

A post second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2) consultation workshop for stakeholders in East and Southern Africa region

UN-REDD & landscapes



23 -27 May 2016 Nairobi, Kenya













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The United Nations Programme on Reducing
Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
(or UN-REDD Programme)

is a collaborative programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

created in 2008 in response to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
decisions on the Bali Action Plan and REDD at COP-13,
in 2007.

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Integrated landscape management approach aims at addressing the major global and interconnected challenges of poverty, food insecurity, climate change, water scarcity, deforestation and loss of biodiversity at the local level.

Integrated landscape management is a way of managing the landscape that involves collaboration among multiple stakeholders, with the purpose of achieving sustainable landscapes.

Sustainable landscapes are landscapes that can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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The GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC founded as a mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the newest actor in the multilateral climate finance architecture and became fully operational in 2015, approving USD 168 million for its first eight projects just weeks before COP 21.

Pastoralism and rangelands Background information



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Pastoralism—extensive livestock production in the rangelands—is practiced by an estimated 500 million people worldwide in 75% of countries, encompassing nomadic communities, transhumant herders, agro-pastoralists, ranchers and others.

Rangelands cover 1/3 of the terrestrial surface of the earth. These are areas of important biodiversity and globally-valuable ecosystem services. Pastoral communities living and managing these ecosystems are some of the most challenges population groups, in the world, in terms of human development indexes.

Products from rangelands (meat, milk, hide) rarely compete in global markets of livestock trade because of distorting subsidies and insufficient regulation of the environmental and health impacts of the intensive livestock sector.

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Many environmental benefits of rangelands have been largely ignored or marginalized by mainstream economic and agriculture development policy for several decades.

Sustainable pastoralism and rangeland management are also an important sector towards building a green economy: Improved grazing management on global grasslands could sequester about 409 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year.

Pastoral development as a sustainable land use can increase climate resilience. Efforts should go beyond single-sector technical approaches, and embrace indigenous knowledge, innovation for sustainable natural resources management, effective governance, and further integration of pastoral livelihoods with expanding market opportunities.

What happened during UNEA 2?



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A lot remains to be done:

- <u>Ways to better understand and assess</u> the role of pastoralism and rangelands as a means to contribute to the achievement of multiple SDGs
- <u>Action</u> being taken by member states to restore degraded areas of rangelands, using innovative thinking, scientific evidence and locally adapted technologies
- Ways to <u>strengthen local institutions</u> for effective rangelands management and <u>multi-sectoral</u> <u>platform(s)</u> to facilitate interaction between ministries of environment and other concerned ministries (i.e. agriculture, livestock, land use planning etc.), indigenous peoples and CSOs, to foster integrated rangeland management
- <u>Cost-effective methods</u> to identify and prioritize land areas which need to be restored
- Ways to improve <u>livestock services</u> through livestock infrastructure and markets, renewable energy provision, mobile health and education services
- Ways to enhance <u>participation of mobile and remote pastoral communities in citizen science</u> so
 as to contribute to more effective monitoring and evaluation of outcomes of carbon
 sequestration.



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Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands.

http://www.unep.org/about/sgb/cpr portal/Portals/50152/UNEA%202/24.pdf

Initially proposed and supported by African group at the 6th special session of The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) held immediately before UNEA 2 in April 2016 in Cairo.

Results from:

the merging of two draft resolutions:

"Combating desertification, land degradation and sustainable management of rangelands" proposed by The Republic of Namibia and The Republic of The Sudan

"The transformation of pastoralism towards sustainable development" by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and

• Recommendations from Indigenous People Groups (Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact, The Mbororo, INDIGEnous Information Network, Tebtebba, UN Permanent Forum ...)



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Calling for further collaborative efforts on combating desertification and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands management, mainly through enhanced capacity development, increased investments, joint and cross-border development programmes for neighboring pastoralist and other communities, strengthened science-policy interface and raising global awarness on sustainable pastoralism and rangelands.



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"Requests (UNEP), within its mandate and subject to available resources, in partnership with Member States and United Nations agencies and programmes and other stakeholders, including civil-society organizations, to explore whether there are gaps in the current provision of technical support and environmental and socioeconomic assessments of grasslands, rangelands, soil erosion, land degradation, land tenure security and water security in drylands, including the ongoing assessments of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in order to better understand the implications for sustainable livelihoods, while taking into consideration local and indigenous knowledge and technologies"



Opportunities/challenges in implementation of the Resolution:

- UNEP serves as a leading global environmental authority and the environmental voice of the UN, Implementation of UNEP's stakeholder engagement policy
- It is an ideal platform for bringing together different stakeholders:
 Governments, Major Groups of Civil Society, Science, Media, members of the
 judiciary, and the private sector that need to work together to tackle the
 shared and unprecedented challenges the world is facing and deliver on the
 environmental dimensions of sustainable development
- Further coordination among the different stakeholders to promote and implement the resolution at national, regional and global levels



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Steps made so far:

- Promotion of the resolution through different networks and events such as IUCN, COP 22 in Marrakech and COP 13 in Cancun
- Resource mobilization for comprehensive gap analysis of ongoing assessments on pastoralism and rangelands (IYR&P) (GCF and other funding opportunities)
- Integration of sustainable pastoralism and rangeland in GCF projects
- Development of potential for a joint initiative with FAO, IUCN, UNCCD and other partners before UNEA 3



UNEA is a platform for all Ministers of Environment and a wide range of development partners, to promote coordination with their counterparts in other developments sectors (especially Agriculture and Health) to include sustainable pastoralism as a high priority to achieve sustainability and contribute to multiple SDGs in their respective countries and to engage in creating the enabling conditions for sustainable pastoralism.

Major Groups and Stakeholders (MGS) have a critical role in supporting the decision making process during UNEA and afterwards, by engaging with governments, sharing their expert knowledge and by ensuring that the voice of those who might be affected by decisions taken, is heard.

You have a fundamental role for the promotion and implementation of all the resolutions.

