# Open dialogue on the UN-REDD Programme work plan, 2018-2019

UNPFII, 17 April 2018
UN Secretariat, S-1521

**Outline**

1. Opening remarks by Lola Cabnal and Grace Balawag
2. UN-REDD: The road so far
3. Experiences in Panama – by Marbelina Oller
4. The road ahead, 2018-2019
5. Open dialogue

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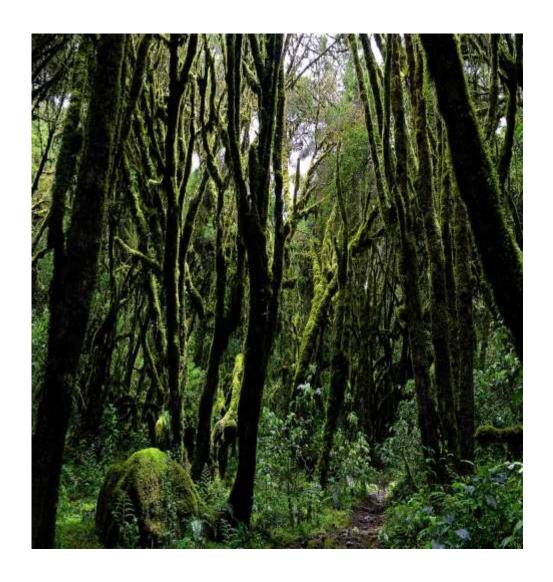
# Outline

1.  **REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme**

2.  **Milestones in IP and CSO participation**

3.  **Mainstreaming gender**

4.  **Results of the CBR+ Initiative**



![UN-REDD PROGRAMME logo]

![Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP, UNEP logos]

# REDD+ = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation



- *A voluntary climate change mitigation approach developed under the UNFCCC that aims to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.*

- **+** includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

- Strong provisions for indigenous rights and inclusion in climate agreements given strong connection between forest lands and IPs

- UN-REDD Programme supports the application of safeguards, FPIC, IP inclusion in decision making

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**64**
partner countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean

**76**
developing countries have received financial support through the UN-REDD Programme

**77**
developing countries have received knowledge support through the UN-REDD Programme

**US$ 281.3 million**
in donor commitments from Norway, the European Union, Denmark, Spain, Japan, Luxembourg and Switzerland

**UN-REDD**
P R O G R A M M E

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**5,000+**
REDD+ practitioners trained since 2010 in regional and global capacity building events on MRV, governance, gender, transparency and accountability, stakeholder engagement, multiple benefits and green economy scenario analysis

**85%**
of donor contributions already allocated to support partner countries through UN-REDD National and Global Programmes

**1 million+**
monthly hits on UN-REDD Programme social media sites

**1,800+**
members of unredd.net, the UN-REDD Programme's online community of practice

Suriname
Guyana
★ Dominican Republic
Colombia
★ Jamaica
Panama
Costa Rica

★ Burkina Faso
Morocco
★ Guinea
Guinea-Bissau

Nigeria
Tunisia
Cameroon
Chad
The Sudan
South Sudan
Uganda
Ethiopia

Pakistan
Nepal
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Mongolia
Lao PDR
Viet Nam
Malaysia
The Philippines

Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
★ Vanuatu
★ Samoa
Fiji

Mexico
Guatemala
★ El Salvador
Honduras
Ecuador
Peru
Chile
Bolivia
Argentina
Paraguay

Liberia
Cote d'Ivoire
Ghana
Togo
Benin
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
The Congo
The Central African Republic
Democratic Republic of Congo
Zambia

Madagascar
Kenya
Tanzania
Malawi
Zimbabwe

Sri Lanka
★ India

Cambodia
Indonesia
Myanmar

In addition, support to Cook Islands, Gambia, Kribati, Marshall Islands, Niger, Palau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tongo and Tuvalu.

★ New Partrier Country in 2015

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# The UNFCCC Forest & Climate Architecture

**Pillars of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+**

- National Strategies / Action Plans (NS/AP)
- National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)
- Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRL)
- Safeguards / Safeguards Information Systems (SIS)

- **NS/AP:** 32 countries advanced national strategies/action plans; 12 countries identified and designed policies and measures

- **NFMS:** 40 countries advances on NFMS; 30 supported to improve Satellite Land Monitoring Systems; 13 made progress on national forest inventories

- **FREL/FRL: 70%** FREL/FRL submissions to UNFCCC have received UN-REDD support

- **Safeguards/SIS:** 15 countries supported to meet country approaches to safeguards; 6 made significant progress towards SIS publication

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# Cross-Cutting Themes

- **Social inclusion and gender**
- **Community-based REDD+**
- **Tenure and legal governance**
- Private sector engagement
- Knowledge management and communications

# Milestones in IP and CSO participation

- **Enabling stakeholder engagement**

- **Promoting participatory policy formulation**

- **Fostering participatory governance arrangements**

# Enabling stakeholder engagement

| Mechanisms/Approaches | Example countries | Observations |
|---|---|---|
| **Stakeholder mapping** | Bangladesh, Honduras, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Paraguay | Includes participatory & engagement plans and methods |
| **Institutional & Context Analysis (ICA)** | Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Rep. of Congo | |
| **Multi-stakeholder platforms for policy dialogue** | Bangladesh, DR Congo, Myanmar, Peru, Viet Nam | Crafting a common REDD+ understanding & vision |
| **Conflict Management** | Panama | "Active Listening"; CBR+ |
| **Organisational capacities for civic stakeholders** | Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Rep. of Congo, Viet Nam | Platforms, networks, stakeholder review |
| **South-South cooperation** | Several countries: regional, national | Regional platforms; country support missions (Bangladesh, Myanmar) |
| **Community-led engagement** | Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka | CBR+ |

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# Participatory policy formulation

| Mechanisms/Approaches | Example countries | Observations |
|---|---|---|
| **Participatory governance assessments** | Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria | These participatory assements reveal "delicate" policy issues |
| **Participatory forest assessments** | DRC, Nepal, Sri Lanka | Assists to reach consensus on "drivers" of deforestation |
| **Gender assessments** | Cambodia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam | Assess gender dynamics and gaps / identify entry points for national strategies |
| **Cross-ministerial coordination** | Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo | Integrating and raising policy appropriation |
| **Green commodities platforms** | Indonesia, Paraguay, Côte d'Ivoire | Gov't – CSO – private sector dialogue & partnerships |
| **FPIC protocols** | Honduras, Kenya, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam | FPIC for both policy and implementation of REDD+ |

# Participatory governance arrangements

| Mechanisms/Approaches | Example countries | Observations |
|---|---|---|
| **Programme & Fund management** | Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam | ▪ UN-REDD national programmes: participatory management boards<br>▪ DRC: Nat'l REDD+ Fund<br>▪ CBR+ national committees<br>▪ Also global: UN-REDD governance |
| **Monitoring & oversight** | Cambodia, DRC, Honduras, Kenya, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Viet Nam | ▪ Kenya: Task Force on Anti-Corruption and REDD+<br>▪ Panama: IPs forest monitoring<br>▪ Grievance mechanisms (under design): Cambodia, Honduras, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Viet Nam |

# Community REDD+ planning in Colombia

# UN-REDD approach to gender mainstreaming

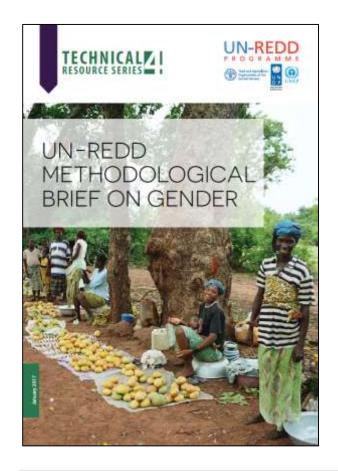➢ **From guidance/advocacy to action/monitoring.**

# UN-REDD *Methodological Brief on Gender*

- Action-oriented guidance tool.
- From gender-sensitive to gender-responsive work
- Key concepts and rapid analysis provided
- Document organised across the REDD+ policy cycle
- 5 streams for gender mainstreaming
- > 25 suggested actions
- 35 gender indicators to measure progress/impact
- Links to several practice examples and materials
- 6 case studies from UN-REDD partner countries

# 'Women's Channel': Panama

**Active listening to women during the construction of the national strategy for REDD+**

A diversity of methodologies employed:
- Geographic diversity
- Pre-meeting work to define methods and issues
- Women-led arrangements

**Results**:
- Baseline data generated
- Women's perspectives documented
- Women as a prominent stakeholder on forest affairs and REDD+ policy secured
- Common vision/priorities among women established
- Additional gender issues identified
- Women's proposals to address deforestation compiled



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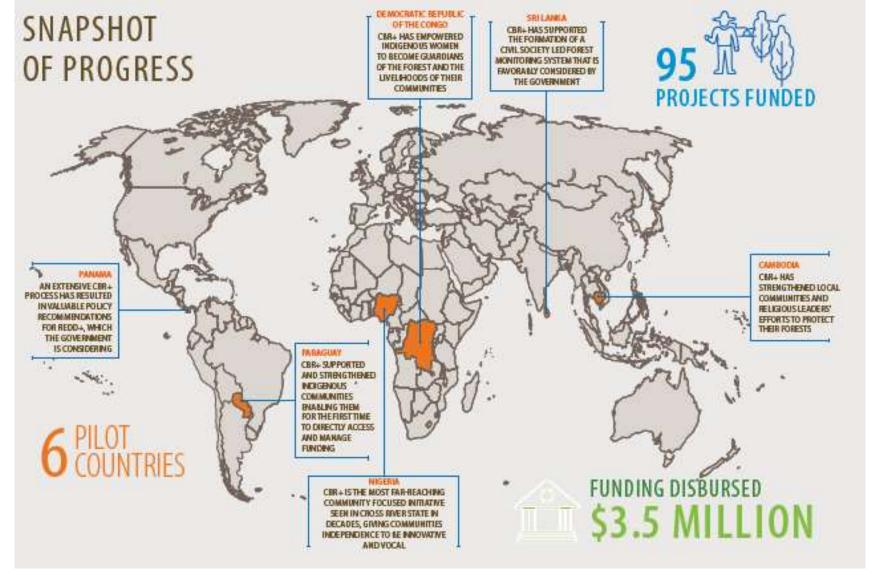UNEP

# The 5 W's of UN-REDD's Gender Marker Rating System

**What** is it?

- Modelled after similar Gender Marker systems of UNDP, UN Env & FAO
- System to establish how & to what degree outputs advance or contribute to achieving gender equality & empowerment of women

**Why** the need?

- More systematically track & monitor the gender responsiveness of UN-REDD's assistance provided to countries & support on global knowledge management

**When** is it used?

- Gender Marker ratings are assigned to every output of the 2018-2020 technical assistance (TA) programme
- Each of the TA programme outputs will be assessed & will have a gender marker rating assigned to it for each year of the programme

**Who** is involved?

- UN-REDD Gender Specialist & UNDP, UN Env & FAO UN-REDD gender focal points
- UN-REDD lead technical advisors for each of the outputs of the TA programme

**Where** is it used?

- Within country support at national levels
- On knowledge management efforts at global levels

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**CBR+ Achievements**

SNAPSHOT
OF PROGRESS

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**
CBR+ HAS EMPOWERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN TO BECOME GUARDIANS OF THE FOREST AND THE LIVELIHOODS OF THEIR COMMUNITIES

**SRI LANKA**
CBR+ HAS SUPPORTED THE FORMATION OF A CIVIL SOCIETY LED FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM THAT IS FAVORABLY CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT

**95 PROJECTS FUNDED**

**PANAMA**
AN EXTENSIVE CBR+ PROCESS HAS RESULTED IN VALUABLE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDD+, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING

**CAMBODIA**
CBR+ HAS STRENGTHENED LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS' EFFORTS TO PROTECT THEIR FORESTS

**PARAGUAY**
CBR+ SUPPORTED AND STRENGTHENED INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ENABLING THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME TO DIRECTLY ACCESS AND MANAGE FUNDING

**6 PILOT COUNTRIES**

**NIGERIA**
CBR+ IS THE MOST FAR-REACHING COMMUNITY FOCUSED INITIATIVE SEEN IN CROSS RIVER STATE IN DECADES, GIVING COMMUNITIES INDEPENDENCE TO BE INNOVATIVE AND VOCAL

**FUNDING DISBURSED $3.5 MILLION**

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# CBR+: Results of the pilot phase

Empowering grassroots innovations and action on forests that are being shared with policy makers to improve REDD+ policy:

- In **Cambodia**, CBR+ has strengthened local communities and religious leaders' efforts to protect their forests

- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, CBR+ has empowered indigenous women to become guardians of the forest and the livelihoods of their communities

- In **Nigeria**. CBR+ is emerging as the most far-reaching community focused initiative seen in Cross River State in decades, giving communities independence to be innovative and vocal

- In **Panama**, an extensive CBR+ process has resulted in valuable policy recommendations for REDD+, which the Government is considering

- In **Paraguay**, CBR+ supported and strengthened indigenous communities enabling them for the first time to directly access and manage funding

- In **Sri Lanka**, CBR+ has supported the formation of a civil society led forest monitoring system that is favorably considered by the government

# Integrating community-based monitoring and forestry as contribution to land use management and food security

## Main results achieved:

- Indigenous communities empowered to manage and monitor their territories, as the main custodians of forests, using innovative technologies.
- Indigenous communities of different countries exchanged their knowledge in community-based forest monitoring in South-South cooperation
- Indigenous technicians have trained governmental practitioners (!!)

# Equity and involvement of indigenous Peoples & local communities in REDD+

## Main results achieved:

- Advocacy increased to support land tenure processes by enhancing responsible governance of natural resources at the landscape level following Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT)
- Conceptual frameworks, Land & Forest management plans constructed by the communities territories based on FPIC Processes.



## Geographical scope of results achieved so far (current & previous slide):

Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo
Asia: Sri Lanka
Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru

# Importance of Community-based Forest Monitoring



**Local Governance**

**Decision making for land management**

**Capacity building and improvement of livelihoods**

**Applied new technologies**

# Empowering Indigenous communities to manage their forests: the case of Wounaan Community in Aruza

**Actions:**

- Develop an FPIC process to define the forest management approach of the community
- Capacity building in community mapping

**Results:**

- Internal regulations for conservation and domestic use of forest to assure sustainable livelihoods
  - o Priciples and values for the community to use their forests
  - o Individual and collective Rights and Responsabilities
  - o Link with the existing Land Management Plan

**Partners:**

# Voices from the field:

"*Consolidar las bases tradicionales de nuestras comunidades, proteger la riqueza que tenemos, la fauna y el bosque, son motivaciones para los procesos en comunidad*"

**Haminton Rombarillama,** Comunidad Umancia, Alto Resguardo Predio Putumayo – Leguízamo, Colombia

"*Nuestra ley de origen nos dice cómo debemos relacionarnos con el territorio*"

**José Luis Rosado**, Confederación Indígena Tayrona, Colombia

"*Monitoreo comunitario es muy importante, hay desafíos de la deforestación y la desaparición de los animales silvestres y la medicina*"

**Rumilda Fernandez Acosta**, Técnica de la Comunidad Mbya Guarani de Teju, Oriente, Paraguay

"*Como líderes van a estar acompañando a los jóvenes para que puedan hacer su trabajo. Que los técnicos no se desanimen, que tengan esa voluntad, que cuenten y apliquen el conocimiento*"

**Atilano Legal**, Dirigente Comunidad Mbya Guarani de Ypa'u Señorita, Oriente, Paraguay

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# THE UN-REDD PROGRAMME
## *The road ahead, 2018-2020*

**Presentation and public dialogue**
**during the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)**
*New York, 17 April 2018*

- UN-REDD and the REDD+ process

- The new focus

- The Results & Monitoring Framework, 2018-2020

- The Knowledge component on REDD+, forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples: draft workplan 2018-2019

- Open dialogue

# UN-REDD AND THE REDD+ PROCESS

UN-REDD born in 2008

- REDD+ proposed in December 2007 (Bali Action Plan): "policy approaches and positive incentives" to address deforestation

- Vacuum in both technical insights (int'l) and capacities (nat'l) on REDD+

- UN-REDD assumes a broad mandate to address such gaps: a large, varied portfolio, with different support vehicles

The REDD+ mechanism evolves and consolidates:

- 2010: Cancun agreement on safeguards

- 2013: Warsaw Framework for REDD+

- 2015: Paris Agreement (article 5)

- 2015/2016: GCF operational / 1st GCF REDD+ programme (Ecuador)

- Various multilateral partnerships for REDD+ finance are established

UN-REDD adopts a new strategic framework 2016-2020 that reflects the new horizons

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# THE NEW FOCUS OF UN-REDD

Aim: supporting the implementation phase of REDD+

- Implementing policies and measures
- Designing, financing and helping manage investment plans and investment funds for REDD+ actions
- Underpinning results-based payments

**Technical assistance to selected countri**es:

- Countries implementing REDD+ policies and measures
- Countries having mobilized domestic and/or international finance for REDD+
- Countries that can set a model of transition from "readiness" to "implementation" of REDD+

**Knowledge management** in key domains for which UN-REDD retains expertise and leadership

# The UN-REDD Results & Monitoring Framework, 2018-2020

Two major streams of action:

- Technical Assistance to countries implementing REDD+ (9 countries)
- Knowledge management (7 components)

Results & Monitoring Framework

- Mandated, approved and financed by the Executive Board in 2017
- 25 intermediate outcomes; 55 outputs; > 100 targets and milestones
- Annual work plans to be prepared and endorsed annually

*2018-2020 technical assistance (narrative description):*
https://www.unredd.net/documents/executive-board/1st-executive-board-meeting-rome-15-16-june-2017/decision-documents/16106-2018-2020-workplan-and-budget-technical-assistance-for-redd-implementation.html

*Integrated results framework (final updated document):*
https://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=16480-results-and-monitoring-framework-un-redd-ta-2018-2020&category_slug=2017-programme-progress-reports&Itemid=134

# 1/ Technical assistance to countries

| Countries | Key streams & deliverables |
|---|---|
| **Colombia** | ▪ NFMS and RL submission to the UNFCCC<br>▪ Participatory policy dialogues (indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian people)<br>▪ Mainstreaming of forest governance measures |
| **Côte d'Ivoire** | ▪ REDD+ implementation in different economic sectors<br>▪ New legislation to improve forest governance and enable REDD+ framework<br>▪ Stakeholder engagement mechanisms<br>▪ Zero-deforestation agriculture models<br>▪ Consolidated and operational NFMS |
| **Indonesia** | ▪ Enhanced forest monitoring system<br>▪ Peatland and forest-management policy<br>▪ Funding instruments for REDD+ |
| **Mexico** | ▪ REDD+ finance architecture<br>▪ Safeguards system operational and feeding information to the UNFCCC<br>▪ South-south cooperation work plan implemented on NFMS |
| **Myanmar** | ▪ Measuring & monitoring REDD+ action, including on forest degradation<br>▪ Institutional mechanisms for implementing REDD+ |
| **Peru** | ▪ Harmonising REDD+ measures and streams<br>▪ Measuring and reporting forest-based contributions to climate mitigation |
| **Rep. of the Congo** | ▪ Improved Forest monitoring system and submitted FREL<br>▪ National REDD+ investment plan |
| **Viet Nam** | ▪ REDD+ deployment at provincial level<br>▪ REDD+ disseminated across the Greater Mekong region ; NFMS enhanced |
| **Zambia** | ▪ REDD+ mainstreamed in different development sectors and plans.<br>▪ Improved NFMS and submitted FREL |

# 2/ Knowledge management components

| KM | Key streams & deliverables |
|---|---|
| **UN-REDD Outreach** | ▪ Communications fabric: Technical publications, social media, dynamic website, multimedia stories, South-South knowledge exchanges<br>▪ Aim: Raising stakeholder awareness on innovations & partnerships for forests and climate mitigation |
| **Private and Finance Sector** | ▪ Innovations and best practice to engage the international private and finance sector in national action for REDD+<br>▪ Assisting finance institutions to scale up lending to, or investment in projects and businesses that decouple deforestation from productive activities. |
| **Landscape Approach and Planning** | ▪ Agriculture, forestry and other land uses' contributions to achieve REDD+ results are maximised at country level<br>▪ Broadening the global understanding of the transformational change of landscape approaches and planning |
| **Forest monitoring** | ▪ New tools, including open-source software and country capacities |
| **International Policy Alignment** | ▪ Provide UN-REDD partner countries with practical advice and knowledge to link REDD+ efforts with the *Paris Agreement*, the NDCs and the SDGs |
| **REDD+ Funding Mechanisms** | ▪ Global knowledge and tailored advice to establish national mechanisms for REDD+ finance<br>▪ Options for national investment & institutional frameworks for REDD+ finance |
| **REDD+, Forest Tenure and the Rights of indigenous peoples** | ▪ UN-REDD partner countries are assisted to implement policies & measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities. |

# UN-REDD Knowledge Component #7:
## *REDD+, Forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples*

**Outcome**:

UN-REDD partner countries are assisted to implement policies & measures for REDD+ that address forest tenure and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities.

**Targets (2020)**:

➢ At least 10 partner countries participate in knowledge sharing activities and at least 2 countries have used UN-REDD generated knowledge.

➢ At least 5 UN-REDD partner countries implement policies and measures for REDD+ that promote the territorial rights and REDD+ proposals of indigenous peoples and forest communities (e.g. territorial demarcation, tenure reform dialogue, FPIC policy, endorsement and implementation of indigenous REDD+ programmes).

**Knowledge management approach:**

❑ UN-REDD expertise is provided to selected country processes and country stakeholders for building concrete institutional and legal mechanisms to safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples in the forest realm.

❑ Practical knowledge emerging from UN-REDD work will be compiled, analysed and disseminated for global use.

# Tentative workplan 2018-2019 (i)

**# 3.43.- Knowledge products/tools (including a knowledge hub) on the role of tenure systems to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are prepared, collected and disseminated – led by FAO**

- Policy brief on tenure security (including indigenous peoples) as a key enabling factor for enhanced and sustainable REDD+ actions/strategies contributing to SDGs and NDCs
- Tool on tenure demarcation and regulation enhanced and targeted to the REDD+ context allowing communities to register land demarcation information for cadastre and/or community registries and land/forest management planning
- Forest and tenure assessment tool adapted to REDD+ country needs published and tested (e.g.: VGGT)
- A tenure / forest governance platform operational and sharing practices on addressing tenure in the context of REDD+ towards RBP, including the role of IPs
- A webinar on forest tenure concepts in the context of REDD+ process and practice
- A discussion session on indigenous tenure rights created at the online Discussion-group on "Forest governance, tenure and the law"
- Dialogue session on REDD+, indigenous peoples and tenure right in diverse international policy-debate platforms: e.g. the Oslo Tropical Forest Forum, The World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.
- Knowledge and/or communication products with countries reporting on progress on promoting the ecological & territorial rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- **Specific support** on **linking community monitoring and community forestry towards broader and more sustainable forest governance**, sustainable development and potentially results based payment is currently under discussion for (at least) the following countries: Colombia, Honduras, Peru
- Myanmar**:** Develop mechanism/plan for review and adapt the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy

# Tentative workplan 2018-2019 (ii)

**3.43.- Partner countries use UN-REDD knowledge and expertise on multi-stakeholder engagement, democratic governance and indigenous-peoples' rights in their REDD+ action – led by UNDP**

**Supporting new legislation for indigenous peoples:**

- FPIC legislation/guidelines: Argentina, Honduras, Kenya
- Reviving draft laws on the status and rights of indigenous peoples: DR Congo, Viet Nam

**Supporting the inclusion and engagement of indigenous peoples in new or complex endeavours:**

- Practical advise for the building for the UNFCCC Indigenous Peoples Platform.
- Ecuador: Indigenous peoples' engagement in sustainable zero-deforestation commodity chains.
- Kenya: Facilitation of policy dialogue between Government and indigenous communities.
- Viet Nam: Provide advice to the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA).

**Public outreach based on demonstrated country practice and field experiences:**

- Lessons learned on stakeholder engagement in forest & REDD+ policy (Latin America).
- Disseminate lessons from the institutional restructuration of the DRC's CSO/IP platform.
- Dissemination of innovations, lessons from the community-based REDD+ programme (CBR+).
- Policy brief on GRM/REDD+ options and approaches for the Asia-Pacific region.
- Support to IP organisations with international outreach
- UNPFII: One annual knowledge event to share UN-REDD lessons and discuss UN-REDD work.

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