# UN-REDD Programme

**Thomas Enters, UNEP, UN-REDD Programme**
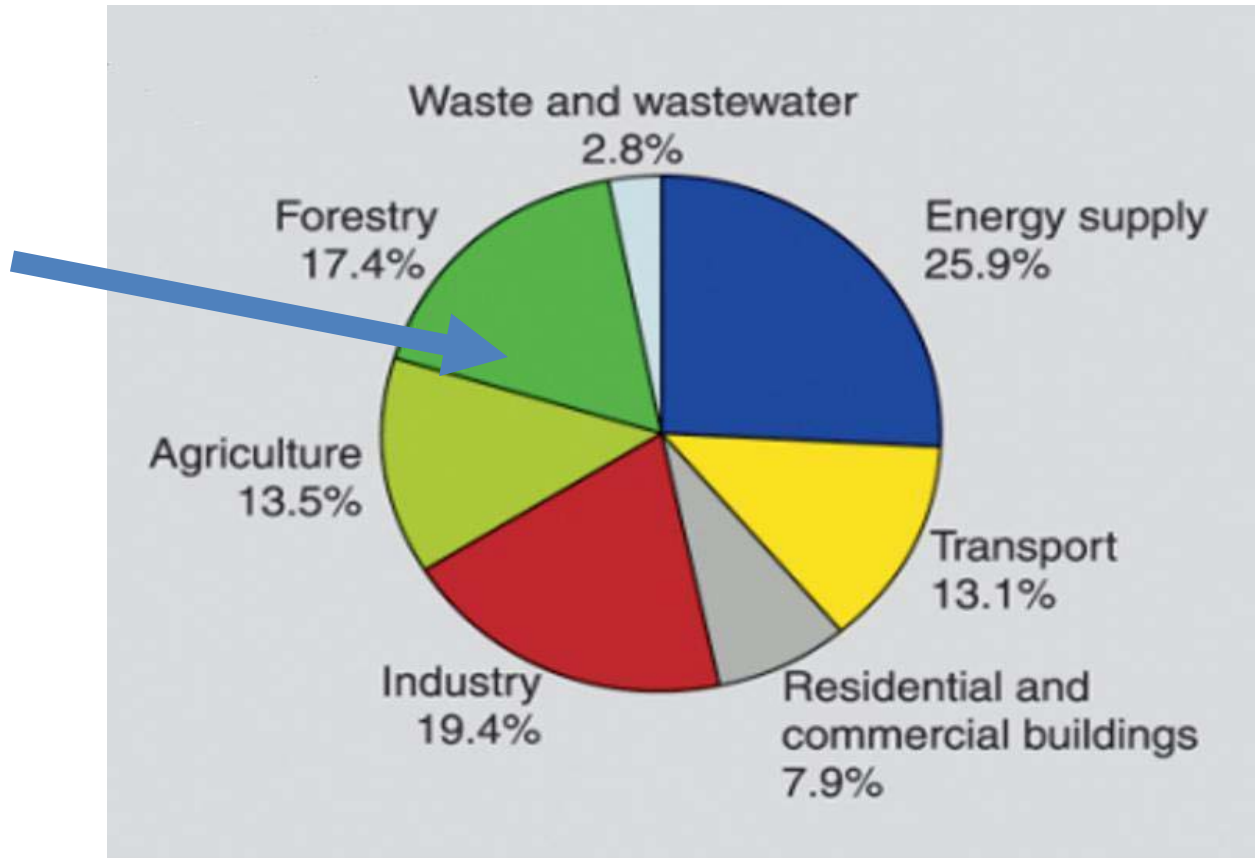
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# What is REDD+?
## Definition

**R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and Forest **D**egradation

**+** = conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks

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# What is REDD+?
## Justification:

# UN-REDD Programme

- ➢ Supports countries to benefit from REDD+
  - National REDD+ Strategies and Readiness, capacity building
- ➢ Established in 2008 by FAO, UNDP & UNEP
  - Response to UNFCCC Bali Action Plan
- ➢ Offers UN Joint Programme: Delivering as One UN
- ➢ Agreed delivery platform with FCPF and FIP
- ➢ Builds on wider UN agency roles
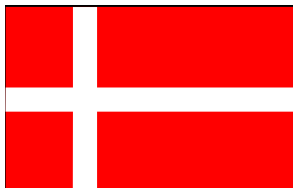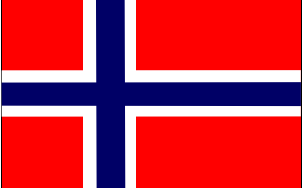  - E.g. National programs; as GEF Implementing Agencies, etc.

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# UN-REDD Programme

- Current funding: US$113 million
- Donor countries:
  - Norway
  - Spain
  - Denmark
- Governed by a Policy Board
- FAO, UNDP and UNEP teams at HQ, regional and country levels + Secretariat in Geneva for inter-agency coordination

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# UN-REDD 5-year strategy
## 2011-2015

➢ 6 work areas with lead agencies

| Work areas | Lead agencies |
|---|---|
| MRV | FAO |
| Engagement of IP and CSO | UNDP |
| National governance systems | UNDP |
| Multiple benefits | UNEP |
| Transparent, accountable & equitable management of REDD+ funds | UNDP |
| REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy | UNEP |

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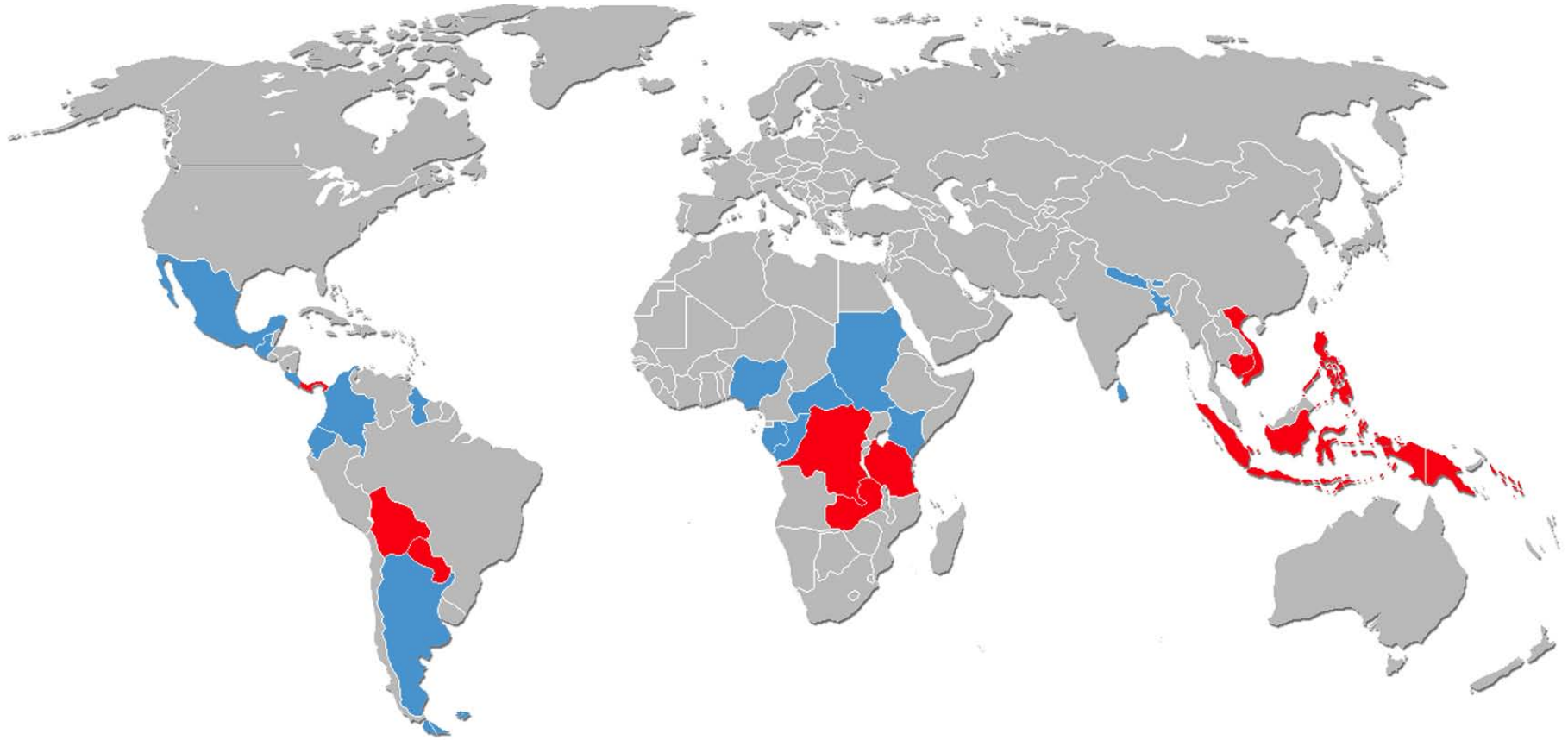
# What is UN-REDD?
## Two components:

## 1. National Programmes

- Capacity building for readiness
- Countries receiving direct support
  - **Africa**: DRC, Tanzania, Zambia
  - **Asia & Pacific**: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vietnam
  - **LA & Caribbean**: Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay

## 2. Global Programme

- Guidelines, advice, regional/ international dialogue, analyses

$\Rightarrow$ to support country action

$\Rightarrow$ to support the UNFCCC process on a global scale

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# National UN-REDD Programmes



Countries receiving support to National Programmes: Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, the Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia

Other partner countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sri Lanka, Sudan

↬12 partner countries currently receiving direct funding support, 29 partner countries total

| Country | Approved Budget, Million US$ | Status (as February 2011) |
|---|---|---|
| Bolivia | 4.7 | Implementing |
| Cambodia | 3 | Allocated |
| DRC | 1.9 +5.5 | Implementing |
| Indonesia | 5.6 | Implementing |
| Panama | 5.3 | Implementing |
| Paraguay | 4.7 | Allocated |
| Papua New Guinea | 6.4 | Allocated |
| Philippines | 0.55 | Allocated |
| Tanzania | 4.3 | Implementing |
| Vietnam | 4.4 | Implementing |
| Solomon Islands | 0.5 | Allocated |
| Zambia | 4.5 | Implementing |
| International | 9.6 + 3.8 +8.7 | Implementing |
| Total | 73.5 | |

National Programmes $51.3 M

# Government counterparts

➢ **Vietnam**: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

➢ **Indonesia**: Ministry of Forestry

➢ **PNG**: Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)

➢ **Solomon Islands**: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology

➢ **The Philippines**: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

➢ **Cambodia:** Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Cambodia Royal Government's Forestry Administration

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# Stakeholder Engagement



➢ Focus on Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities

➢ Extensive and authentic civil society engagement central to and prerequisite for UN-REDD (at global and national levels)

➢ Implementation of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples & Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a high priority

➢ UN-REDD and FCPF harmonizing IP Engagement Guidelines and collaborating with FIP



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# Governance

Emphasis on paragraph 71 d) from the UNFCCC Cancun Agreements : providing **a system for information sharing** for how safeguards are addressed and respected

➢ Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+ (PGAs) – can include corruption risk assessments

➢ Strengthening legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks

➢ FPIC Guidance and Recourse mechanisms

➢ Guidance on Monitoring Governance

➢ UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

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# Social Principles



| |
|---|
| Principle 1 – Good governance: The programme complies with standards of good governance. |
| Principle 2 – Stakeholder livelihoods: The programme carefully assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders' long-term livelihoods and mitigates effects where appropriate. |
| Principle 3 – Policy coherence: The programme contributes to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sound development policy, consistent with commitments under international conventions and agreements. |

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# Environmental Principles



**Principle 4 – Protect and conserve natural forest:** The programme protects natural forest from degradation or conversion to other land uses, including plantation forest.

**Principle 5 – Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest:** The programme increases benefits delivered through ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation.

**Principle 6 – Minimise indirect adverse impacts on ecosystem services and biodiversity.**

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# Principle One

| Principle 1 – Good governance: The programme complies with standards of good governance. |
|---|
| *Criterion* |
| Criterion 1 – Ensure the integrity of fiduciary and fund management systems |
| Criterion 2 – Implement activities in a transparent and accountable manner |
| Criterion 3 – Ensure broad stakeholder participation |

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# Corruption in REDD+

➢ Growing awareness and concern

➢ Could undermine confidence in system and the delivery of emission reductions and REDD+ development outcomes

➢ Risk is acknowledged in National UN-REDD Programme documents and RPPs of the FCPF, but few operational solutions

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# UN-REDD Programming for anti-corruption

- Implemented with UNDP Democratic Governance Group's Programme on Anti- Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE)

- Joint programming on:

  ➢ Engagement/ capacity development of civil society and other stakeholders on anti-corruption activities for REDD+

  ➢ Strengthening institutional capacity on anti-corruption (capacity of REDD+ government institutions, anti-corruption agencies, parliamentarians, judiciary, local government authorities) and multi-stakeholder systems

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# UN-REDD Programming for anti-corruption



- Joint programming on:
  - ➤ Legal and judicial anti-corruption frameworks
  - ➤ Awareness campaigns (started in 2010 with UNODC)
  - ➤ Advisory and backstopping support on anti-corruption/governance to the UNDP country offices and REDD+ Programme management units.
  - ➤ Tools, methodologies and good practices on anti-corruption and REDD+

# UN-REDD Programming for anti-corruption

- Focus in 2011
  - ➤ Awareness & knowledge sharing ("Staying on Track" Publication)
  - ➤ Three regional trainings for national counterparts and civil society workshops
  - ➤ Guidance on capacity assessments for civil society organisations
  - ➤ Targeted advisory and backstopping support in 4-5 countries
- Linkages with work on stakeholder engagement and national governance systems
- Exploring partnerships

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# For more information

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