



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

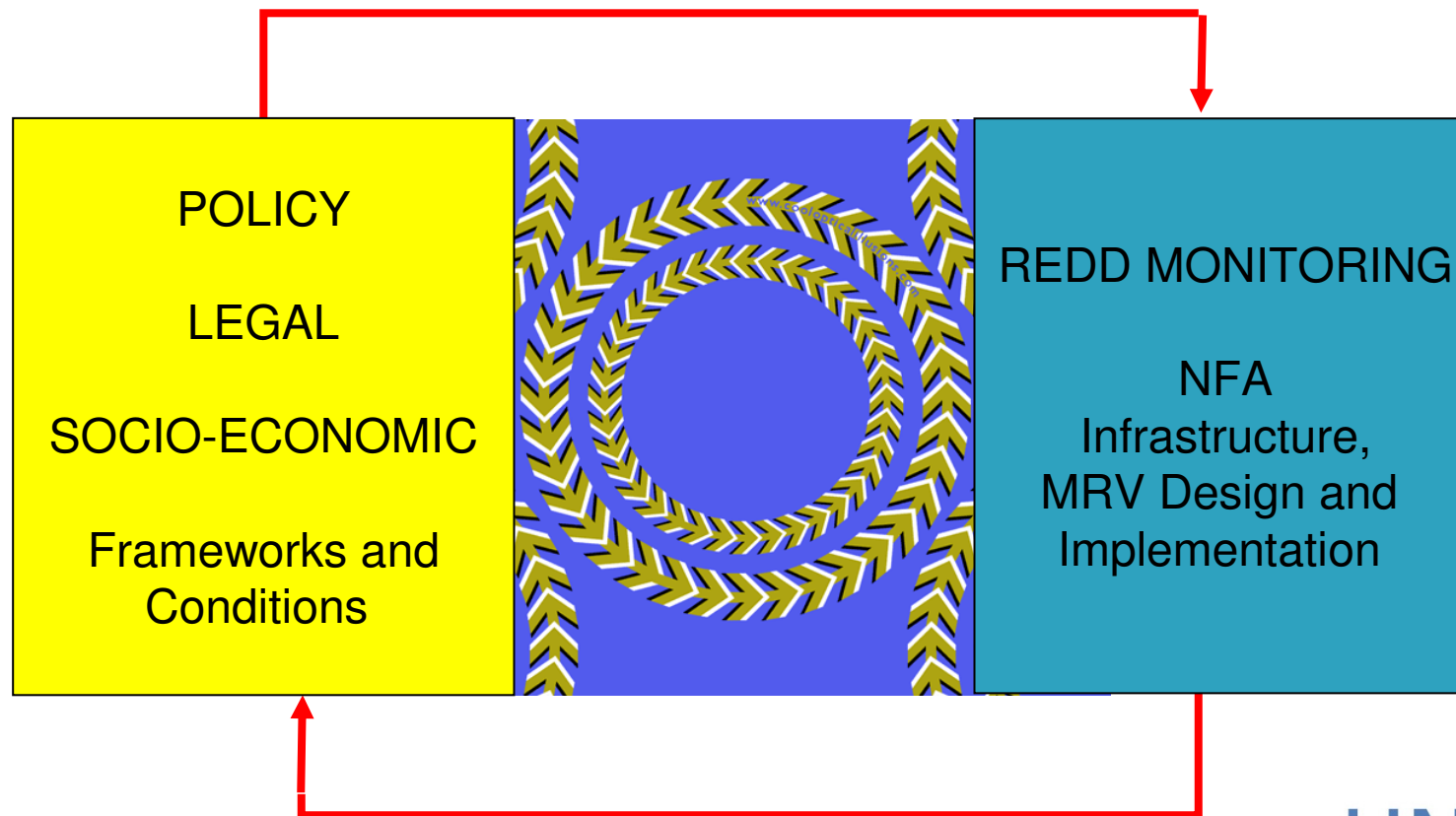
Policy, legal and socio-economic aspects of REDD monitoring

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FAO Gender, Equity & Rural Employment Division
(Lambrou)





....THREE ASPECTS THAT ARE INTERLINKED





POLICY ASPECTS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policy influencing NFA/MRV

- SPECIFY REDD MRV needs
- SPECIFY REDD NFA/MRV framework
- PROVIDE resources for MRV, (infrastructure, personnel, training,..)
- INDICATE data needs
- USE data (lobbying, implementation)
- DISSEMINATE information

NFAs are major clients of policy makers

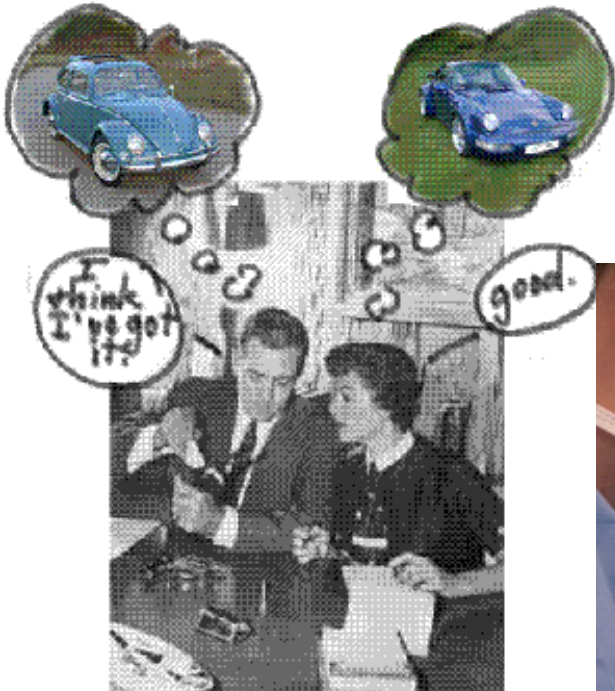
NFA/MRV influencing Policy

- ADVISE on REDD MRV needs
- ADVISE on REDD NFA/MRV framework
- LOBBY and USE resources for MRV, (infrastructure, personnel, training,..)
- TAILOR & IMPLEMENT MRV fwk
- PROVIDE data
- ADVISE on data interpretation and use

Policy makers are major clients of NFAs



..BUT OFTEN COMMUNICATION IS WEAK or BROKEN



...IN PLANNING MRV

...IN OPERATION



...IN DATA USE





....some issues to be looked at

some NFAs see policy makers to...

- ... not be aware of the NFA / MRV
- ...mis-specify data needs
- ...not understand implications of their specification, and of changes in defs,...
- ... ignore NFA requirements to do work properly (lack of support)
-keep changing data requests later
-not use NFA information, do not trust it, use it wrongly or arbitrarily
-not make existing data accessible

some policy makers see NFA to....

-provide information of little relevance for policy decision making
-have information not available as needed (not “just-in-time”)
-provide too much data, in too much detail OR have no data
-provide information that is difficult to understand, interpret and analyze
-not be able to provide a full picture, connecting data from different sources
-continue to come back asking for more money

= MORE COMMUNICATION + BETTER LINKS = BETTER FOR BOTH



Initiatives supported by FAO to link policy making & NFMA/MRV

NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMMES (NFP)

- A general term to designate a country-led process to promote participatory policy formulation and strategic planning in forestry.
- A framework for joint development and implementation of national forest-related policies and international commitments, including REDD

..supported through
NFP FACILITY



FACILITY
nurturing the process





Linking policy making & NFMA/MRV in UN-REDD countries current initiatives supported by FAO

NFP Facility / FAO

..is actively supporting national policy processes in DRC, Tanzania, Zambia, Paraguay, Vietnam, Indonesia, incl. on climate change issues, but not yet on REDD-MRV-policy nexus (individual / country driven!)

FAO FMPP “Linking nfp and climate change” (2009-2012)

..will support Tanzania, Paraguay and Vietnam to hold national workshops on how to better integrate climate change issues (mitigation, adaptation, MRV (?)) into national forest policies and programmes 2009, follow-up in 2010-2011

FAO Finland P. component linking nfp and NFMA/MRV (2009-2012)

..will support Tanzania, Zambia and Vietnam in national activities to better link NFA / MRV (incl. climate change) and national forest programme processes (start in 2010?)

FAO TCPs on linking NFMA and nfps

..process started in Zambia – how to take up the recently completed Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) in policy?



HOW CAN FAO ASSIST YOU?

LOBBY

..... your government administration to raise awareness: it is important that NFAs strongly connect to policy makers (and vice versa), and on a more continuous basis

CONTACT

..... the NFP Facility for support funding to link policy makers, NFA/MRV, and stakeholders

visit: www.nfp-facility.org

email: ewald.rametsteiner@fao.org

INITIATE

..... a national workshop or other action to improve designs, implementation and use of NFA/MRV data in forest policy making, incl. REDD



Overview: legal aspects of REDD MRV



How can legislation support REDD monitoring?

1. Clarifying responsibility for REDD MRV
2. Mandating a participatory approach to REDD MRV
3. Indicating the legal and other implications of REDD MRV



How can FAO assist countries in using legislation to support REDD and REDD MRV in particular?





Legal aspects (1): Clarifying responsibility for REDD MRV



- **Specifically request to include carbon among the multiple values of forests to be monitored**
- **Specify the logical sequence of steps in forest and REDD MRV**
- **Ensure that monitoring is undertaken regularly, as an ongoing process that feeds into decision-making and management-planning**





Legal aspects (2): Mandating a participatory approach to REDD MRV



- **Require that authorities share information and collaborate with other stakeholders in REDD MRV**
- **Ensure that both science-based and traditional knowledge are integrated in monitoring**
- **Mandate the consideration of specific issues in monitoring (biodiversity conservation, socio-economic issues, traditional use and indigenous practices, gender, etc.)**





Legal aspects (3): Indicating the legal implications of REDD MRV



- **Clearly indicate that the results of REDD MRV should be taken into account in forest management planning, allocation of licences and concessions, review of policies and legislation**
- **Ensure consideration of REDD MRV outcomes in other land-use policy-making and planning exercises**





Legal aspects (4): How can FAO assist you?



Legal advisory services for:

- identifying obstacles and opportunities for REDD and REDD MRV in existing legislation
- recommending improvements to existing legislation
- assisting in participatory law development



Research (comparative legal studies and guidelines for national drafters)

- http://www.fao.org/Legal/index_en.htm
- OIC-LEGN@fao.org





Social Aspects of REDD MRV



- UN system and UN REDD Programme are committed to addressing social issues including:
 - human rights, gender equality, capacity development, involvement of all stakeholders
- Stakeholders of UN REDD
 - Governments, landowners
 - About 60 million **indigenous people** are almost wholly dependent on forests.
 - About 1.2 billion people – including **men, women, young and old** – rely on agroforestry farming systems in developing countries





The Who of Monitoring



- Why take stakeholders into account when monitoring?
 - Forestry knowledge and practices are gendered
 - UN REDD can't succeed without addressing social issues and specific needs of stakeholders



- How to incorporate different stakeholders:
 - Include women and indigenous farmers in all phases
 - Increase the number of women professionals and indigenous peoples in the UN REDD programme





What to monitor



Indicators:

- Labor and employment, including working conditions
- Profits – who benefits from REDD programme?
- Land management, including ownership
- The participation of Men, Women (sex-disaggregated data)
- The involvement of Indigenous peoples and inclusion of their knowledge



Tools:

- Household surveys
- Focus group discussions
- Impact evaluations
- Gender audits
- Capacity building
- Principle of free, prior and informed consent





Examples



- **Gender analysis of REDD**
 - Women and men undertake different tasks in forestry management and have differential access to labour, land, education and markets
 - REDD is opportunity to compensate for traditionally uncompensated tasks like biodiversity conservation
 - Existing social barriers must not be reinforced
- **Risks and opportunities for indigenous communities in REDD**
 - Benefit sharing of indigenous knowledge
 - Land rights
 - Distribution of REDD benefits



FAO Resources



- *Gender Analysis and Forestry Training Package* plus other gender and forestry publications (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/10590/en/>)
- *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook* (at www.worldbank.org)
- *Operational Guidance: Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities* (http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=455&Itemid=53)



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**Thank you for
listening!**

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