

# The UN-REDD Programme

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UN-REDD Programme



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



# The UN-REDD Programme is...

- The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
- Established in 2008 by FAO, UNDP and UNEP – delivering as “One UN”
- Aim: Support developing countries build capacity to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism





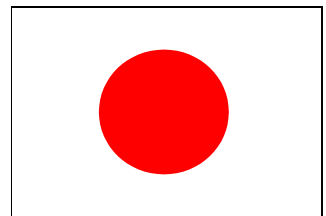
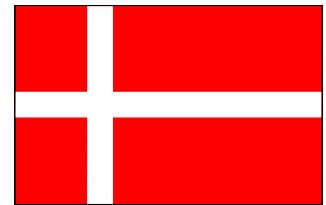
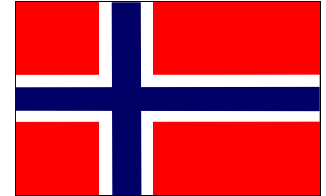
# Funding & Governance

- **Donors:**

- Norway
- Denmark
- Japan
- Spain
- EC (pledge)
- Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (pledge)

- **Policy Board**

- 17 members (countries, donors, agencies, IP and CSO)
- Bi-annual meetings
- Supported by Secretariat
- MPTF-O administers the UN-REDD Programme Fund



**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME

# The UN-REDD Programme provides...



## Direct National Support

- Comprehensive REDD+ readiness support through National Programmes in selected partner countries
- Targeted support and technical advice to all partner countries
- Strong focus on country ownership and Indigenous Peoples & civil society involvement

## International Support

- Development of tools, methodologies and guidelines
- Knowledge sharing and South-South collaboration
- Building of awareness of and support for REDD+ at national and international levels
- Secretariat services

Covering all aspects of REDD+ readiness







# National Programmes

- **16** partner countries allocated a total of US\$ 67.4 M for National Programmes
- **14** partner countries now in inception and implementation phase:
  - 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 about to start: The Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka



# International Support

- Examples of results:
  - **Stakeholder engagement:** UN-REDD/FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities
  - **MRV & Monitoring:** Development and implementation of MRV & Monitoring road maps including forest inventories and remote sensing time series of land use in over 10 countries
  - **Multiple Benefits:** Spatial maps of the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+ in Tanzania, Ecuador, Nigeria and Cambodia

# Website and Online Knowledge Sharing Platform



UN-REDD PROGRAMME COLLABORATIVE ON-LINE WORKSPACE

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

Select Language

search (people, topics...)

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



## 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.

## REDD+ In the News

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



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

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## UN-REDD Programme News

Partner Countries



19 October 2012

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

read more

Global & Regional Support



18 October 2012

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

read more

NEW! Welcome to the improved UN-REDD Programme website  
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

[www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net)

[www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)



# Communication Materials



## UN-REDD PROGRAMME Newsletter

Introduction

On this issue

Reports & Analysis

News

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, in Conjunction with Other Initiatives

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 on UN-REDD Programme regional and global capacity building events on forest governance, transparency and accountability, monitoring, reporting, benefits and green economy business models
- 34% of the world's forests located in UN-REDD
- 56% of the world's tropical forests
- 1 million+ members in the UN-REDD net
- 950+ members on 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**

Indonesia's 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**

Discussions about governance issues are often sensitive and always passionate, as they relate to who holds power and information. Actors from diverse backgrounds, from national and local civil society organizations to different government agencies and ministries and the private sector rarely sit together to understand – let alone solve – governance challenges. Meetings bringing diverse stakeholders together to discuss governance issues for REDD+ whether they are initial discussions in a UN office or large national kick-off exercises, inevitably see comments arising about the participation, transparency, legitimacy of certain stakeholders, their representation and their unspoken interests.

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

02

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

Bonny Dickson<sup>1</sup>, Monika Buda<sup>2</sup>, Tim Christopherson<sup>3</sup>, Corinda Epple<sup>4</sup>, Valeria Kapso<sup>5</sup>, Lisa Miles<sup>6</sup>, Ulf Nethoff<sup>7</sup>, Kara Truempel<sup>8</sup>

**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+ can carry social and environmental risks. Many of these risks are addressed by the UNFCCC's Cancun Safeguards and the related measures adopted by multilateral and other REDD+ initiatives<sup>9</sup>. 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, thereby increasing its resilience to a broader range of risks, 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 part of a market-style mechanism focused solely on mitigating climate change, REDD+ has become over-bureaucratic with additional set of social and environmental principles and criteria<sup>10</sup>, intended to assist countries in developing their own national approach to safeguards, together with a Benefits and Risks Tool<sup>11</sup> 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-

It will need to 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 avoiding 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 important<sup>12</sup>, the Cancun Safeguards include the stipulation that REDD+ activities be consistent with the conservation of nature forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions (i) are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to strengthen the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and (ii) enhance other social and environmental benefits<sup>13</sup>.

The formulation of this and the other safeguards is necessarily country-specific. 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 Criteria<sup>14</sup>, intended to assist countries in developing their own national approach to safeguards, together with a Benefits and Risks Tool<sup>15</sup> 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 UN DP UNEP



# Targeted Support

- **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

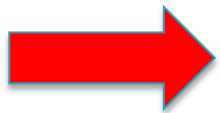
- **Examples:**

- 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



# Tier 2 Activities

- REDD+ related activities funded through sources other than the UN-REDD Programme Fund
- Implemented in partnership with one or more of the UN-REDD Programme agencies
- Consistent with the UN-REDD Programme goals, principles, criteria, guidelines and quality assurance measures



Additional funds for scaling up REDD+ readiness



# The UN-REDD Programme in Numbers

- **46** partner countries – more than half the world's tropical forests of which
- **16** countries with National Programmes – and growing
- **US\$ 118.9 M** in donor contributions – of which **67 M** allocated to National Programmes
- **3300+** REDD+ practitioners trained since 2010
- **950+** members of online community of practice ([unredd.net](http://unredd.net))
- **1 million+** monthly website hits

# Thank you for your attention

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Visit [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)

Email [un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)



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