

The UN-REDD Programme in Asia and the Pacific



Dialogue between Indigenous Peoples representatives from
Asia-Pacific and the UN-REDD Programme

Bangkok

31 August 2012

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The UN-REDD Programme

1. National Programmes

- Capacity building for readiness and REDD+ strategy development
- Partners in Asia-Pacific:
 - Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, PNG, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam

2. Global Programme

- Guidelines, advice, regional/ international dialogue, analyses
 - ⇒ to support country action
 - ⇒ targeted support (specific need in a country, on demand)
 - ⇒ to support the UNFCCC process on a global scale

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Main natl. Implementing partners

- **Cambodia:** Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Cambodia Royal Government's Forestry Administration
- **Indonesia:** Ministry of Forestry
- **PNG:** Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)
- **Philippines:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- **Solomon Islands:** Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
- **Sri Lanka:** Ministry of Environment
- **Viet Nam:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

What is REDD+? Conceptual Framework

National/International Policy and Institutional Framework

Environmental Safeguards
Social Safeguards

MRV/FIS

Policies and Measures

Benefit distribution

National REDD+ Strategy

CO₂
CO₂
CO₂



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Social and environmental safeguards

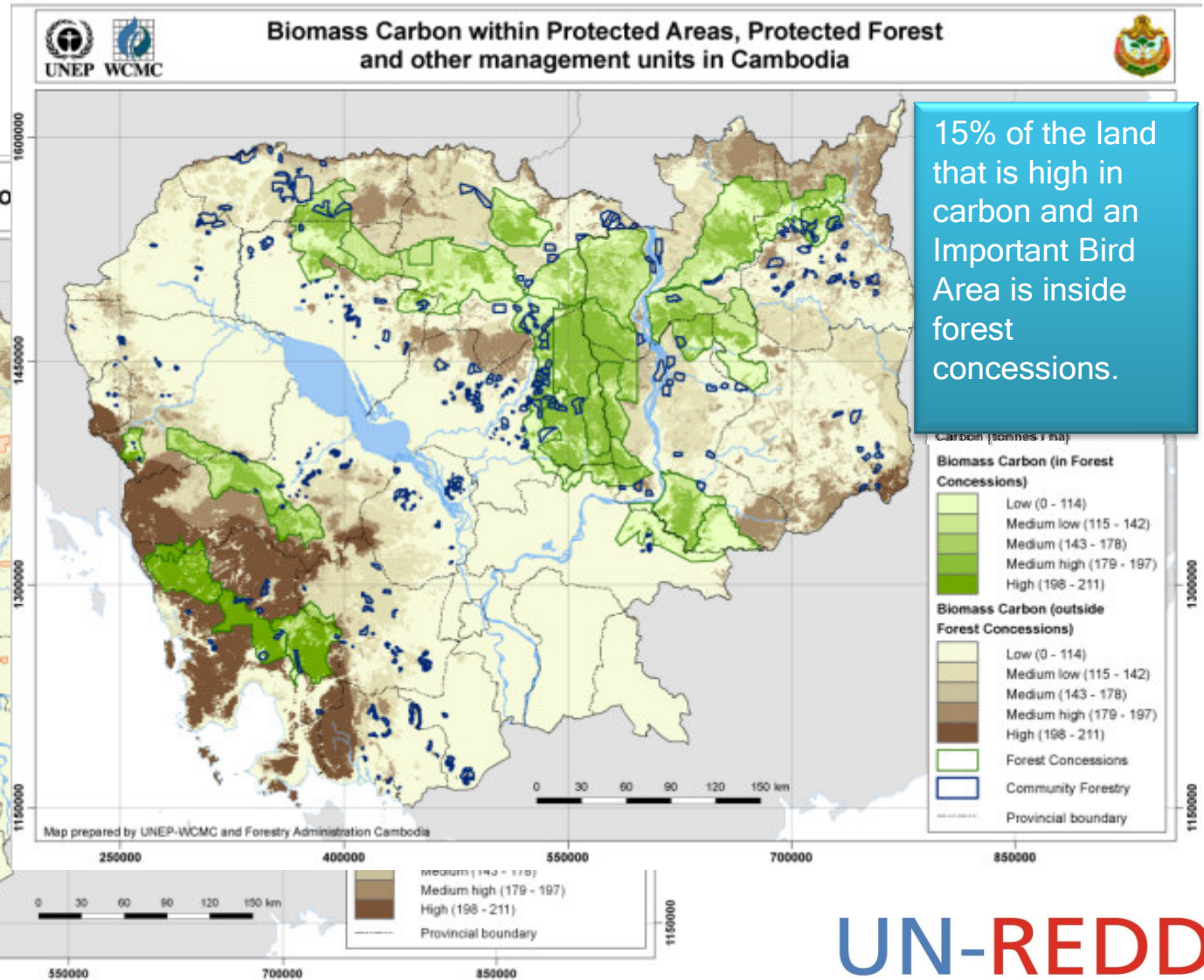
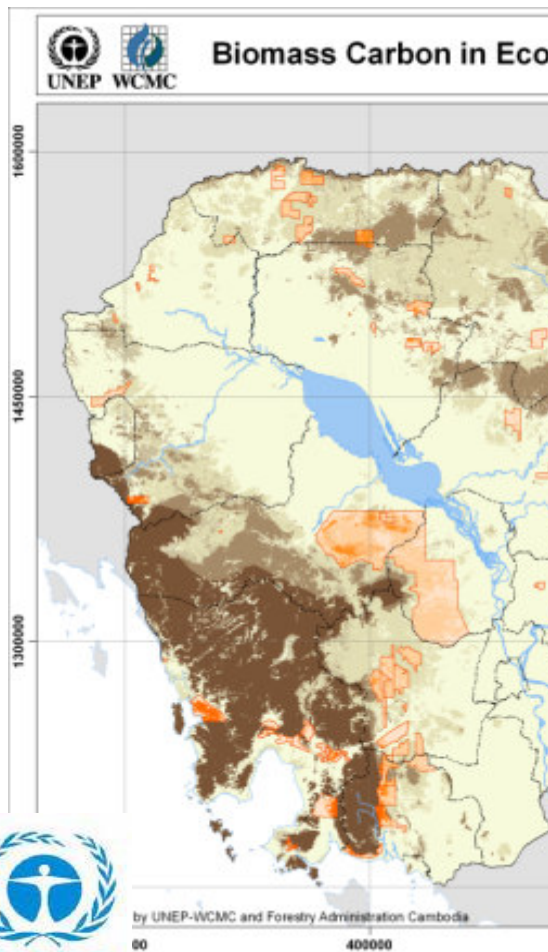
Upon the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, UNDP and UNEP will field-test SEPC and assist Bhutan in reviewing its environmental safeguards

The UN-REDD Programme is working with partners and REDD+ countries to develop tools and guidance to enhance the multiple benefits of, and reduce risks from REDD+. As part of this work, a set of Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) are being developed, which consists of broad principles, within which more detailed criteria describe important issues to be considered in developing REDD+ programmes.



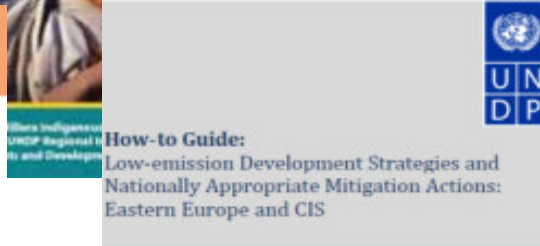


Exploring multiple benefits in Cambodia





Governance dimensions of REDD+



Access to technical advice on local governance; anti-corruption; participation of indigenous peoples; and the alignment of financing arrangements with government institutions.

Participation in south-south learning and capacity development networks.

Support to low-carbon development strategies.

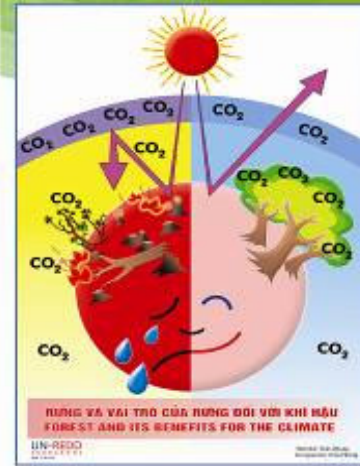
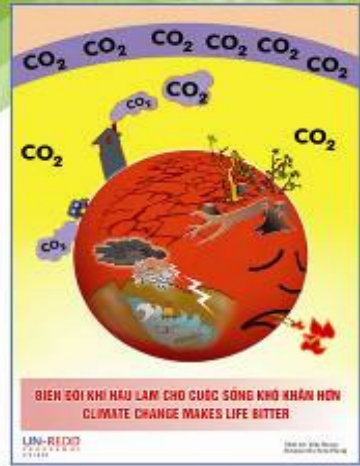




HÃY GIỮ RỪNG ĐỂ CÓ THÊM LỢI ÍCH

ĐỒNG BỘ YẾU TỐ QUYẾT ĐỊNH KẾT QUẢ CỦA CHƯƠNG TRÌNH UN-REDD

Pang sá do đồng bộ quyết định kết quả của chương trình là "UN-REDD" bảo vệ rừng, bảo vệ môi trường, giảm phát thải khí nhà kính. Kết quả của chương trình sẽ được đánh giá dựa trên các chỉ số về môi trường, kinh tế và xã hội. Chương trình đã mang lại nhiều lợi ích cho nhân dân sống ở địa phương.



Examples of communications materials for Indigenous Peoples in Viet Nam



1. PHÒNG NGỪA VÀ GIẢM THIỂU PHÁT THẢI KHÍ NHÀ KÍNH

Nhóm trồng cây, bảo vệ rừng, trồng cây, trồng rừng. Giảm phát thải khí nhà kính là một trong những mục tiêu quan trọng của chương trình UN-REDD. Các hoạt động như trồng cây, bảo vệ rừng, trồng rừng sẽ giúp giảm phát thải khí nhà kính. Các hoạt động như trồng cây, bảo vệ rừng, trồng rừng sẽ giúp giảm phát thải khí nhà kính.

1. BẠN CÓ NGHE NÓI VỀ BIẾN ĐỔI KHÍ HẬU KHÔNG ?

Khí nhà kính là một loại khí khác nhau. Đối với người và động vật thì ô xy là loại khí quan trọng nhất để tồn tại. Trong khí đó, để tồn tại cây cối cần một loại khí khác đó là khí cacbonic (CO2). Khí cacbonic được giải phóng ra ngoài khí quyển. Xe máy, ô tô và xe tải cũng thải khí cacbonic vào không khí. Nhiều ngành công nghiệp cũng thải khí cacbonic vào không khí.

(1) Chương trình chung "Giảm phát thải khí nhà kính bằng các nỗ lực hạn chế mất rừng và suy thoái rừng của Liên Hợp Quốc tại Việt Nam"

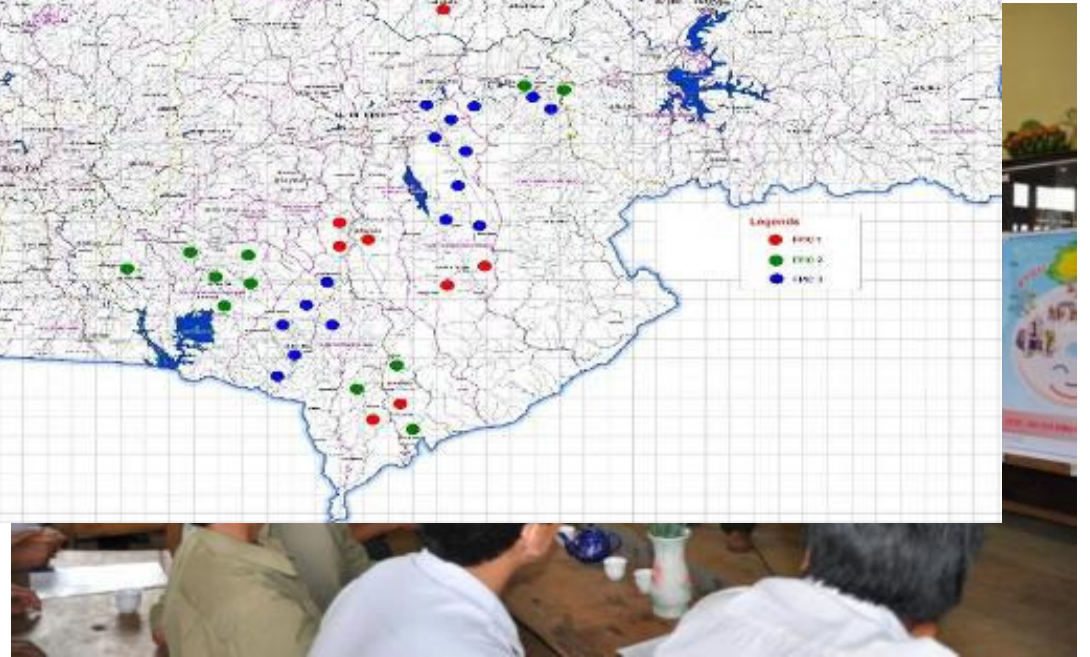
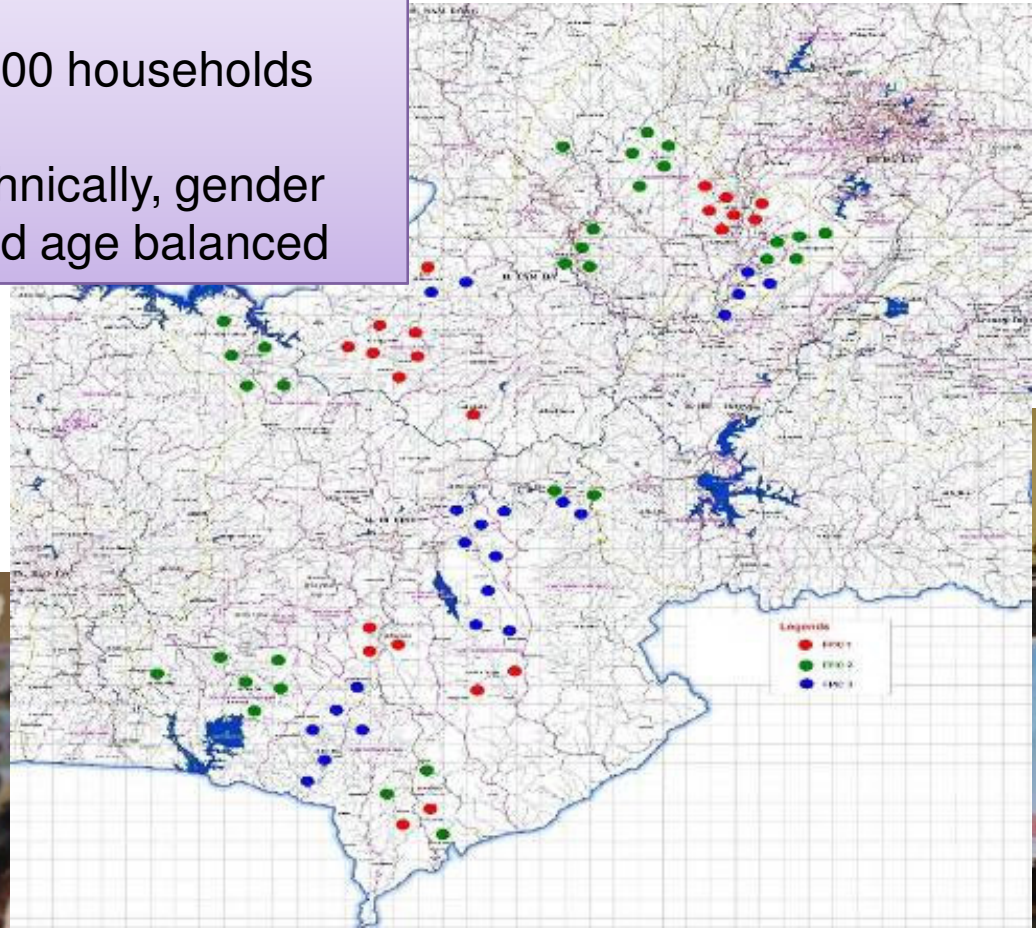


80 villages

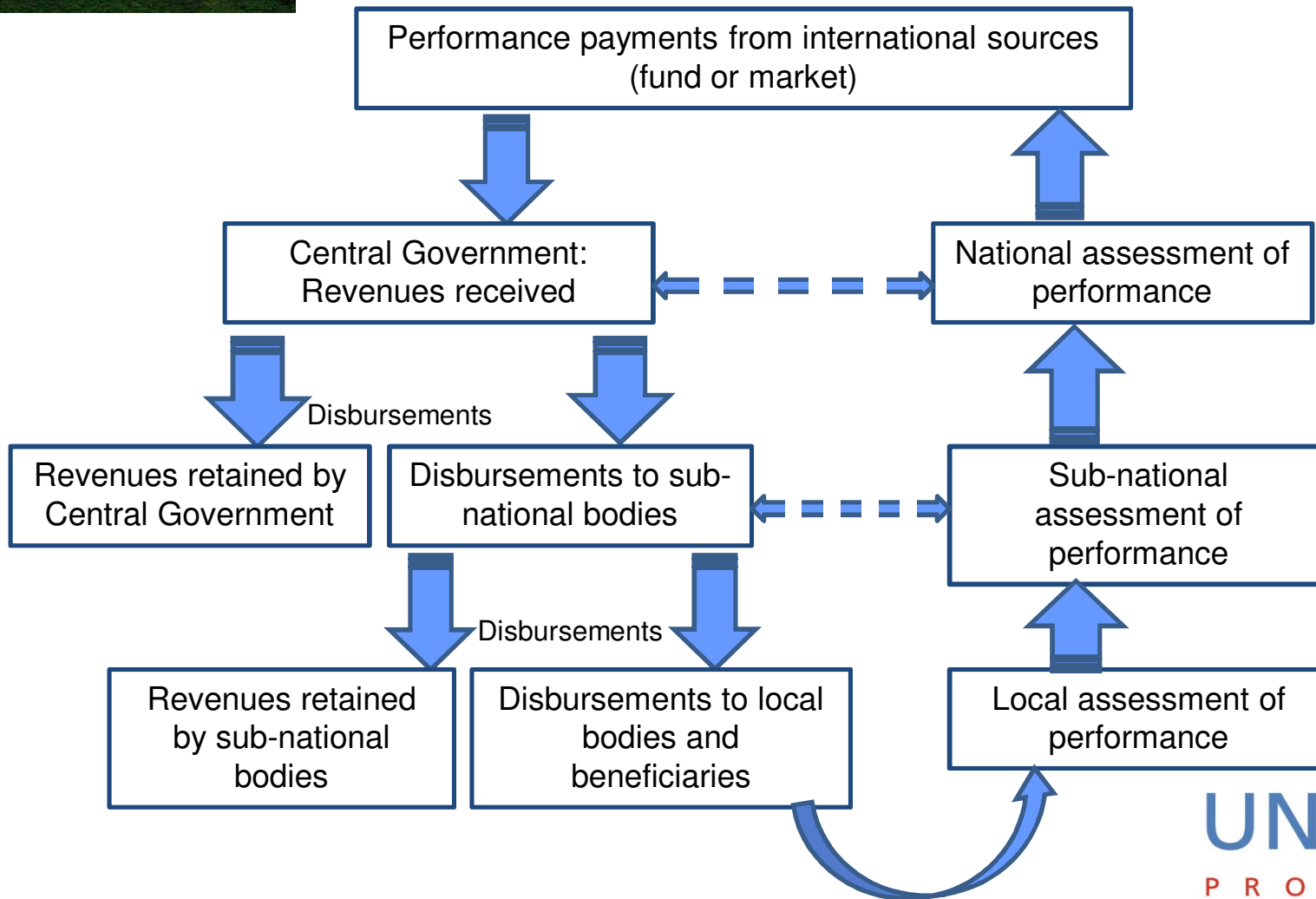
3500 households

Ethnically, gender
and age balanced

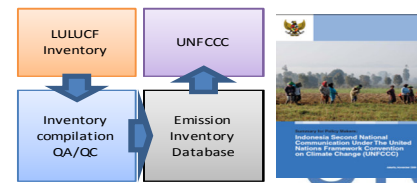
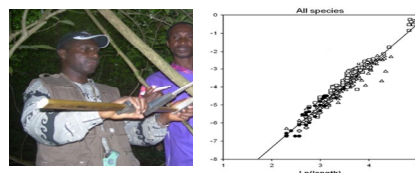
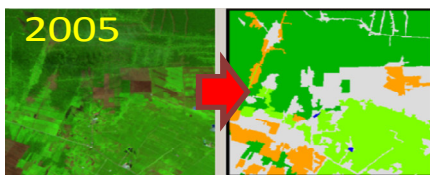
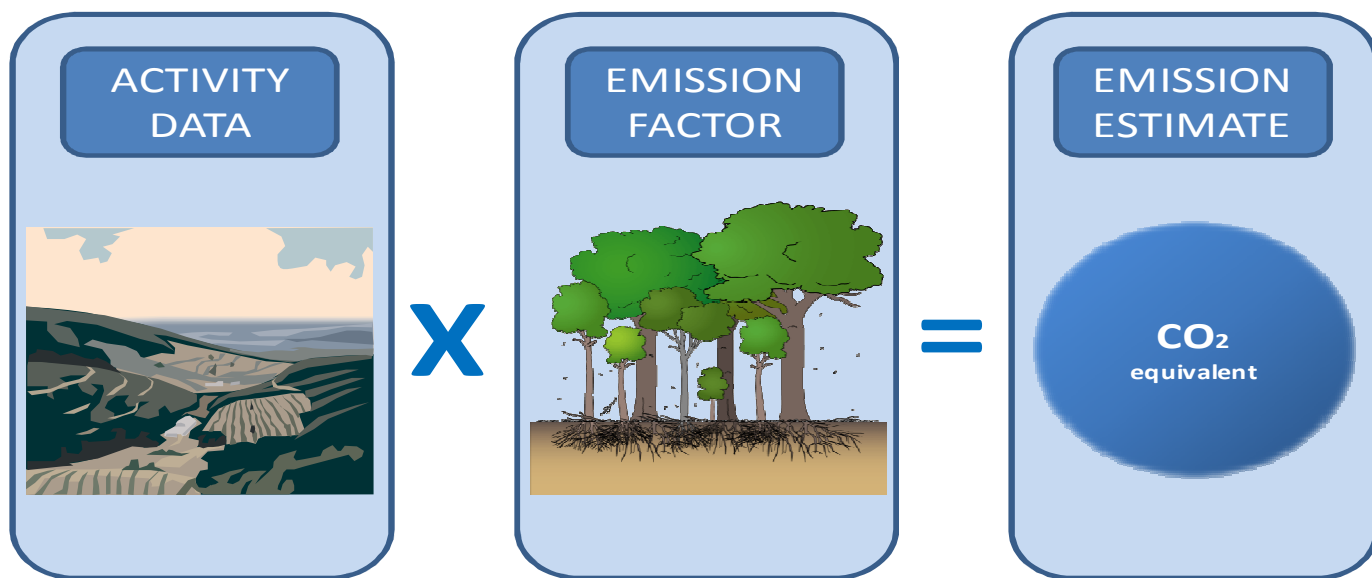
Piloting Free Prior and
Informed Consent



A transparent, equitable and fair REDD+ benefit distribution system is being designed in Viet Nam




Supporting development of an MRV “roadmap”



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Other technical support functions include ...



... promoting environmentally sound, economically feasible and socially acceptable forest operations, including silvicultural treatments and reduced impact logging (see FAO Model Code of Harvesting Practice).

... promoting *Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines* that propose strategic actions such as prevention, monitoring, awareness raising, preparedness and suppression of fires, as well as restoration of affected areas; a community-based approach is emphasized, since communities that suffer most from wildfires are likely to be most motivated to prevent or suppress them.

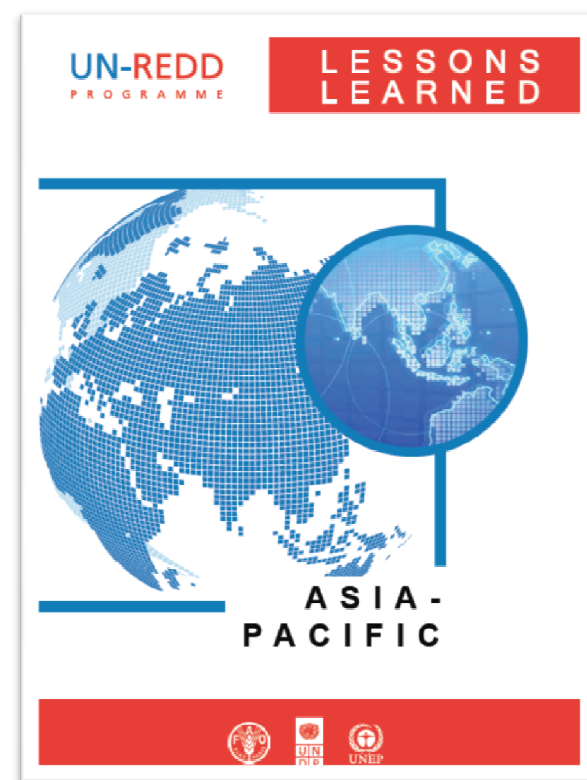




Regional “UN-REDD Programme”

Currently 4 main initiatives

- Lessons learned brochures and booklet
- Go-REDD+
- Regional analysis of REDD+ readiness
- Lessons learned exchange workshops and meetings (such as today)



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Several challenges and concerns

- Weak capacities
- Recentralization of forest governance
- Wider economic opportunity costs of withholding development
- Potential negative effects on biodiversity
- Weak transparency and accountability, and corruption
- High costs of getting REDD+ ready
- Local communities and indigenous peoples: do they want REDD+? And how will they be affected?

For more information



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