





# Making Progress with REDD+: Applying Lessons Learned to Enhance Success



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# Announcements

- COP17 launch of the UN-REDD Programme Lessons Learned Series
- First booklet: "UN-REDD Lessons Learned: Asia-Pacific" in <a href="English">English</a> | <a href="French">French</a> | <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a>
- COP17 launch of the UN-REDD Policy Brief Series
- First brief: "REDD+ and a Green Economy" in <a href="English">English</a> (French and Spanish to come shortly)
- Both publications are available on <u>www.un-redd.org</u>





# **Outline of Presentation**

- Overview of UN-REDD Programme context
- Summary of REDD+ lessons learned from Asia Pacific
- Preliminary lessons from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean
- Conclusion





# UN-REDD Programme: Delivering as one UN

- Established in 2008 by FAO, UNDP & UNEP
  - Response to UNFCCC Bali Action Plan
- Supports countries in their REDD+ efforts
  - Strong emphasis on capacity development
- Always envisaged working in partnerships
- Offers Joint Programming & Delivering as One UN
- On readiness collaborates with World Bank hosted FCPF, and other institutions working on REDD+ activities (FIP, GEF, UNFCCC Secretariat and CBD)



# **UN-REDD Profile**



- Focuses on national & international actions
- Leverages the UN mandate, presence & expertise



- Facilitates South-South collaboration
- Offers a development perspective: building on country development programmes
- Facilitates knowledge generation and sharing







# Status of UN-REDD Programme

- 35 partner countries- 7 new requests to join
- To date, Policy Board has approved funding for 14 National Programmes with a combined budget of US\$60 million
- US\$48 million has been allocated to international actions such as MRV, stakeholder engagment, multiple benefits
- Eight partner countries now in implementation stage
- Total contributions to the Programme = US\$139 million and US\$14 million in pledges
- Four donors Norway, Denmark, Japan and Spain





Lessons generated from 12 partner countries

#### **Information, Monitoring and MRV:**

- Build on existing systems such as NFI systems
  - Be realistic and cost-effective
- Participatory monitoring can supplement NFI and satellite data
  - Limited to basic forest data (area, species, etc)
  - Can be cost effective, increase ownership and empowerment in terms of distribution of benefits



#### **Benefit Distribution System:**

- All stakeholders to be involved in design process
- Apply principles of equity and good governance
- Link payments to performance
- Continued support and engagement requires evidence of future performance based payments

Most work done in Viet Nam



Pacific Islands and Mongolia

#### **Case Studies:**

- For Pacific Island countries:
  - costs of REDD+ likely to exceed potential benefits
  - Weak capacity is major challenge
  - Regional approaches to develop mechanism for systems such MRV, BDS
- Mongolia is first country with boreal forests to join Programme
  - Boreal forests can be important for carbon storage



#### **FPIC: Safeguards:**

- Not a single event complexity of REDD+ calls for adequate time
- Innovative messaging and communication tools needed
- Use local facilitators
- Actions to reduce emissions need to incorporate FPIC into plans
- FPIC can catalyse greater participation

FPIC Piloted in Viet Nam and soon in Central Sulawesi



Benefits
Beyond Carbon

#### **Multiple Benefits:**

- In some areas carbon alone may not be sufficient to implement REDD+
- Challenge is identifying synergies and trade-offs in multiple benefits of REDD+
- Absence of high quality and recent data could hamper decision-making
- Spatial analysis can be used to assist with decision-making to identify land use conflicts



#### **Initial Readiness:**

- A political process recognize this dimension early
- Cross sectorial national coordination critical
- Formal and informal mechanisms of consultation
- REDD+ readiness is more efficient and effective if harmonized with existing programmes, policies and laws
- Analyse existing activities of stakeholders with REDD+ readiness – gaps



Based on Indonesia experience

#### **National REDD+ Strategy Development:**

- Time allocated for inclusive process was too short
- Process could have benefited from data covering all parts of the country equally



# **Africa**

Preliminary Lessons

- Knowledge needs to be captured, wellorganized, clearly explained and shared broadly
- Coordination must happen at all levels (local to international) and across all scales for maximum impact
- Momentum and political will for REDD+ have been essential for the gains that have been achieved to date
- Integrating REDD+ into land use planning increasingly important



# **Latin America**

These are preliminary Lessons

- Balance the time needed for effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples and the time pressure of the REDD+ agenda
- Build strategic partnerships for capacity development of all actors to deliver National Programmes
- Recognize diversity when addressing stakeholder needs
- Engage with multiple government sectors



# Conclusions

- Awareness and capacity strengthening takes time
- Strong internal and external coordination necessary to achieve positive results
- Political will critical but need to translate that into concrete action
- Emphasize stakeholder partnerships that are empowering
- Clear, targeted and consistent communication on REDD+ is necessary to avoid misperceptions
- Land use planning critical



# Thank you for listening!

