

The UN-REDD Programme: Overview of progress

UN-REDD Programme Ninth Policy Board Meeting
October 2012, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo

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Welcome



- Welcome to Brazzaville and PB9
- Thank you all for making the effort to attend PB9
 - The Government of the Republic of the Congo
 - His Excellency Henri Djombo , Minister of Forestry Economy and Sustainable Development
 - FAO Representative and UN Country offices
 - PB members and observers
 - Co-chairs
 - Colleagues in the Secretariat and the Agencies



Introduction

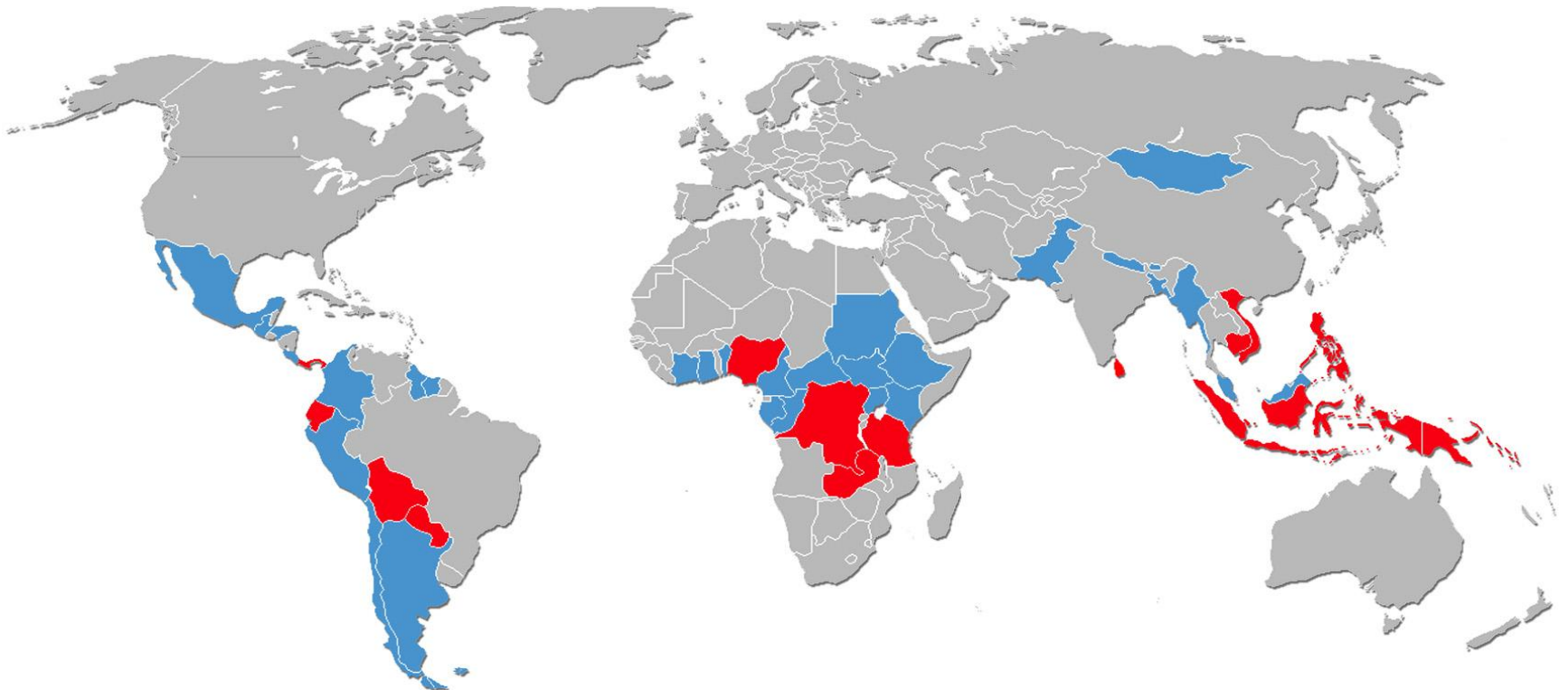
- Overview of progress since last PB meeting
 - Brief Highlights
 - Review of progress on past PB decisions
- Separate, more detailed overviews on:
 - National Programme update (This PM)
 - Support to National REDD+ Action (Tomorrow AM)
 - Updates from Working Groups (Today & Tomorrow)





New UN-REDD Partner Countries


- **4** more countries accepted as members taking the total to **46**
 - Malaysia and Uganda joined in June 2012
 - Morocco and Lao PDR joined in October 2012



Progress in National Programmes



- **1** additional country now in implementation phase (as of 31 August, 2012) taking the total to **14**:
 - Bolivia, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, **Nigeria**, Panama, PNG, Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia
- **3** of those about to finish: DRC, Indonesia and Viet Nam
- **2** new countries approved and about to start: The Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka expected to sign in October, 2012 (Funding allocation approved at PB 8)



Support to National REDD+ Actions - Global Programme

3 categories of support:

- **International Support Functions:**
 - Development of tools, methodologies and guidelines
 - Capacity building through regional training and S-S collaboration
 - Building awareness of importance of REDD+
- **Country-specific support**
 - Targeted support including technical backstopping
- **Secretariat (Geneva – 8 staff)**
 - Servicing Policy Board
 - Coordination and quality assurance
 - Programme monitoring
 - Communication & Knowledge Management

Improvements to online platforms



www.un-redd.org

UN-REDD PROGRAMME COLLABORATIVE ON-LINE WORKSPACE

UNFCCC COP Decisions | UN-REDD Financial Updates | Public UN-REDD | Good REDD+ links | Contacts

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search (people, topics...)

Home All Documents In Countries Global Partners Discussion Forum Calendar SharedDocs **

REDD+ In the News

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Welcome to the UN-REDD Programme Workspace

Special Announcement : 9th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting

The UN-REDD Programme's ninth Policy Board meeting will take place **26-27 October 2012** in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo.

Documents related to the Policy Board meeting can be accessed in the Policy Board 9 folder.

All official Policy Board documents are posted in that folder as of **12 October 2012**, as well as on the UN-REDD Programme website.

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UN-REDD Programme News

Partner Countries

Global & Regional Support

19 October 2012

Latest News on UN-REDD Partner Countries in the UN-REDD October newsletter

read more

18 October 2012

Documentation for the 9th UN-REDD Policy Board in Brazzaville available online

read more

UN-REDD Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Latest Publications

UN-REDD Programme Year in Review report for 2011

English- Français - Español

UN-REDD Lessons Learned: Asia-Pacific

UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries

New Corporate Communication Resources



UN-REDD PROGRAMME Newsletter

Issue 04 - 16 October 2012

Introduction

In this issue

Reports & Analysis

News

Indonesia

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, in Enhancing Resilience

As of July 2012

- 44 partner countries across Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean
- 16 partner countries with approved funding for UN-REDD National Programmes
- US\$118.9 million in donor contributions from Denmark, Japan, Norway and Spain
- 99% of donor contributions already allocated to support partner countries through UN-REDD National and Global Programmes
- 3,300+ REDD+ practitioners trained since 2010 in UN-REDD Programme regional and global capacity building events on policy, governance, monitoring and accountability, transparency and community benefits and green economy business options
- 34% of the world's tropical forests located in UN-REDD
- 56% of the world's tropical forests in UN-REDD
- 1 million+ members have joined the UN-REDD net
- 950+ members of UN-REDD net, the UN-REDD Programme's

UN-REDD PROGRAMME INDONESIA

SUCCESS STORIES

JOINING FORCES FOR TACKLING DIFFICULT GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is working with the UN-REDD Programme to conduct an Inclusive Participatory Governance Assessment that is paving the way to robust stakeholder engagement in REDD+.

The Initiative

Indonesian PCA assessment seeks to produce relevant and accessible governance information regularly for a dual purpose: to feed into national safeguard information systems, and to be used actively by government and civil society to undertake necessary reforms. Indonesia was the first of four PCA pilots; the others have been conducted in Ecuador, Nigeria and Viet Nam. As early as May 2011, a mapping of civil society and government actors led to agreement on a collaborative effort to tackle priority governance challenges specific to REDD+ in Indonesia.

The Challenge

The stakes were high and the discussions in-depth. Government and civil society actors at the national and provincial levels (from Aceh, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua) worked jointly to reach agreement on which key issues to consider and prioritize.

This robust group of stakeholders agreed that the PCA needed to cover and collect data on key governance issues of law and policy frameworks. The group also agreed that capacity building was needed for REDD+ actors and systems, implement and involve in REDD+ efforts in Indonesia, as well as in implementation aspects in cross-cutting areas of spatial and forestry planning, rights regulation (with a particular emphasis on indigenous peoples), forest management and control and oversight of the REDD+ infrastructure.

This was no different initially in Indonesia, a country that requested targeted support from the UN-REDD Programme to conduct a Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) for REDD+.

UN-REDD PROGRAMME POLICY BRIEF

16 October 2012

REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Supporting Decisions on Safeguards and Multiple Benefits

Barney Dickson*, Monica Bertany*, Tim Christopherson*, Corinda Epple*, Valeria Koppo*, Lena Minko*, Ulf Nethoff*, Kara Truong*

1. Introduction

It is increasingly recognized that REDD+ can contribute to a range of policy goals in addition to climate change mitigation. It can promote biodiversity conservation and secure the provision of ecosystem services including water regulation, timber production, erosion control and the supply of non-timber forest products. Social benefits such as improved livelihoods (including from carbon payments), certification of land tenure, and stronger governance, may also arise from implementing REDD+. It is also widely acknowledged that REDD+ carries certain social and environmental risks. Many of these risks are addressed by the UNREDD's Carbon Safeguards and the related measures adopted by multilateral and other REDD+ initiatives¹. Some of these safeguards also call for actions to enhance the benefits from REDD+.

What has been less widely accepted is that avoiding significant risks and securing additional benefits may be the key to the overall success of REDD+. By securing benefits beyond carbon, REDD+ has the potential to draw on broader contributions of social and political support, facilitating a broader range of actions, and even generate additional income. Given that REDD+ is proving to be more challenging to implement than some had originally hoped, these additional benefits may encourage countries to implement this voluntary mechanism. A carbon only approach to REDD+ misses an opportunity to win broader support amongst stakeholders. It is more likely that the necessary high level political support for implementing REDD+ can be maintained if REDD+ is clearly linked to wider environmental and societal benefits, and to broader sustainable development goals.

Nevertheless, some concerns have been raised about this broader perspective on REDD+. It is sometimes suggested that, being start-up as a voluntary simple mechanism focused solely on mitigating climate change, REDD+ has become over-bureaucratic with additional set of social and environmental principles and criteria², intended to assist countries in developing their own national approach to safeguards, together with a Benefits and Risks Tool³ designed to help think through social and environmental issues when designing a national REDD+ strategy or programme (see the Nigeria box below).

This objection deserves a response. It is not enough to make large financial claims about the benefits that will flow from REDD+. Governments and other stakeholders to adopt a broader approach to REDD+, there is a need for strong evidence that additional bene-

fits will indeed be achieved, and will contribute to national and local priorities.

To provide this evidence on possible benefits and risks, it is necessary to consider not only whether REDD+ is implemented, but how and where it is implemented. REDD+, with its five different activities, has become a complex policy instrument, which can be implemented in a variety of ways. Evidence is needed on the identity and magnitude of the risks and benefits of different REDD+ activities and on the likely costs of achieving benefits and avoiding risks.

After discussing REDD+ safeguards this paper outlines a series of analytical approaches that can help provide an evidence base to inform REDD+ decisions. It focuses on addressing environmental risks and benefits, and provides examples of where countries are already using these approaches.

2. Safeguards

Countries have agreed to promote and support a set of safeguards for REDD+ under the UNFCCC negotiations. In recognition that social and environmental risks and benefits are important⁴, the Cancun Safeguards include the stipulation that REDD+ activities, as consistent with the conservation of nature forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions undertaken are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but an indirect used to forest the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and enhance their social and environmental benefits⁵.

The formulation of this and the other safeguards is necessarily complex. Countries will need to work out how they will be applied in their own contexts. The UN-REDD Programme has developed a set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria⁶, intended to assist countries in developing their own national approach to safeguards, together with a Benefits and Risks Tool⁷ designed to help think through social and environmental issues when designing a national REDD+ strategy or programme (see the Nigeria box below).

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

LESSONS LEARNED

AFRICA

WFP UNDP UNEP



SNA - Global Programme Targeted Support in 2012

- 18 countries have received targeted support (US\$ 2.4 M in total)

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Viet Nam

- Examples:

- Review of legal framework
- Preparation of REDD+ proposal for GEF
- Evaluation of institutional capacity
- Benefit sharing mechanisms
- Capacity building in use of remote sensing
- Mapping of biodiversity hotspots
- Scenario development for a green economy



UN-REDD Programme Management

- Improvements in programme management
 - Revised ToRs for Management Group, Strategy Group and Secretariat
 - Management Note on Improved Delivery of the UN-REDD Programme
 - Proposals for Enhancing Implementation of National Programmes
 - Improved monitoring system & establishment of Action Teams
- High-level missions to resource partners
- Changes in senior management

Progress on past PB decisions



| Decision | Completed |
|---|-----------|
| Policy paper on land tenure issues | x |
| Improve the Global Programme reporting framework | ✓ |
| A roadmap to review the Global Programme budget | ✓ |
| Re-establish the WG to support national programming efforts | ✓ |
| Review of the PB structure | (✓) |
| Clarify procedures related to targeted support | ✓ |
| Undertake Countries needs assessment | ✓ |
| Prepare Conflict of Interest disclosure form | ✓ |

Progress on past PB decisions



| Decision | Completed |
|---|-----------|
| Documentation of monitoring and MRV for REDD+ mitigation action | ✓ |
| Further work on the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) | ✓ |
| High level mission to Bolivia to discuss proposed revision to the NP | ✓ |
| Information session on the UN-REDD Programme's activities to support gender mainstreaming in REDD+. | ✓ |
| Circulate a review of the procedures adopted to develop and share the Tier 2 ToR and re-circulate the Tier 2 ToR for comments | ✓ |
| Circulate an updating note consolidating comments received and advising the Board on possible next steps | x |
| Organise an information session on Tier 2 at the ninth PB meeting | ✓ |



Independent External Evaluation

- The Programme is now 4 years old – and many changes have taken place, both external and within the Programme
- It is time to take stock and to prepare for what happens at the end of the current Programme Strategy (2015)
- Proposed decision for consideration by the Board:

The Board approves the proposal by the UN-REDD Secretariat to undertake an independent external evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme in 2013.

Thank you for your attention

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Resilient nations.*

