

Collaboration between the United Nations and Civil Society Organizations

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UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

15 years **IPAM** Amazon Environmental Research Institute

[Key points]

- IPAM on the UNREDD Policy Board -ways of work;
- Comparison of participation of civil society in WB multilateral organizations and UNREDD;
- Successes of collaboration;
- Challenges of collaboration;
- Proposals for working in 2011.

What is IPAM's responsibilities at the UN-REDD?

IPAM is the CSO representative from LAC region at PB of UN REDD, since October 2009.

IPAM's mandate upon UNREDD, according to the *terms of reference*:

- Share agenda and outcomes of PB meetings with our constituencies;
- Participate in the PB, bringing concerns and views of our constituencies.

At PB of UN-REDD, decisions are made by consensus;

Funding request is allocated by the PB only if consultations are well done, no violations of rights shall be tolerated on pilot countries. Therefore, currently IPAM's work is:

- Communicate with regional IPO during the inter sessional period about the current and potential pilot-countries;
- Analyze the joint national programmes and reviews by the Secretariat and experts. Investigate the political situation of the country.
- Check situation of the national joint programme with national CSO focal point that IPAM is trying to develop.
- Interview Government's officials during PB meeting.
- Foster engagement of CSO and IPO and public debate about crucial questions and transparency through the designed UNREDD-LAC monitoring website (http://un-redd-amlatinaycaribe.ning.com/?xg_source=msg_mes_network)

Collaboration between the UN and CSO on the UNREDD and WB's multilateral REDD organizations

WB REDD multilateral organizations (FIP and FCPF): CSO and IPO are only observers

UNREDD Policy Board: CSO and IPO have voice and vote through full member status.

UNREDD benefits of having stronger connection with the current status of the REDD+ negotiations in the UNFCCC, the REDD+ Partnership and CBD.

- UN **historical** mandate and commitment to human rights instruments: the UN charter and UNDRIP, ILO 169, and Millennium Development Goals.
- This is translated into a mandate for the UN to represent civil society and Indigenous Peoples' interest, not solely those of states, which the UN-REDD Programme is trying hard to do through putting CSO and IPO on board. However, some challenges still remain and need to be overcome

Successes of the Collaboration between the UN and Civil Society

- The request of one day for a strategy meeting with CSO and IPO before PB meetings was approved.
- Funding to enhance links and knowledge of pilot countries was approved to CSO and IPO representatives by UNREDD, after 1 year of the formal request - US\$ 17,000 for 2011.

Challenges for Collaboration between the UN and Civil Society in the future

- Allocating time and staff;
- Planning for PB meetings;
- Sharing of experiences;
- Collecting information and knowledge from CSO that truly engaged in the elaboration of NJP;
- Presenting an impartial evaluation based in individual views of a process that we did not participate.
- Sharing of experiences and knowledge with the WB NGO observers;
- Working in the harmonization rules between WB and UNREDD.

Proposals for using the approved budget in 2011

Jan-March 2011:

- Visit Ecuador, Panama and Bolivia with COICA's representatives.
- Learn pilot country's context and meet national CSO and IPO to enhance collaboration.
- When possible, participate in the joint mission of the pilot-country.

Further work on Argentina and Peru? Depends if their national joint programme will be subject to approval in the March 2011's PB.

Questions?



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Thank you! >>>

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