

REDD+ and UN-REDD in Asia and the Pacific



UN-REDD Programme

Paro, Bhutan

10 October 2012

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



What is REDD+?

REDD is a mechanism to create an incentive for developing countries to protect, better manage and wisely use their forest resources, contributing to the global fight against climate change.

REDD+ strategies go beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and include the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in reducing emissions.



What is REDD+?

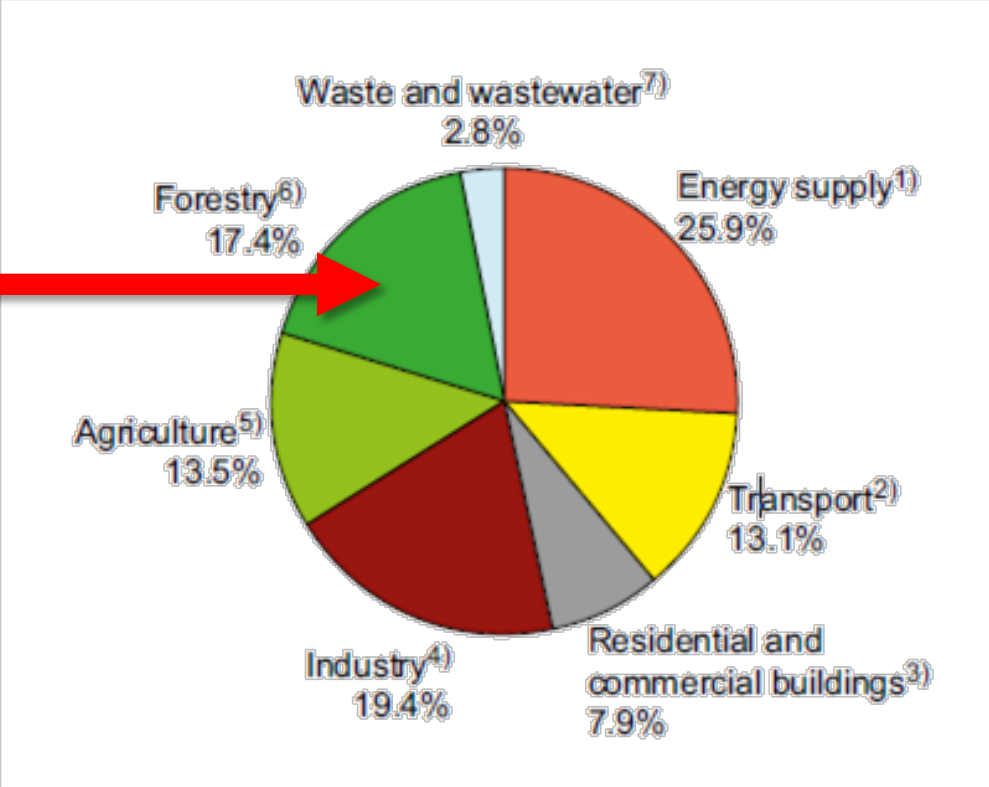
(see paragraph 70 of Cancun Agreements)

Reducing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and
Forest **D**egradation

+ = conservation of forest carbon stocks
sustainable management of forests and
enhancement of forest carbon stocks



Why REDD+?



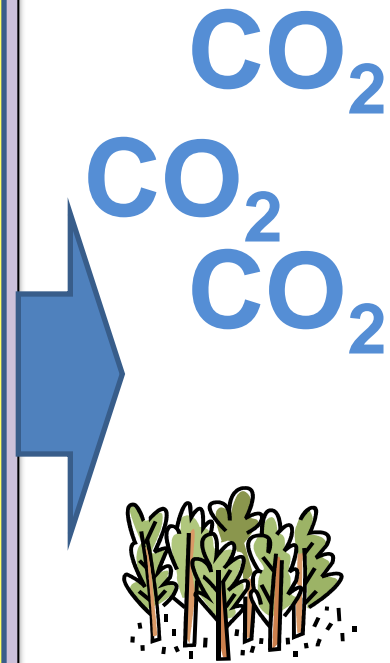
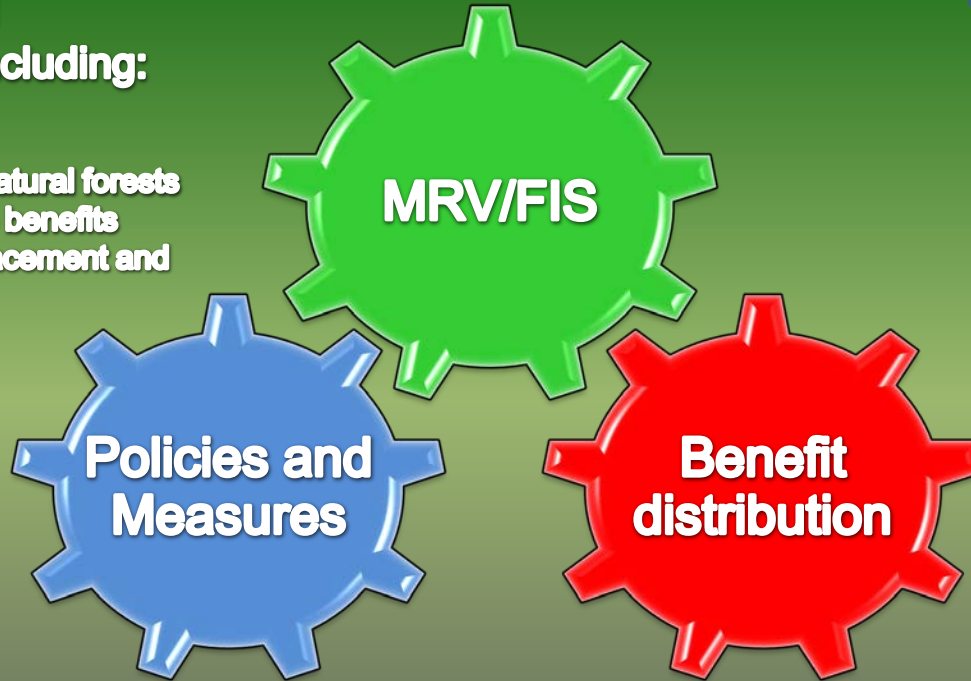
IPCC 2007

Environmental Safeguards, including:

- No conversion of natural forests
- Capture of multiple benefits
- Avoidance of displacement and reversals

Social Safeguards, including:

- Stakeholder participation
- Respect for rights of IPs (Including FPIC)
- Transparent governance (Including anti-corruption)



National REDD+ Strategy



Cancun Agreements

- Requests to countries (Paragraph 71) to develop a:
 - national strategy or action plan
 - national forest reference emission and/or forest reference level
 - robust and transparent national forest monitoring system
 - system for providing information on safeguards
- Requests developing country parties (Paragraph 72) to:
 - address drivers of deforestation and degradation
 - address land tenure, forest governance, gender and safeguards issues
 - engage stakeholders appropriately

Cancun Agreements Annex I



- 2. When undertaking activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision, the following **safeguards** should be promoted and supported:
 - (a) Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of **national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements**;
 - (b) **Transparent and effective national forest governance structures**, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;



Cancun Agreements Annex I

- 2. When undertaking activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision, the following **safeguards** should be promoted and supported:
 - (c) **Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities**; and
 - (d) The **full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders**, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities, in actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision.

Cancun Agreements Annex I



- (e) Actions are **consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity**, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
- (f) Actions to address the **risks of reversals**; and
- (g) Actions to reduce **displacement of emissions**.



Several challenges

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



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



What is UN-REDD?

Two components:

1. National Programmes

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

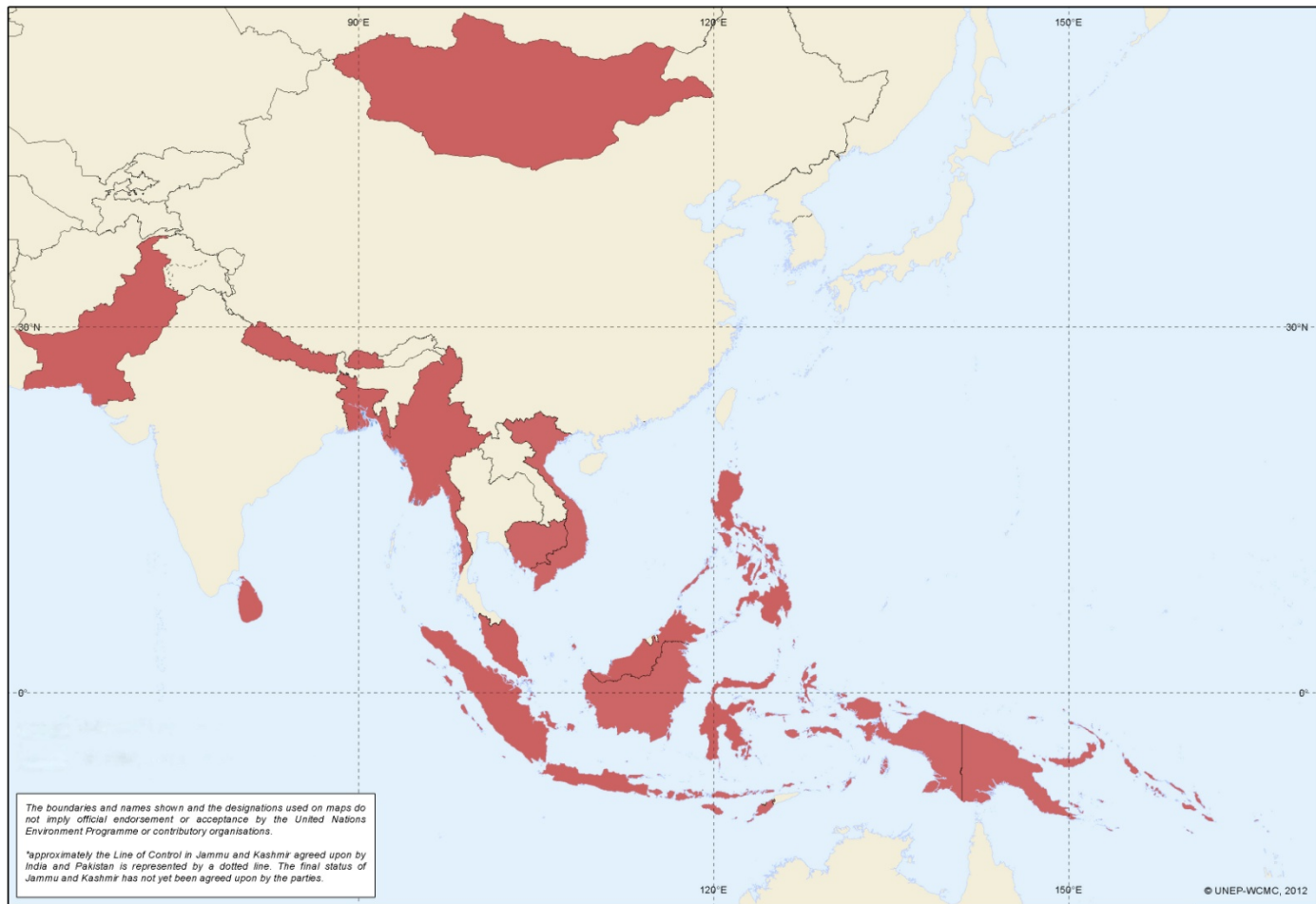
2. Global Programme

- 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



What is UN-REDD?

Where we work in Asia and the Pacific





Government counterparts

- **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)



UN-REDD 5-year strategy 2011-2015

➤ 6 work areas with lead agencies

Work areas	Lead agencies
MRV & M	FAO
Governance	UNDP
REDD+ payments	UNDP
Stakeholder engagement	UNDP
Safeguards and multiple benefits	UNEP
REDD+ as a catalyst for a green economy	UNEP



Support offered

MRV and Monitoring:

- Monitoring framework, guidance and tools & technical support for developing robust national systems
- Systematic reviews of science
- Capacity building & education, e.g. training for forest monitoring and assessment, and GHG inventories

Governance

- Participatory governance assessments
- Guidance on institutional, legal and regulatory arrangements
- Systems for addressing and respecting safeguards



Support offered cont'd

REDD+ Payments

- Means to meet fiduciary standards for receiving and disbursement of funds, and addressing corruption risks in REDD+
- Institutional capacity building for benefit distribution systems

Stakeholder engagement

- Best practices and lessons learned, including South-South experience
- Principles, guidelines and procedures for engagement



Support offered cont'd

Safeguards and multiple benefits

- REDD+ has the potential to deliver substantial benefits beyond carbon
- However – there is a possibility that risks will be incurred in the implementation of REDD
- The UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) addresses social and environmental issues in the UN-REDD Programme and UN-REDD funded activities
- SEPC and related tools have been developed to support countries develop their national safeguards as part of REDD+ readiness



Support offered cont'd

REDD+ as a catalyst to green economy

- Technical advice in support of investment options and strategies for REDD+, to build capacity at country level to plan and attract the required level of sustained investments into REDD+ and sustainable land-use
- Technical advice and support for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of a green economy, including through facilitating cross-sectoral coordination

For more information

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