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| **Output 6.3.** **Countries make use of technical advice and support to develop transition strategies for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy.** | **Respon-sible agency**  |
| **Baseline*** + - * 1. Although initial work has begun, no UN-REDD countries where transition processes have been linked to REDD+ processes.
				2. 2 countries provided with initial technical support on concepts and initial brainstorming on the green economy.
				3. One analysis to date (Kenya, published in 2012).
 | **Target** 1. 2 UN-REDD Programme countries where the transition processes are linked with REDD+ in the context of a green economy.
2. Support requested by and provided to 3 additional countries on the green economy.
3. At least 3 countries conduct studies on forest ecosystem valuation and the feasibility of payments for ecosystems services schemes.

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| **Output 6.3. Achievements against target****Indicator a:*** **Ghana:** In collaboration with Ghana Cocoa Board, the environmental sustainability content of the current extension training manual was revised and enhanced and training was provided to extension officer including on agro-forestry practices and tree registration. Reintroduction of shade-grown cocoa through training and distribution of free seedlings successfully continued in 2015. As part of co-financing, three studies were conducted to assess the land and tree tenure regimes and how they affect sustainable cocoa production practices and to assess the impact of mining activities on cocoa-forest mosaic landscape, analyzing the long-term costs and benefits under multiple deforestation/sustainable management scenarios. Their findings and recommendations provide a strong basis to reform the policy and regulatory framework and incentives for the effective promotion of environmentally sustainable practices in the cocoa sector. Two events were successfully hold in November 2015, a high-level private sector consultation workshop for the national REDD+ project development, targeting stakeholder from the cocoa and timber industry and a national forum to raise mass awareness about REDD+ and its implication in cocoa landscapes.
* **Peru**: Initial consultation and engagement meetings with relevant local stakeholders in palm producing areas allowed generating awareness on issues related to palm oil production, including deforestation and to gather quality information on production practices and producers needs. Three in-depth analyses, on public financial and economic incentives, institutional arrangements and smallholder capacities to adopt best practices, were conducted as part of a global root cause analysis on the issues limiting sustainability of the palm oil sector. This root cause analysis along with a methodology was presented to the Ministry of Agriculture as part of its efforts to develop a new Palm Oil Plan that would allow a sustainable development of this sector and reducing pressure on existing forests in the country.
* **Indonesia:** The Indonesian Palm Oil Platform Working Groups met several times in 2015 to discuss and identify key interventions to reduce deforestation from palm oil expansion. The discussions of the working groups are feeding a draft National Action Plan, which includes provisions to reduce deforestation from the palm oil sector. UNDP partnered with two major palm oil companies – Asia Agri and Astra Agro – and a global buyer to pilot reducing deforestation pressure by strengthening the capacity and legality of smallholders. A smallholder baseline assessment and a training needs assessments were conducted to develop a targeted programme to support 2200 independent smallholders achieve ISPO certification.

*Start with the overall chapeau text responding to the indicator and thereafter list the cumulative achievements (Nov 2011-Dec 2015) with bullets. Specify also the key achievements* ***In 2015 alone*** *(period January 2015- December 2015):* *[Type in here. Maximum 170 words]***Indicator b:***Start with the overall chapeau text responding to the indicator and thereafter list the cumulative achievements (Nov 2011-Dec 2015) with bullets. Specify also the key achievements* ***In 2015 alone*** *(period January 2015- December 2015):* *[Type in here. Maximum 170 words]***Indicator c:***Start with the overall chapeau text responding to the indicator and thereafter list the cumulative achievements (Nov 2011-Dec 2015) with bullets. Specify also the key achievements* ***In 2015 alone*** *(period January 2015- December 2015):* *[Type in here. Maximum 170 words]* | **UNEP, UNDP**  |
| **Output 6.3.** Knowledge management and capacity building products**[[1]](#footnote-1)** made available in January 2015-December 2015 * Quaye et al. (2015), “[Does the current land tenurial arrangement in Ghana incentivize adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production practices? A case study of four selected cocoa growing districts in Ghana”.](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Green%20Commodities%20Programme/Land%20Tenure%20%26%20Sustainability%20Ghana.pdf)
* [Website of the Indonesian Palm Oil Platform](http://www.inpop.id)
* Guidance on best practices to run National Commodity Platforms available on an open [Google Drive](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0Bz43FsNnYEKnflFtbGlINngtWjZFdE9QUHhZNmF4VlI0TFkyU3JMVVBDWU1YRmFBcjE1M2s&usp=drive_web), including [Webinars](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BwOiwIOv3ZrHfm5TMUxCT1M3dVBYM3ZWWER1MDYwY0twdGstZE5nWXhUalhkOWVHWUpVWmM&usp=drive_web&tid=0Bz43FsNnYEKnflFtbGlINngtWjZFdE9QUHhZNmF4VlI0TFkyU3JMVVBDWU1YRmFBcjE1M2s) and a [Workbook](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0Bz43FsNnYEKnflNqWHFqNWxkTXF1Y3ctQXdUSHVTem82N2I5Y2pFam91SUdpbV9aYkVteUE&usp=drive_web&tid=0Bz43FsNnYEKnflFtbGlINngtWjZFdE9QUHhZNmF4VlI0TFkyU3JMVVBDWU1YRmFBcjE1M2s)
 | **UNEP, UNDP** |
| **Output 6.3. Risks and challenges, and corrective actions planned or taken*** **In Peru,** the platform proposal has faced a certain lack of political buy in from the Ministry of Agriculture, despite interest from both the private sector and civil society. This is due to the fact that the current government administration will leave office in middle 2016, and therefore does not want to commit to highly participatory processes with a longer time horizon. In this context, UNDP continues to engage public and private stakeholders and provide technical advice to strengthen the governance sector. At the same time it will plan to propose the platform to the newly elected government in early 2016. It also provided technical advice to the Peru Government’s successful incorporation of the platform mechanism into the GEF-financed regional Amazon Programme, as one o the implementation strategies for Sustainable Productive Landscape initiative in Peru.
* **In Ghana,** the Cocoa Platform has been fully mainstreamed in Ghana Cocoa Board to complete national appropriation. This has raised several challenges in terms of maintaining the platform as a multi-stakeholder mechanism providing space for open dialogue, consensus building and agreement on collective actions for all actors. It also means that activities were put on hold during the year 2015 and that there is a need to get strong political buy-in and commitment from COCOBOD for the year 2016. To address this, close and regular support is given to the platform team to train them on best practices for running national commodity platforms following UNDP’s approach.
* **In Indonesia,** shortages in resources and capacities have slowed processes in 2015. To remedy this, active fundraising activities are being carried out, team members were trained to build their capacity to run the platform and new team members were hired to have a team fully on board and capacitated in 2016.

*Describe any challenges faced with reference to the target/ indicator, or in general under the output. Provide a brief description of contingency measures taken (or that will be taken) to address the challenges. Also, if the challenge (implementation delay etc.) has resulted in a lower financial delivery than expected, please indicate.**[Type here. Maximum 150 words]* | **UNEP, UNDP** |
| **Output 6.3. Gender sensitive measures taken and results achieved** * **In Peru,** the studies conducted adopted a gender sensitive approach both in their methodology as well as in their content, meaning both women and men participated in the assessments and the studies addressed issues related to gender impacting their main topic of research. During the consultation sessions, attention was paid to ensure balanced attendance of men and women and facilitation of discussion helped ensuring equal capacities to take part in discussions.
* **In Ghana,** training, support for registration of trees and free-seedlings are provided equally to men and women in the communities. The support provided acknowledge and takes into consideration the different roles and needs of men and women.
* **In Indonesia,** the UNDP country office gender focal point was fully mobilized to ensure gender-sensitive methodologies are adopted by the palm oil platform and gender issues in the palm oil sector are being addressed.

*For guidance on gender sensitive reporting, please refer to the Reporting Guidelines. If availability of data is low or absent, please note that below by providing concrete reasons.**[Type here. Maximum 150 words].*  | **UNEP, UNDP** |

1. A knowledge product can be defined as explicit knowledge (knowledge that can be articulated, codified and stored) designed to assist in the transfer of knowledge to the end user. For example, publications, videos or web pages could be considered knowledge products. Only products fully funded or co-funded by the Programme and those that have been publically available should be listed. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)