



Con el apoyo de:



Dossier Informativo para medios: Taller sobre bosques y cambio climático, Colombia (23-27 julio, 2018)

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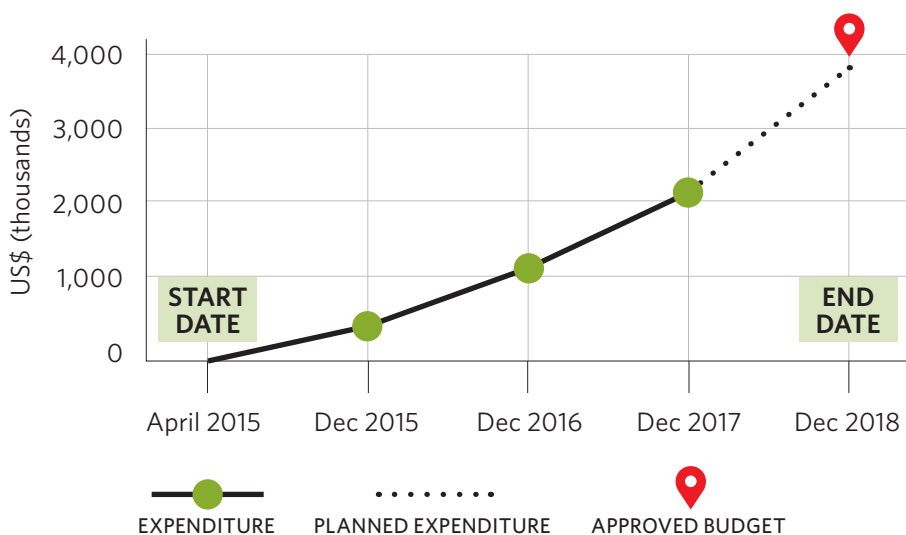
Dossier informativo para medios:

**Taller ONU-REDD sobre el rol de los bosques en la mitigación del cambio climático y como proveedores de servicios ecosistémicos para América Latina**  
**(23-27 julio, 2018)**

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# ANEXO I

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, NATIONAL PROGRAMME



(GHG-I) and Biennial Update Report (BUR). A working group will aim to complete construction of the FREL by the end of 2018.

**NFMS:** Following a road map established in 2016, technical studies and methodologies implemented by the Forest Direction (MAyDS) and a consortium of institutions aimed to automate the national forest monitoring system in five priority regions of the country. These new methodologies will enhance the capacity of the NFMS to meet the increasing demand for national and international reporting. Technical assistance was also provided to analyse the second National Forest Inventory to include REDD+ aspects, for example an analysis of carbon stocks. The NFMS dissemination platform was enhanced with tools to improve its functionality and was populated with data layers, including those related to the GHG-I and AFOLU sector.

### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

Argentina has been receiving support through a UN-REDD National Programme since 2015 for REDD+ readiness across all four pillars of the Warsaw Framework. The National Programme has been extended (without cost), and it is now due to be completed in December of 2018.

Forests and Climate Change offices inside the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development identified elements for the construction of a national level FREL and analysed technical implications and linkages with the greenhouse gas inventory

**SIS:** The UN-REDD Programme supported Argentina to complete a study of the relevant legal and institutional framework on addressing and respecting the REDD+ safeguards, and the identification of gaps and weaknesses. These

**NS/AP:** With support of the UN-REDD Programme, Argentina finalized a first version of its Forest and Climate Change National Action Plan (FCCNAP) on December 2017. The Action Plan is integrated into Argentina's nationally determined contribution (NDC) implementation framework and contains mechanisms for addressing emissions from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. It has received a first approval from the Ministers Cabinet and was presented at COP23. The Plan has an unconditional target to avoid 27 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030.

**FREL/FRL:** Dialogues and joint sessions of work carried out among



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inputs were socialized and discussed with key stakeholders of the Working Group on Safeguards and Social and Environmental Benefits of Forests. Argentina continued with the identification and analysis of relevant national information systems and sources and an analysis of this information to support the design of a proposal for a SIS.

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Delays in restarting the programme after the change of Government in 2016 put the expected results at risk. The Government of Argentina requested and was granted a no-cost extension. The UN-REDD agencies evaluated the year's performance and concluded that an extension until December 2018 would be

sufficient to achieve the results committed in the project document.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

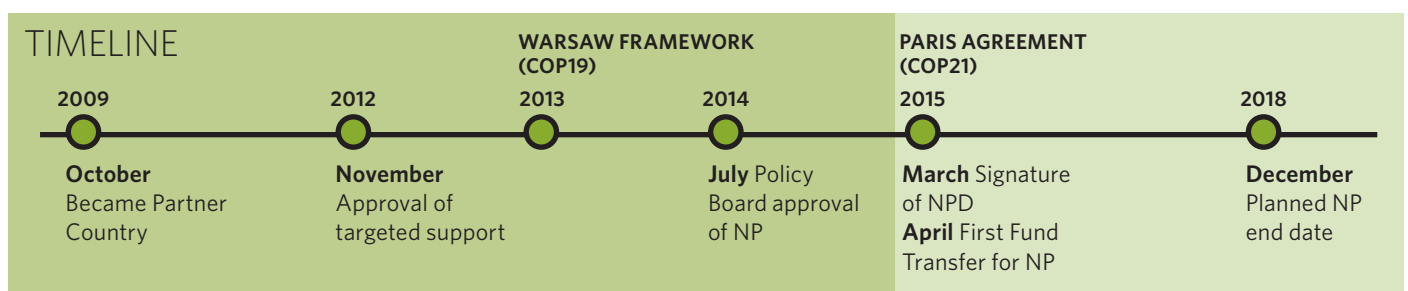
The integration of gender in the national programme, originally drafted in 2015, has not been fully observed. In response, the Programme Management Unit has taken additional measures to promote and ensure the adequate integration of gender into the national programme. As a result, there will be an additional focus on gender for the remainder of the implementation period.

In 2017, the Programme Management Unit led a multi-stakeholder assessment to determine the best approach for consultations with indigenous peoples. The assessment concluded that the National Programme would contribute to the development of guidelines to be applied by national public entities regarding consultations with indigenous peoples (to be finalized in 2018).

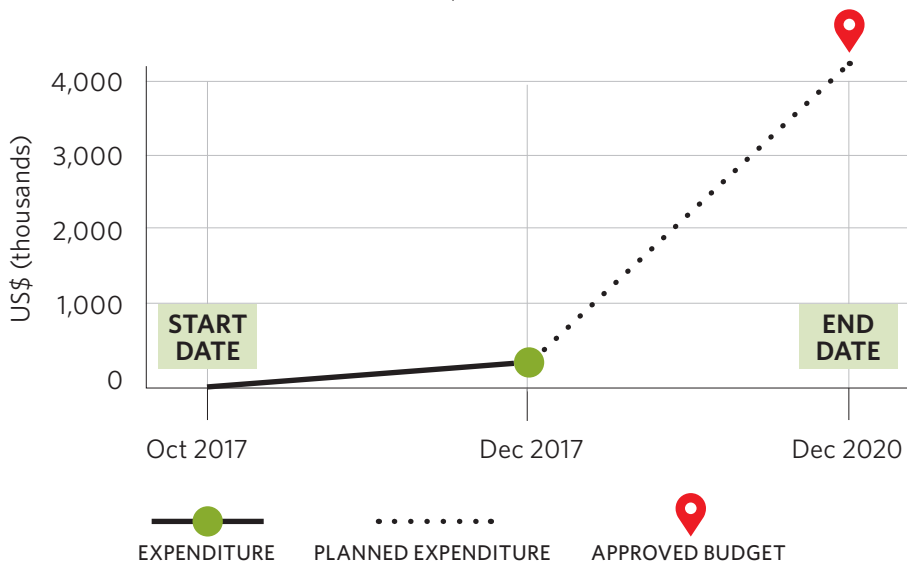
The development of Argentina's Forest and Climate Change National Action Plan (FCCNAP) followed a systematic participatory process, involving stakeholders at the local level, from indigenous peoples to smallholder farmers. This represented a departure from common practice in national policy development in Argentina.

### PARTNERSHIPS:

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) programme started in Argentina in December 2017. The FCPF will take up key aspects related to the implementation of the FCCNAP (formulated with the support of UN-REDD), through financing mechanisms in the provinces, which have legal responsibility for the implementation of measures to reduce deforestation and possibly execute pilots in priority territories.



## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, NATIONAL PROGRAMME



51 hectares of land, giving continuity to the 137.4 hectares that have an influence over a surface area of 445.8 hectares and a CO<sub>2</sub>e balance of 20,889 tons. As a result of landscape restorations, Chile was able to develop environmental indicators specifically aimed at estimating the impact of water availability, soil loss and landscape fragmentation. Other outputs were based on calculations for estimating opportunity costs and estimating the cost of forestation and operative planning for the implementation of the measures under the ENCCRV.

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

In order to achieve success at the national level, it was critical to establish a system for prioritizing actions. The transparency, participation and socialization of this process were key factors in defining areas for investment, and at the same time served a base for the prioritization tool of the ENCCRV.

### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

The UN-REDD Programme commenced a National Programme in Chile in late 2017, which has focused its initial efforts on developing an adequate management structure to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of planned activities under the Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) in Chile. These efforts resulted in the development of road maps and terms of references for procurement that will start during the first trimestre of 2018 and aim to strengthen several aspects of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), in line the Warsaw Framework.

the actions of the ENCCRV, and will be tested in the UN-REDD National Programme. In addition, the first application of the Social and Environmental Management Framework (MGAS) restored

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Gender and stakeholder participation was considered during all phases of the development of the ENCCRV. During

### REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

The Environmental Forest Fund (FFA), designed with targeted support from the UN-REDD Programme, serves as a tool for the financial and operational architecture of the ENCCRV of CONAF. This Fund aims to be an intermediary to channel private and public, international and national donations to implement



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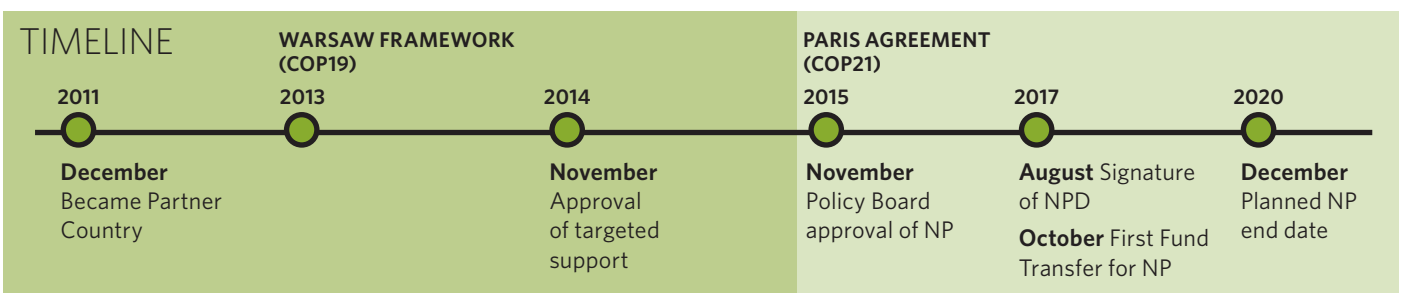
the workshops for the development of the ENCCRV 31 per cent of participants were women. Integrating gender is considered a challenge in Chile, and it is a public policy commitment. Acknowledging this, several dialogues have taken place exclusively for women from the different regions in Chile to seek their opinion on forest resources, and the barriers women face in accessing the benefits. There is a plan to incorporate a gender perspective in the upcoming

projects to be developed in the territories to ensure women benefit directly from the actions taken.

**PARTNERSHIPS**

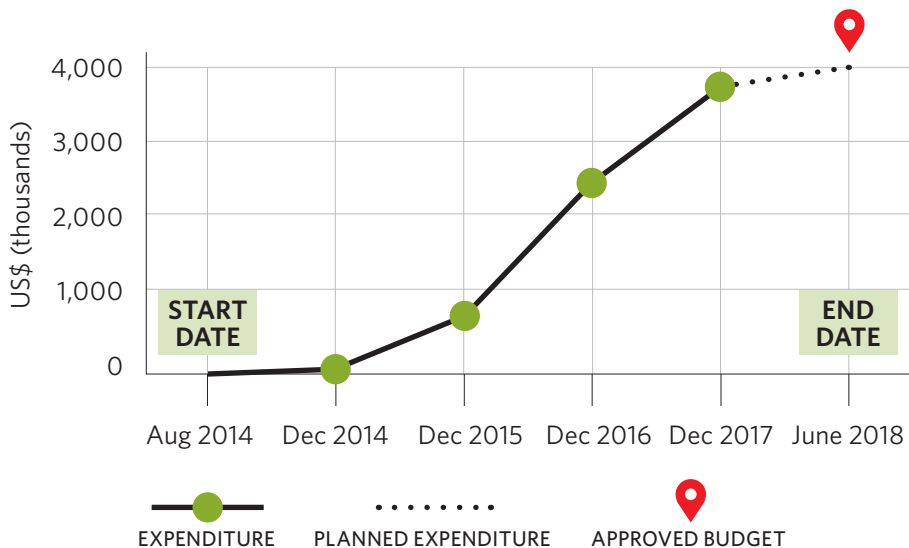
The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has supported Chile through a Readiness Grant to participate in positive incentives for REDD+. This includes: adopting REDD+ national strategies that correspond to the ENCCRV; developing forest emissions reference

levels; designing measurement, reporting and verification systems (MR) and establishing measures for REDD+ national management, including the approach to environmental and social safeguards. The ENCCRV has received support from other funds, such as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and benefited from South-South cooperation.



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## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, NATIONAL PROGRAMME



### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

The UN-REDD Programme has continued to support the final stage of Colombia's National Programme, which will be completed in 2018.

**NS/APs:** In 2017, Colombia developed the draft National Integral Strategy to Control Deforestation and the Management of Forests—also known as “Bosques Territorios de Vida”—which is expected to be finalized in early 2018 following public consultation on its policies and measures.

**FREL/FRL:** The UN-REDD Programme supported Colombia to develop its national FREL methodology, which incorporated National Forest Inventory data and will enable submission to UN-FCCC. The FREL should be completed in 2018, in accordance with the country's commitments under the Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany (JDI/REDD+). Colombia submitted a subnational forest reference emission levels (FREL) for the Amazon biome and submitted the

first Technical Annex of REDD+ Results as part of its Biennial Update Report (BUR), which will enable a national FREL to be developed.

**NFMS:** The UN-REDD Programme provided legal advice on different drafts of the resolution developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to establish the [regulatory structure](#) for the National Forest and Carbon Monitoring System and National Forest Inventory and Forest Information System, which is critical to ensuring the sustainability of the NFMS. With Programme support, Colombia integrated community forest monitoring, sustainable forest management and forest degradation monitoring tools, which will support the national reporting process.

**SIS:** Colombia delivered its first summary of information for the Amazon region to the UNFCCC through its third National Climate Change Communication in 2017. A draft of its second report has been prepared following a public consultation process, including a national safeguards workshop with indigenous

peoples. The national safeguards interpretation has been consolidated, and inputs for the SIS have been generated.

### REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

The Programme supported the consolidation of two national level and one regional participatory platforms, including Mesa REDD+ and existing stakeholder platforms incorporating indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians and *campesinos*. Mesa REDD+ strengthened cross-sectoral cooperation, with the participation of the Government and non-Government stakeholders to implement Colombia's policies and measures and the Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests.

Programme support for post-conflict rural development programmes catalysed cross-sectoral integration and improved rural productive systems for the implementation of REDD+ policies and measures. In 2017, the Government developed options to address mitigation and adaptation measures in six agricultural systems, particularly for cacao, with UN-REDD Programme support, and a [national agreement](#) for zero-deforestation oil palm production.

The Programme supported Colombia through consultation and capacity development with stakeholders to identify and prioritize social, environmental and institutional benefits from their policies and measures and national strategy. The Programme also supported awareness raising and technical inputs to enhance forest law enforcement, in collaboration with the European Union-FAO FLEGT Programme, and provided guidance on how to create an enabling environment for sustainable forest management through community forestry.

Colombia developed economic instruments for REDD+ with a redesign of the Forest Conservation Incentive programme focused on the Pacific Region. The country also worked with development banks to examine the potential

effects of loans and other financial incentives for commodity production in the Amazon. Commodity producers and the local finance sector were engaged by the Programme to examine the feasibility of sustainable agriculture business models and, alongside Colombia's development banks, examined the impacts of loans and financial incentives for commodity production in the Amazon region.

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

The upcoming presidential elections in 2018 present a challenge to maintain momentum in a context of potential changes in Government and policy priorities. Maintaining communication with Government officials and key partners

during the transition will ensure that progress to date and lessons learned will inform future policy direction concerning forests and climate change.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

With UN-REDD support, a gender analysis and a corresponding gender mainstreaming strategy was prepared to help identify entry points for gender action within existing and future REDD+ readiness processes. The strategy was widely disseminated among key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, *campesino*, and Afro-Colombians. Participation of Afro-Colombians in the REDD+ process was strengthened and facilitated through six workshops and capacity-building events in which more

than 200 people participated (24 per cent were women). As a result of such efforts, gender equality principles were also integrated in the draft National Strategy to Control Deforestation and the Management of Forests.

### PARTNERSHIPS

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has continued to coordinate REDD+ initiatives, while the UN-REDD Programme has continued to collaborate with other REDD+ initiatives in the country, including the FCPF, the Biocarbon Fund, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) Programme on Forests and Climate, and the implementation of JDI/REDD+.



# COSTA RICA ■ TA

## PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

**NS/AP:** UN-REDD Programme support has been provided to the Government to successfully finalize the National REDD+ Strategy and develop a comprehensive [REDD+ Implementation Plan](#). Understanding of the benefits of REDD+ was integral to this work. The Programme supported an extensive analysis on multiple benefits of the National REDD+ Strategy actions and a policy brief on the multiple benefits of REDD+, cost-benefit analyses of REDD+ strategic options for the implementation plan and the development of indicators to evaluate the multiple REDD+ benefits in Costa Rica. In addition, a review of private sector and financing options for REDD+ and the development of a substrategy for gender mainstreaming, were carried out to assist in creating enabling conditions for policies and measures.

**FREL/FRL:** The current Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) is being updated based on recommendations by the UNFCCC Technical Assessment Report and the FCPF. Support was provided by the UN-REDD Programme through participation in the discussion of a new methodology to measure forest degradation and integrate this into the FREL/REL.

**NFMS:** The UN-REDD Programme continued to support the development of the National Land Use, Land Cover and Ecosystems Monitoring System (SIMOCUTE) with the establishment of four task forces to design the technical elements of the system. The task forces



have successfully brought together cross-sectoral stakeholders from 12 organizations, including the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and various academic institutions. During 2017, task forces carried out technical activities including NFI modifications, harmonization of the classification systems for coverage and land use; and, pilots on sampling with remote sensing to estimate land use changes and forest degradation. Support was also provided to finalize a review of legislation, which became the basis for the decree establishing SIMOCUTE. The Monitoring Land Use Change Within Productive Landscapes (MOCUPP) became operational during 2017 thanks to support from the Programme and will progressively monitor five commodities until 2020. A task force was established to facilitate its inclusion into the SIMOCUTE.

**SIS:** Significant progress was made to develop the summary of safeguards information for the UNFCCC with support from the UN-REDD Programme. Programme assistance included a webinar on best practices to operationalize and integrate the SIS in Costa Rica's National REDD+ Strategy.

## REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

Following completion of the National REDD+ Strategy and implementation plan, Costa Rica costed all the REDD+ policies and measures. The Government then identified financing sources for the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, in addition to those already provided by the FCPF Carbon Fund, to develop a REDD+ financial plan. The country was also able to engage the Development Banking System to develop tailored financial products that contribute to REDD+ implementation.

## CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

The main challenge is the length of time taken to institutionalize the SIMOCUTE across Costa Rica. In order to tackle this, the process should be started as soon as possible and mobilize other sources from the cooperation.

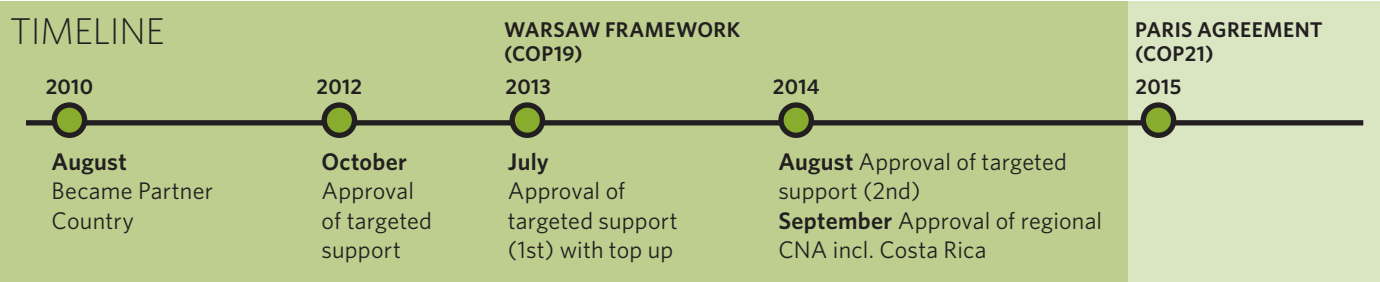
## GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

A substrategy for gender mainstreaming, as part of the enabling conditions for policies and measures, was recommended and integrated to the National REDD+ Strategy and implementation plan.

## PARTNERSHIPS

The NFMS/SIMOCUTE has been supported by a joint collaboration with the United States Forest Service (USFS)-Silva Carbon. Funds from the Inter American Bank for Development/Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (BID/CATIE), Silva Carbon and FCPF were coordinated to adjust and conclude SIMOCUTE's methodologies after the pilots.

## TIMELINE



## PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

**NS/AP:** With UN-REDD Programme support, Ecuador became the second country worldwide to finalize its REDD+ readiness process by complying with all the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Ecuador is now officially ready to seek REDD+ result-based payments and is willing to participate in the Green Climate Fund's pilot programme for results-based payments.

**FREL/FRL:** The Programme is supporting Ecuador to develop its second FREL/FRL, which will preliminarily include emissions from degradation and potentially other REDD+ activities such as conservation and carbon stock enhancement.

**NFMS:** Ecuador is one of the first countries to complete the process and have its Technical Annex successfully analysed by the UNFCCC, enabling the country to receive results-based payments for REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme continues to provide technical assistance to the Government for the result-based payments phase, and is collaborating in the development of Ecuador's national determined contribution (NDC). In 2017, the Programme provided support to define the guidelines and management model of the NFMS and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in the NFMS. As a result, two legal reports have been developed, focusing on the legal and institutional analysis of the environmental/

forest legislation related to the NFMS, and on a comparative analysis of NFMS national legislation of Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica and Mexico.

In addition, a characterization of the different systems linked to the NFMS has been developed to identify and describe the information systems and platforms able to facilitate the exchange of data for the NFMS. These reports were prepared based on interviews with the Ministry of Environment and consultation meetings that were organized to share preliminary results. The Programme's support in this area centred on drafting the articles related to the NFMS to implement the Environmental Code.



**SIS:** The UN-REDD Programme has supported Ecuador to map out the processes needed for the implementation of the system for providing information on how the safeguards have been addressed and respected, including the definition of activities, roles and forms. The country is currently working on the automation of these processes and the development of the REDD+ web platform, which hosts the SIS. The system will be publicly available in the first trimester of 2018 under the Ministry of Environment platform – the Environmental Information System (SUIA). In addition, Ecuador submitted its first summary of information to explain how the Cancun safeguards were addressed and respected during the 2013-2015 period. Finally, the Programme supported the country to draft a manual that will guide the development of subsequent summaries of information.



in climate change measures, specifically in REDD+ actions. This study, along with the gender reports, developed with UN-REDD Programme support in 2015, will be used and updated as necessary in 2018 to provide specific information related to gender gaps, targets, indicators and tangible actions, and will inform REDD+ implementation and monitoring efforts over the next five years.

finance sector through the organization of training sessions for risk managers within financial institutions focused on managing environmental risks within the financing of commodity production. The UN-REDD Programme also supported the development of proposals for financial products tailored to more sustainable commodity production. Finally, the Programme supported a draft proposal for a financial regulation that encourages financial institutions to integrate environmental and social considerations into their credit allocation.

A collaborative workplan was also developed with indigenous organizations—the **Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon** (CONFENIAE) and the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (COICA)—and WWF, in order to identify REDD+ measures and actions that could be implemented in indigenous peoples’ territories. Efforts were devoted to ensure that these actions are coherent with the measures established in the REDD+ Action Plan, and defined according to their circumstances, needs and priorities. The potential social and environmental risks and benefits associated with these actions were also identified.

### REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

Ecuador is now starting the implementation of its REDD+ Action Plan through the Integrated Amazon Programme for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Production – ProAmazonía, with Green Climate Fund and GEF funds. The programme will reduce greenhouse gases emissions from deforestation, which represents 30 per cent of emissions in Ecuador, and provides a coherent package of policies and measures to address the drivers of deforestation and improve land use efficiency in the Amazon. It will also contribute to the mitigation of climate change and Ecuador’s nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement.

The Ministries of Environment and Agriculture also engaged with the

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

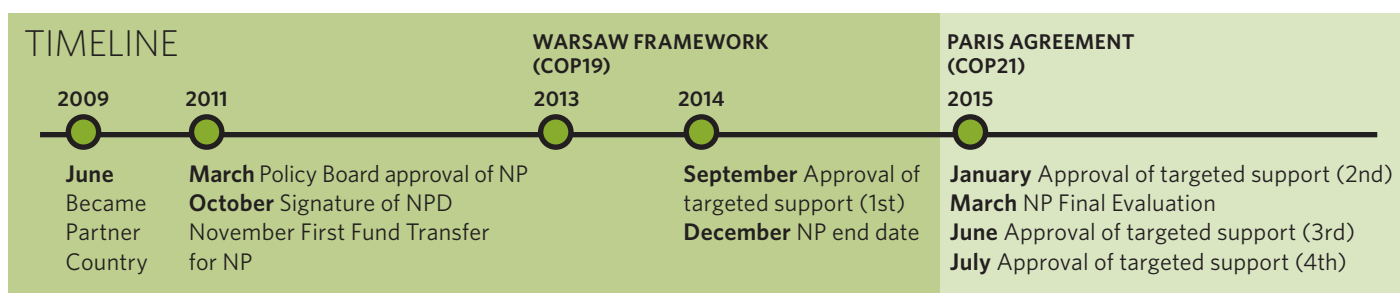
Ecuador is moving into the REDD+ implementation phase and given the high bar imposed by the Green Climate Fund, the country will need support from UN-REDD Programme agencies. However, this will be subject to securing additional funding and key alliances among agencies and additional donors.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Criteria and activities have been developed to ensure the consideration of a gender approach in the implementation of REDD+ and the social inclusion of priority groups, established in the country’s constitution. These include the development of a study that analysed existing capacity and provides recommendations for mainstreaming gender

### PARTNERSHIPS

A collaboration framework has been established with the Government of Germany (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) in order to continue the support on the FREL. The FIP investment plan was approved in December 2017. The province of Pastaza became a member of the [Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force](#). Italy started to support REDD+ efforts in Ecuador. And preliminary discussions for collaboration took place with the European Forestry Institute (land use planning and tracking tools) and the Green Climate Fund (funding options).



### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

**FREL/FRL:** The UN-REDD Programme carried out remote advisory services and one mission to provide technical support and general guidance on ensuring consistency among different reporting mechanisms: second FREL/FRL, BUR including REDD Technical Annex, and the nationally determined contribution.

**SIS:** The UN-REDD Programme contributed to Guyana's progress towards addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards, namely related to compliance with international law, good governance, respect for indigenous peoples' rights and full and effective participation. According to newly adopted guidelines, the Amerindian Land Titling Project will work with indigenous peoples and other stakeholder to fulfil the Guyana's duties and obligations to recognize and title indigenous peoples' lands in a participatory and transparent process, especially during the investigative phase. This will be carried out in accordance with the norms, values and customs of the Amerindian peoples themselves, and with the free and informed consent of the Amerindian communities and villages prior to undertaking key activities and decision-making expressly identified in the guidelines.

### REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

The UN-REDD Programme supported Guyana to build a business case for the forestry sector in its Green State Development Strategy (GSDS). A draft document was developed to identify opportunities and challenges for the forestry sector in the GSDS. The general objectives of structurally transforming Guyana into a green and inclusive economy are: i) Recognizing the economic value of the forestry sectors; ii) institutionalizing measures to ensure environmental sustainability in operations; iii)

creating an enabling business environment for new economic growth from a more diverse set of inclusive, green and high-value processes; and iv) promoting participation, inclusiveness and social cohesion for a peaceful and resilient society. The National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) and the National Forest Plan (NFP) have been revised during 2017 as required by the GSDS.

Assistance from the UN-REDD Programme has also increased the capacity of the Guyana Forestry Commission (the institution responsible for gener-



ating the data for the FREL/ LULUCF GHG-I, the REDD technical annex and the NDC (LULUCF sector) to ensure the consistency among the different report schemes (mentioned above). The UN-REDD Programme provided technical assistance (one in-country mission) and remote assistance through the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL).

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Although the 2017 NFPS and NFP were tailored to meet the vision of the GSDS, there are still barriers that hamper the

shift towards an inclusive, structural transformation of the economy. These include: low perceived value of ecosystem services; low value added of forestry products; lack of alignment between the different avenues of action of the GSDS with indigenous values; lack of incentives for restoration of degraded lands, which is important in the case of the mining sector; and lack of Government capacity and coordination among sectors.

The application of the guidelines to improve implementation of Guyana's Amerindian Land Titling Project will require increased education and capacity-building among all stakeholders, equitable distribution of resources among relevant State institutions, review and update of titling practices and engagements across Government commissions and ministries, additional human resources and expertise throughout the Government, and the urgent establishment of the grievance office created by the guidelines.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The development of the GSDS was characterized by a wide consultation process, including indigenous peoples and civil society. The Amerindian Land

Titling Project is in alignment with international law, standards and best practice, and if implemented will ensure respect for indigenous peoples' rights in the context of the project.

### PARTNERSHIPS

Guyana's REDD+ preparation is being carried out in collaboration with the FCPF and Inter-American Development Bank. The management of Guyana's forest resources along a green development pathway, as outlined in the GSDS Framework document, is synergistic to the national REDD+ programme and the EU FLEGT Project.

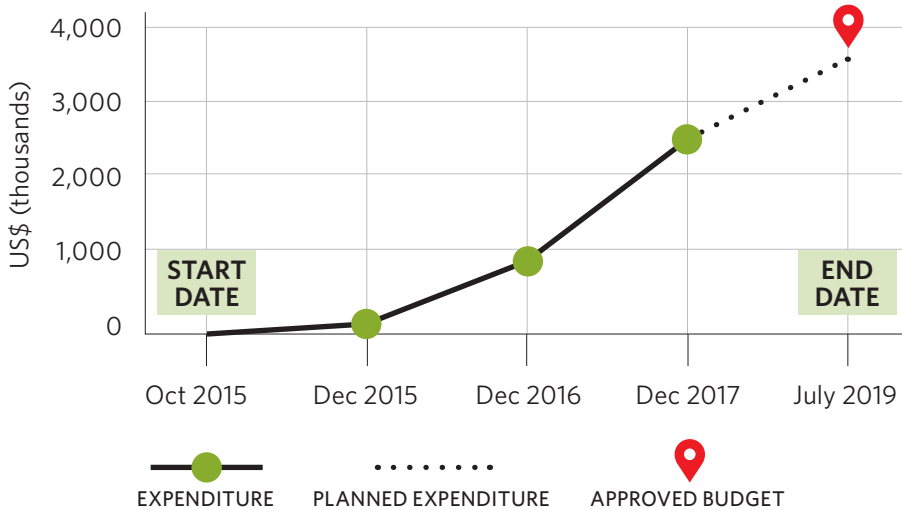
# HONDURAS

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## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, NATIONAL PROGRAMME



### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

**NS/AP:** The UN-REDD Programme supported 51 events in 2017, ranging from capacity-building (REDD+ Academy) to consultations on a range of areas, including the following: climate change and its impacts; gender; restoration of forests; meetings with indigenous peoples' national organization; Honduras' National REDD+ Strategy; free, prior and informed consent; climate finance; and incentives for the forestry sector. These

forums engaged 1,884 participants of which 43 per cent were women. An analysis of future deforestation scenarios conducted with Programme support, revealed five fronts of deforestation (related to land tenure and agriculture expansion) and provides useful information for identifying priorities in the development of the national strategy. These events resulted in a robust consultative process that generated inputs for Honduras' first REDD+ national strategy draft, currently under development.

**FREL:** [Honduras' FREL](#) was finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2017; the technical assessment process was already finalized in December 2017; and the assessment team has prepared the final report following Honduras's comments.

**NFMS:** The UN-REDD Programme supported Honduras to operationalize its NFMS, which includes the following: estimation of national emissions factors from the national forest inventory; scripts based on the google earth engine platform to generate activity data; and a completed set of protocols to ensure consistency in the generation of information for future reports and decision-making processes. A series of technical consultations with different stakeholders in 2017 identified improvements to be implemented in 2018.

**SIS:** The UN-REDD Programme supported Honduras in its quest to make significant progress on safeguards during 2017. A national committee (CONASAH) was established as a permanent consultative platform, with the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives, several Government institutions, private sector and NGOs. A road map was agreed upon, and a legal and institutional framework analysis and a proposal for the SIS was completed. In 2018, a first summary of information will be submitted to the UNFCCC.

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Honduras' NFMS is managed by the Forest Conservation Institute in coordination with MiAmbiente. But, the lack of a clear mandate on roles and responsibilities and the governance mechanism has put long-term sustainability at risk. A legal instrument is needed to regulate and institutionalize the NFMS.

The national presidential elections in November 2017 and associated political crisis delayed programme delivery. Mitigation measures will need to be adopt-





ed during 2018, in addition to extending the implementation period.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

In line with the Equal Opportunities for Women Act, in 2017 43 per cent of participants in REDD+ workshops were women. To support their involvement, spaces for female representatives of different organizations and community groups across REDD+ platforms were prioritized and guaranteed, and efforts were taken to ensure their active participation. Support was also given to the Honduran Federation of Agroforestry Cooperatives (FEHCAFOR), in which women partici-

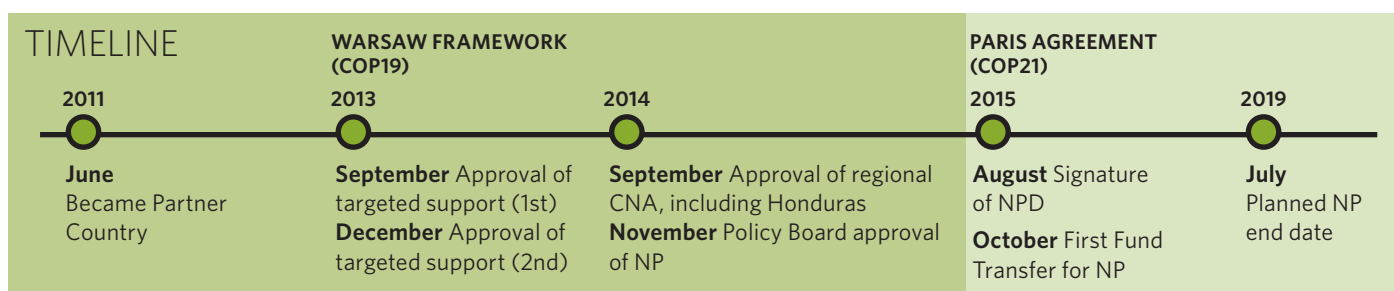
pated actively and the product of these workshops was a FEHCAFOR gender proposal which was delivered to MiAmbiente. This proposal contains a component calling for the incorporation of women from indigenous peoples, Afro-Honduran groups and local communities.

Additionally, a progressive and inclusive consultative process was achieved, with four national workshops on gender, REDD+ and climate change, and numerous events and dialogues with indigenous peoples. Women from the following areas were also represented: indigenous organizations, academics,

agroforestry, business, professional associations, civil society and NGOs, foundations, cooperatives and international cooperation on the platforms for the REDD+ mechanism.

### PARTNERSHIPS

The UN-REDD National Programme is implemented in coordination with the FCPF project, where UNDP acts as a delivery partner. The two programmes co-finance the development of the National REDD+ Strategy, FREL, and NFMS. Participating United Nations agencies provided inputs and participated actively in the FCPF Mid-Term Review.



## PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

NS/AP: In August 2017, Mexico officially adopted a final version of its [National REDD+ strategy 2017-2030](#).

The strategy, which received support from the UN-REDD Programme, set out a series of policies and measures which will be incorporated into existing policy instruments to achieve sustainable rural development and REDD+ results.

FREL/FRL: The UN-REDD Programme supported an analysis on the technical annex to Mexico's 2017 Biennial Update Report (BUR) using the current assessed national FREL. The analysis considered the time frames for results-based payments from the Green

Climate Fund and methodological improvements made by Mexico in its greenhouse gas emissions reporting for the Agriculture, Forests and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector, which will be updated in the 2017 BUR. However, this ultimately led to the decision not to present a technical annex due to issues of consistency, uncertainties and country's performance over the period 2011-2015.

SIS: The UN-REDD Programme support to safeguards in Mexico successfully concluded in December 2017, resulting in the operationalization of one perhaps the world's most advanced SIS. It is expected to fully operational in early 2018. Mexico's first summary of safeguards infor-

mation has been prepared and is being finalized. The second summary will be partially informed by the functioning SIS, using information collected up to March 2018.

## REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

Programme support to Mexico helped the country review its legal and institutional frameworks, and thus articulate the distinction between national and subnational levels for REDD+ safeguards and support its safeguard platform. Mexico's SIS contains general information about REDD+ safeguards, detailed information on the national interpretation of each of the seven safeguards, documents on the legal, institutional and compliance frameworks. At



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the state level, the SIS focuses on seven states where REDD+ early actions are implemented: Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo and Yucatan.

The Programme collaborated with La Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) and the national NFMS authorities to support technical improvements to methodologies used by the Mexican National System for Monitoring of Activity Data

(MAD-Mex), which in turn improved the national capacity to operate the NFMS.

Mexico's progress and lessons learned were shared across South-South networks related to the implementation of safeguards and forest monitoring. The Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID) and the National Forest Commission (CONAFOR) were supported to participate in the Mesoamerican Environmental Sustainability Strategy (EMSA) 2018 - 2019. These de-

partments also worked alongside CATIE to share good practices on data analysis and to contribute to regional NFI exchanges in Brazil, which led to the creation of two regional groups that aim to harmonize measuring criteria.

### CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

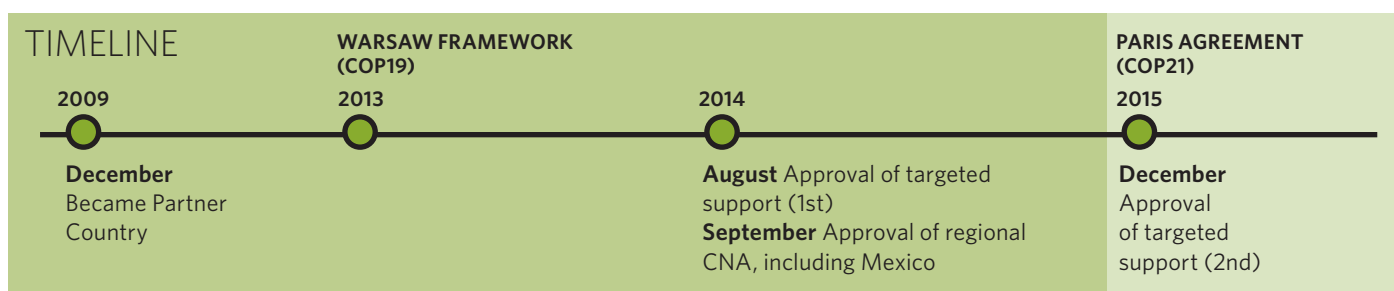
While Mexico has pioneered the design and establishment of the pillars for REDD+, with UN-REDD Programme support, effective implementation of the policies and measures to achieve emission reductions remains a critical challenge. CONAFOR intends to focus its efforts on assessing the feasibility and mitigation potential of the proposed policies and measures in the national REDD+ strategy, and accessing additional finance for full implementation. Compatibility with other safeguard systems, such as the FCPF Ministry of Health of Quintana Roo (SESA) and the environmental and social management framework, is required in order to ensure national integration of its SIS.

### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

During the design of the SIS, a participatory gender equity approach was applied by consulting national institutions, civil society and state-level representatives through five national workshops, two internal workshops at CONAFOR and two State-level workshops in Oaxaca and Chiapas, held between 2015 and 2017.

### PARTNERSHIPS

The environmental and social management framework formed the basis of the development of mechanisms for South-South cooperation, which have been implemented, with co-finance, in coordination with other regional initiatives lead by GIZ, World Resources Institute, SilvaCarbon and the United States Forest Service.



## PROGRESS AGAINST THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK

**NS/APs:** After Peru [endorsed](#) the [National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change](#) (ENBCC) in 2016, a new Government cabinet was formed towards the end of that year. As a result, the UN-REDD Programme spent much of 2017 supporting the conceptual reaffirmation of these instruments to respond to climate change and forests ([JDI](#), [NDCs](#), ENBCC) with the new climate change authorities. This included: (i) working with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) National Forest Conservation Programme (PNCB) and National Climate Change Directorate (DGCCD) on the visualization and implementation of a common agenda and goals through the use of instruments like the JDI and

ENBCC; and (ii) providing feedback to MINAM's Climate Change Director on the rationale that links the JDI (Joint Declaration of Intent between Peru, Norway and Germany), NDCs, and ENBCC, and on views and ways to present these ideas at the political level with sectors unfamiliar with the issue.

The Programme provided technical support to the Government of Peru to develop an in-depth legal analysis (followed by a national consultation workshop) focusing on the administrative acts/permits authorizing land use changes of forest areas to other purposes, and collecting relevant data and information from the regions of Ucayali and Loreto. An internal review panel has been created to ensure the involve-

ment and endorsement by key national counterparts (MINAM, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) and the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR)). Reviewing and addressing policies like the secondary regulation for land use major capacity is seen as one of the key areas to promote enabling conditions to reduce deforestation.

**NFMS:** The UN-REDD Programme supported technical discussions between the Government and indigenous peoples' representatives on indigenous monitoring, reporting and verification, which allowed the Government and representatives to agree on a conceptual framework for the integration of indigenous monitoring, reporting and verification into Peru's NFMS, and

