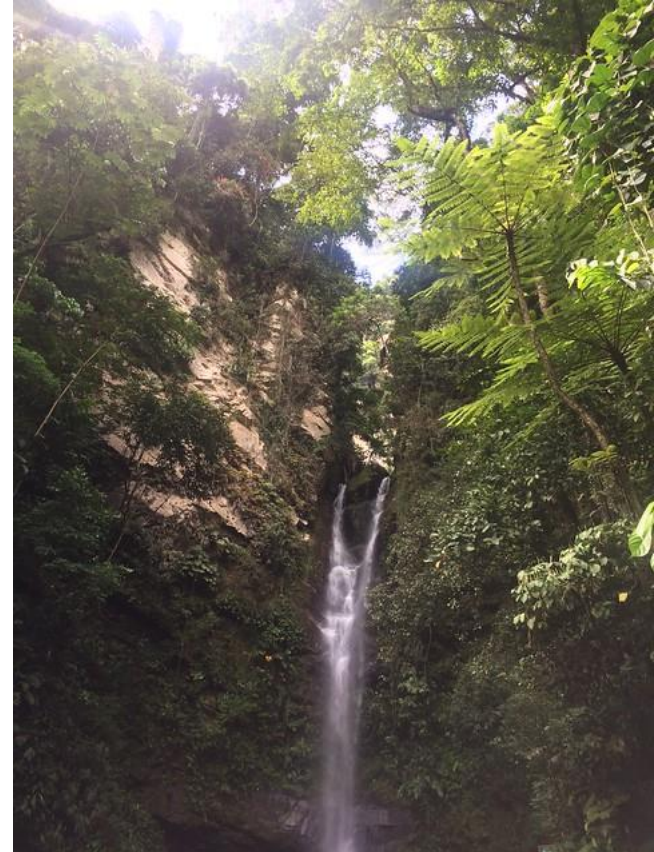
2018 - 2019

Mario Boccucci

3rd Executive Board Meeting
21 June 2019 | Bonn

Outline

- 2018 Annual Report
- Financial Status Update
- Progress highlights



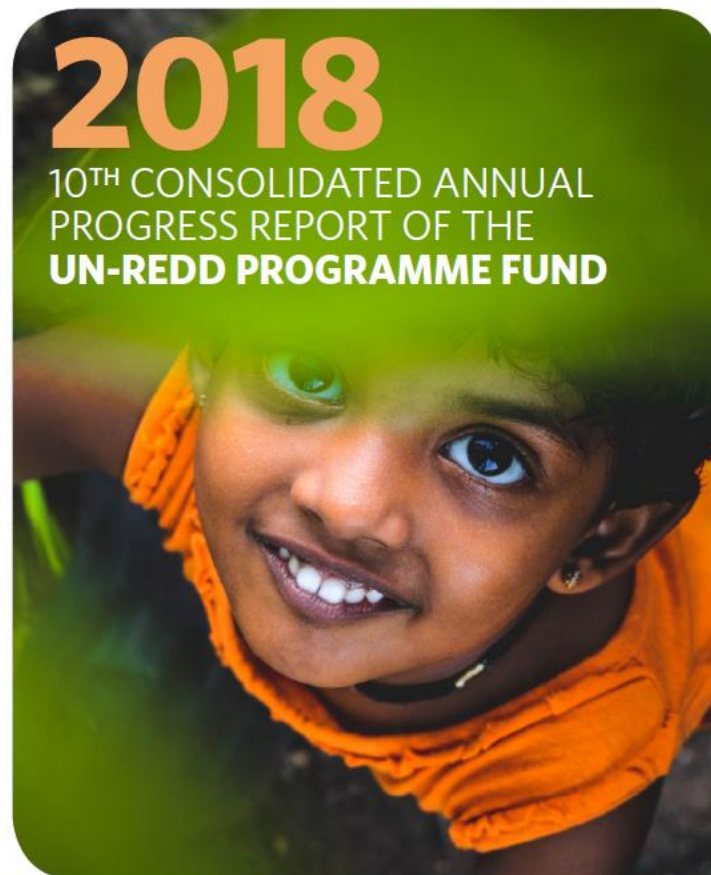
2018 Annual Report

Structure:

- As 2017 AR

Improvements:

- Comms tool
- Gender
- Linkages to the SDGs



Communications tool

- Impact stories
- Website version of the Report

Impact Stories

1. Paraguay
2. Viet Nam, Lao Cai
3. Kenya
4. Côte d'Ivoire
5. Republic of the Congo
6. Nepal
7. Chile
8. Viet Nam, SOI SIS
9. AGR13 Fund

Gender progress

- Gender-responsive tool for consultations and workshops
- UN-REDD Gender Marker in operation
- Web-based UN-REDD community of practice on gender and REDD+

Contributions to the SDGs

- Direct influence
 - SDG 13 (Climate action)
 - SDG 15 (Life on land)
- Broader contribution across the spectrum of the Sustainable Development Agenda





UNITED NATIONS



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Financial Status Update

As of 13 June 2019

Programme Fund Status as of 13 June 2019 (in millions)

FUNDING STATUS

<i>TOTAL DEPOSITS + INTEREST</i>	US\$ 311,67
<i>Admin Agent fees and other charges (banking cost)</i>	US\$ 3,09
• BALANCE SOURCE OF FUNDS	US\$ 308,58
• <i>NET FUNDED (Transfers & Refunds)</i>	US\$ 306,82
• <i>CASH BALANCE with MPTF</i>	US\$ 1,75
• <i>Participating Agencies EXPENDITURES (Nov 2008-June 2019)</i>	US\$ 280,68
• Overall Unspent balance	US\$ 26,13
• OVERALL PROGRAMME FINANCIAL DELIVERY	91,48%

Overview

- Global knowledge management
- 19 countries
- 23 million USD
- Good progress:
 - Readiness / Implementation
 - Countries / Knowledge management



Highlights



Highlights (cont.)

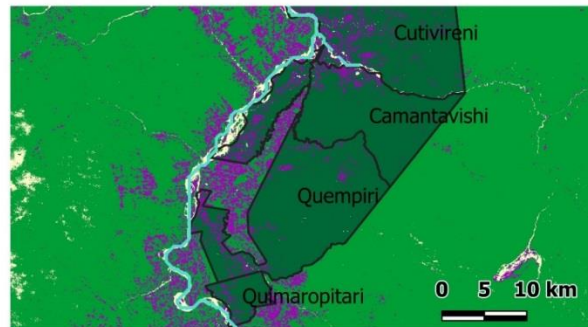
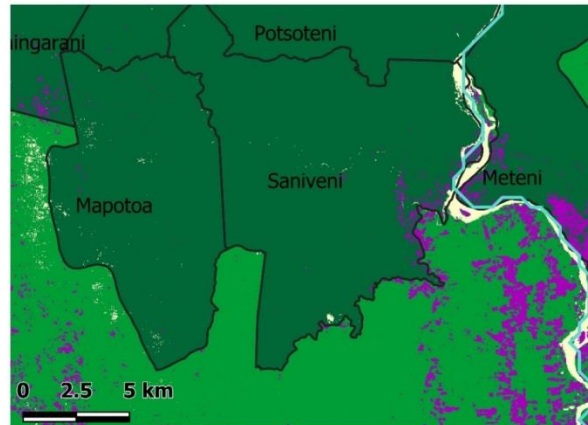
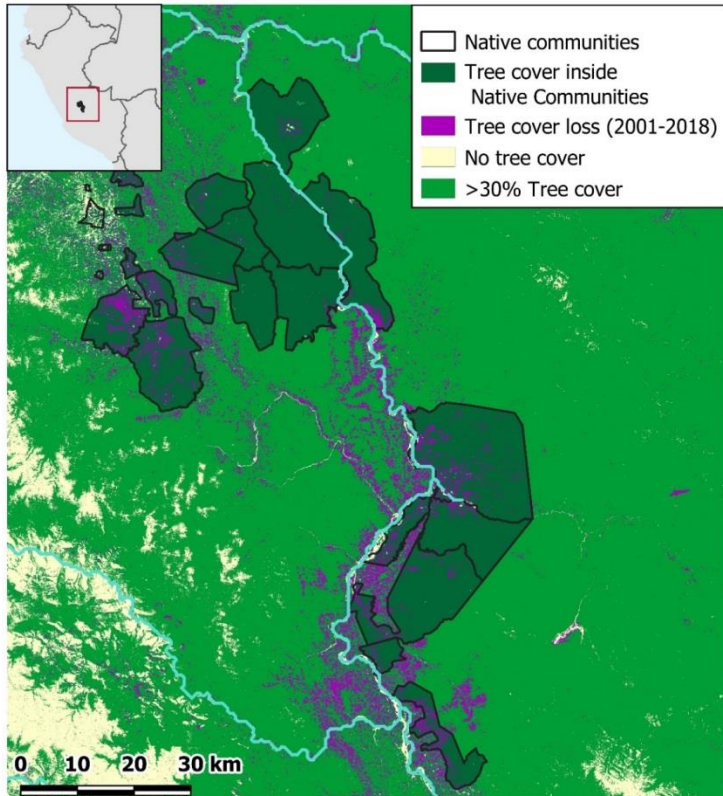
Collective tenure rights: Realizing the potential for REDD+ and sustainable development

Technical Paper and Policy Brief
(upcoming, 2019)



The key contribution of *collective* tenure rights towards mitigating climate change in a systemic and sustainable way, in the context of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Highlights (cont.)



SUCCESS STORY – PERU

(Valle de los Ríos Apurímac, Ene y Mantaro)

Native communities, with clear and recognized collective tenure rights preventing expansion of tree cover loss

Examples of success stories and lessons learned in the paper:

Peru, Nepal, Tanzania

Credits for example maps:

UNEP-WCMC 2019

(LoA with FAO)

© UNEP-WCMC 2019

Tree cover data: Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53. Data available on-line from: <http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN Environment or contributory organisations.

Highlights (cont.)

Key conclusions:

- Clear and/or secure tenure **are prerequisite to a successful REDD+**
- Efforts to secure collective tenure rights will be most successful if **part of a larger initiative to improve land and forest governance**
- Clear recognition of the importance of collective rights in **NDCs can accelerate climate action** and help raising ambition level
- Investing in collective rights will make climate actions more **cost effective**
- Indigenous peoples and local communities manage vast amounts of carbon and **represent a key element to achieve long lasting and successful results**
- **Biodiversity** and ecosystem services will be enhanced thru clear and/or secure tenure
- Securing collective tenure rights is associated with improved **livelihoods and food security and achieving SDGs**

Highlights (cont.)

ZAMBIA: Strengthened cross-agency coordination and harmonization on forest data and MRV

At a recent Zambia workshop (April 2019) in Rome, the following agencies aligned their workplans and methods on collecting REDD+ activity data, emission factors and estimating emissions

Zambia's Forestry Department

Zambia's Department of Agriculture

Zambia Integrated Forest Landscapes Programme (ZIFL-P) in Eastern Province

World Bank's BioCarbon Fund

USFS / SylvaCarbon support to the Forestry Department and to ZEMA

UN-REDD work on forest monitoring

FAO's NDC Land Monitoring project

Benefits of strengthened cross-agency coordination:

- **Catalytic role** of UN-REDD Programme
- Not only share information, align workplans, co-fund activities (**cost efficiency**)
- Coordination enables delivering **coherent technical assistance**
- **Technical consistency** between provincial BioCF programme (ZIFL-P) and the national FMS
- Enables **leveraging multiple strengths for more effective efforts in REDD+** – e.g., one agency may have the momentum, another the technical expertise, a third the logistical capabilities, a fourth the funding

Highlights (cont.)

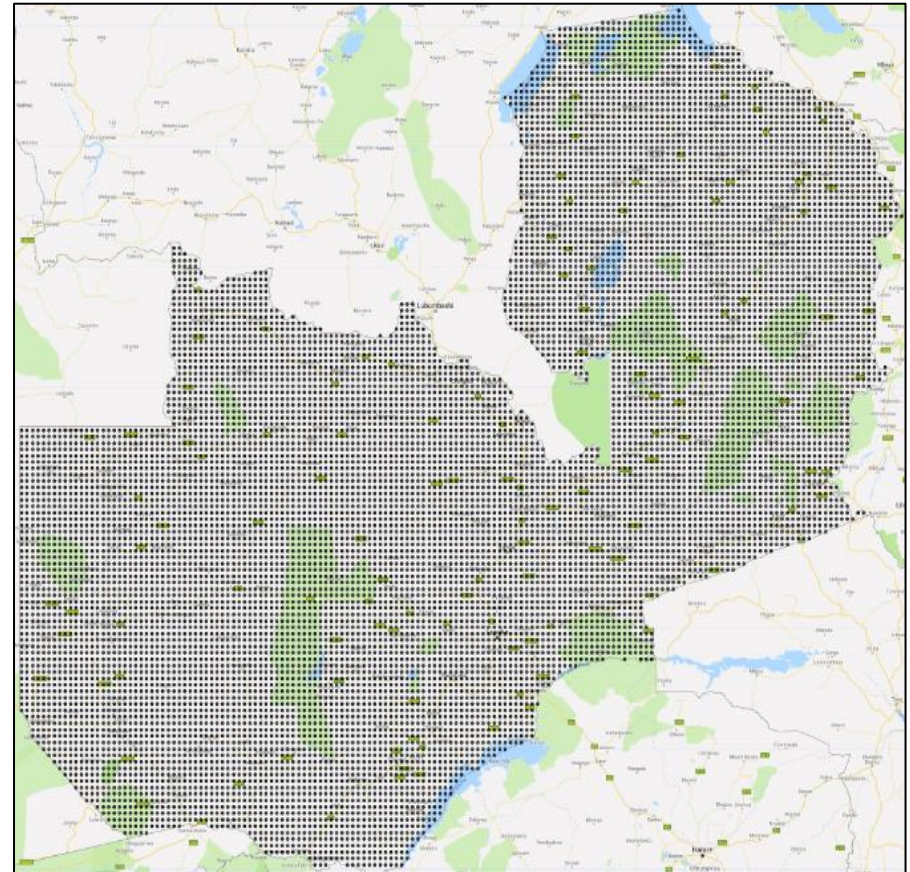
Improved data collection for emissions reporting in Zambia

Key activities:

- Areas of land use/land-use change measured using a systematic sampling approach
- Data collection will cover 2000-2018
- Systematic grid of 8x8 km across the country
- Eastern Province, the grid intensified 4x4 km

Expected outputs:

- Area estimates of the IPCC land use categories, subcategories and changes
- For Eastern Province an effort will be undertaken to generate estimates with an acceptable level of accuracy



UN-REDD

PROGRAMME

Map: 8km grid across Zambia and 4km grid across Eastern Province



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Discussion / Qs & As



Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!

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