UN REDD+ Programme: Overview

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Outline of presentation

• Part 1: What is REDD+? (review)
• Part 2: The UNFCCC framework for REDD+
  – UN REDD works within this framework
• Part 3: What is the role of the UN REDD Programme?
  – What does it do?
  – Which countries are receiving support?
Part 1: What is REDD+?
What is REDD+?

• REDD+ stands for:
  – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

• REDD+ is a new international mechanism to create an incentive for developing countries to:
  – reduce their rate of deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); and
  – increase carbon stocks (‘+’).

• REDD+ is only for developing countries
• REDD+ is voluntary
Global greenhouse gas emissions

Objective of REDD+: to reduce CO₂ emissions from the forest sector

Source: (2007) IPCC 4th Assessment Report, WG3, Ch 1, Fig 1.3b
How will REDD+ work?

Developed countries pay developing countries for reducing emissions below reference level

- Reduced emissions from deforestation/deg
- Plus carbon removals by enhanced carbon stocks

CO₂
Emissions from forest sector

Time
Part 2: The UNFCCC framework for REDD+
Cancun Agreements (2010): Framework for REDD+

- Sets out a broad framework for REDD+
  - Lists five REDD+ activities
- Requests countries to develop national REDD+ strategies
- Establishes safeguards (Annex I) and requires them to be monitored
## Five REDD+ activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REDD+</th>
<th>REDD+ activities</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing carbon emissions (‘REDD’)</td>
<td>1. Reducing deforestation</td>
<td>Less conversion of forest to commercial plantations (eg oil palm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                          | 2. Reducing forest degradation             | • Reducing illegal logging by improving law enforcement  
|                                          |                                           | • Reducing collection of fuel wood                                     |
| Increasing carbon stocks (the ‘+’)       | 3. Conserving forest carbon stocks         | • Improved management of protected areas  
|                                          |                                           | • Establishment of new PAs                                              |
|                                          | 4. Sustainable management of forests       | SFM techniques reducing carbon taken from, say 10 tC/ ha ➔ 5 tC/ ha     |
|                                          | 5. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks     | Forest regeneration (replanting)                                       |
Three phases of REDD+

Phase 1: Preparation
- Prepare national REDD+ strategy
- Capacity-building

1 - 2 years

Phase 2: Implementation
- Implementation of REDD+ strategy
- Sub-national testing
- More capacity building

2 - 4 years

Phase 3: Revenues ($)
- Payments for demonstrated emission reductions
- Must be measured, reported and verified

4 years and ongoing….

REDD+ Roadmap

UN-REDD PROGRAMME
In June 2011, Mongolia became a UN-REDD partner country – Mongolia is now preparing a REDD+ Roadmap to show how it will develop a long-term REDD+ strategy.


First draft of REDD+ Roadmap expected by end January 2012.
A national REDD+ strategy should...

- Identify drivers and solutions, and must also address:
  - Land tenure issues
  - Forest governance issues
  - Gender considerations
  - Safeguards (environmental and social)
- Set out how benefits ($$’s) will be shared
  - Establish a benefit-sharing system
- Ensure the participation of stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities in the development and implementation of the REDD+ strategy
• Under UNFCCC framework, not yet clear whether funding for emission reductions will be:
  – Fund-based (initially donors → Annex 1 country obligations?)
  – Market-based (carbon credits), or
  – A combination of both
• Financing options will be negotiated at COP 17 in Durban, 2011, and at COP 18
• Interim funding sources for REDD+:
  – Bilateral donors (e.g. Norway-Indonesia partnership)
  – Bilateral purchases of carbon credits by developed countries (e.g. Australia, California)
  – Voluntary carbon market
Benefit-sharing

• Not yet clear, but revenues likely to be paid directly to national governments
  – Payments only made after demonstrated emission reductions

• Governments should establish a national benefit distribution system (BDS) with:
  – provincial/district/local governments
  – indigenous peoples and local communities

• Benefit-sharing system should:
  – aim to reduce poverty
  – be transparent and accountable
### Safeguards

(Data. 1/CP16, Appendix 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Be consistent with the conservation of <strong>biodiversity</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>Indigenous peoples</strong> and <strong>local communities:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- No conversion of natural forests to plantations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Actions to reduce <strong>leakage</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Displacement of emissions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Actions to address <strong>risks of reversals</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Improved forest law enforcement</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Anti-corruption measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Notes UNDRIP: Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Full and effective participation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, eg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Reversals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Safeguards (cont.)

- COP decision lists the **minimum** things that a country must include as safeguards
- Each country must design its own safeguard system according to its country circumstances:
  - Identifying which additional safeguards it wants to have
    - Eg changes in land tenure, changes in poverty indicators, changes in women’s status
  - Identifying safeguard indicators and how it will monitor them (in accordance with any guidance given by the COP)
Local communities and indigenous peoples have the right to choose whether they want REDD+ activities on their land.

- The process for this is known as FPIC.

The obligation to undertake FPIC comes from:

- the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), and also UN-REDD Programme’s own Guidelines on FPIC.

FPIC stands for:

- Free: community can decide without threats or coercion
- Prior: adequate time before event to understand and consider
- Informed: clear information, in local language, covering both benefits and risks of REDD+ activities; information must reach women too
- Consent: communities can give or withhold consent

FPIC process will be different in each country.
With support from the UN-REDD Programme, Viet Nam pioneered an FPIC process in two pilot districts:

- Lam Ha District and Di Linh Districts, in Lam Dong Province
- Cost of FPIC: about US$115,000 for 80 villages

Challenges and lessons learned:

- Scale of FPIC needed for REDD+ is much larger than a project scale
- Adequate time needs to be given to awareness raising
  - A single event for local communities is insufficient; ongoing process
- Local facilitators are essential for effective awareness-raising
  - eg recruit and train people from local colleges, universities, etc
- How to document decisions?
  - Some may fear submitting a written statement
  - but how to record decision to avoid future conflicts?
Viet Nam poster used in FPIC process

Ref: Applying the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam, August 2010
Viet Nam and FPIC

- Click here to see a video on FPIC in Viet Nam: http://www.youtube.com/v/cvqAcr6axuM?version=3
UNFCCC decision requires countries to establish a system to monitor these safeguards

But not yet clear how this must be done:

- SBSTA (and COP 17 in Durban) are working on modalities for reporting on how safeguards are being met
  - [SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice]
Forest monitoring
(Dec 4/CP.15)

• Establish a **national forest monitoring system** to:
  – Monitor changes in forest cover
  – Countries can choose other elements (eg local government areas, high value biodiversity areas, protected areas, land tenure, etc)

• How must this be done?
  – Using a Satellite Land Monitoring System (remote sensing)
  – A Web-based/GIS interface (for transparency and open access)
    • See example of PRODES Web-Interface from Brazil

• Satellite data should be combined with ground-based approaches to improve accuracy
  – Indigenous peoples and local communities should be engaged in monitoring and reporting
PRODES Web-Interface

Slide courtesy of Mr Joel Scriven, FAO
Consultant joel.scriven@fao.org / joelscriven@gmail.com

NOT RELATED TO CARBON

http://www.dpi.inpe.br/prodesdigital/prodes.php
This relates to measuring carbon in Phase 3
To receive REDD+ revenues, countries must be able to measure, report and verify (MRV) forest carbon emissions and removals:

- Measurement of activity change data and emission factors
- Reporting of results through UNFCCC national reporting framework
- Verification will be provided by UNFCCC inspectors in-country

FAO has expertise in assisting countries with monitoring and MRV
Part 3: What is the role of the UN-REDD Programme?
UN-REDD Programme

• UN-REDD Programme launched in 2008
  – Purpose: to assist developing countries to prepare for and to implement REDD+ strategies
  – Working in 35 countries (all still in Phase 1)
  – Supports a national approach to REDD+ (it is not project based)
  – Note: UN-REDD does not buy forest carbon credits

• Other multilateral REDD+ initiatives include the World Bank’s:
  – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
  – Forest Investment Program
UN-REDD Programme

- UN-REDD is a collaboration between:
  - UNDP, FAO and UNEP

- UN-REDD Programme is governed by a Policy Board
  - Decides on strategic direction and budget allocation
  - Made up of 17 representatives from partner countries, donors, civil society, indigenous peoples and three UN agencies
UN-REDD Country Support

Red = receiving funding
Blue = partner countries (no funding yet)
### Which countries is UN-REDD supporting?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14 countries</th>
<th>21 countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Receiving direct support and funding)</td>
<td>(Partner countries – no funding yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia - Pacific:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Asia – Pacific:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam</td>
<td>– Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Africa:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America / Caribbean:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Latin America / Caribbean:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay</td>
<td>– Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Peru, Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## UN-REDD Programme Funds by country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Approved budget (US)</th>
<th>REDD+ Status (Dec 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congo, The Dem. Republic</td>
<td>7,383,200</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>6,388,884</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5,644,250</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>4,720,001</td>
<td>Allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>4,708,000</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>4,490,000</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>4,384,756</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>4,280,000</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>3,001,350</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>Allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Implementing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How is the UN-REDD Programme financed?

- Current funding portfolio of US$150 million
  - Of this, US$51.3 million is for national support
- Has five donors
  - Norway (largest donor)
  - Denmark
  - Spain
  - Japan
  - European Commission
- Governed by a Policy Board (17 members)
  - Approves funding and provides strategic direction
  - Meets twice a year (March and August)
UN-REDD Programme Strategy (cont.)

UNDP component’s include gender

- National REDD+ Governance
  - Gender identified as a topic to support good governance
- Transparent, Equitable and Accountable Management of REDD+ Payments
  - Recognizes that poorly managed REDD+ payments could have negative impacts on gender equality
- Can support countries to do a scoping analysis of gender
While the primary focus of REDD+ is on reducing emissions from forest carbon, REDD+ can also deliver other benefits, eg biodiversity conservation, adaptation (eg mangrove ‘bio-shields’), watershed protection, flood reduction, etc.

Cambodia and Indonesia are piloting approaches to identify and value multiple benefits.

- Maps showing forest cover can be over-layered with other spatial information: threatened species habitat, watershed areas, etc.
- How to monetize these values?

UN-REDD Programme (through UNEP’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre) is developing a tool kit to support identification of areas with multiple benefits.
Viet Nam is currently implementing its National REDD+ Programme, includes a pilot of benefit-distribution

- UN-REDD organized a series of studies and local consultations to examine the issues that need to be addressed in designing a REDD+-compliant BDS.

BDS recommendations include:

- Regular independent, external audits (national and sub-national)
- Incorporating payments for multiple benefits beyond carbon by using weightings (co-efficients) for areas with high biodiversity, high poverty rates, or households headed by women
- Conditional cash transfers (certainty of future payments for performance)

Payments in Phase 2 will be distributed through a BDS that takes these issues into account
Indonesia

• UN-REDD has contributed US$5.6 million to support REDD+ in Indonesia
• Click here to see a short film on UN REDD in Indonesia
  – http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=Fia4RxqU4Sk&vq=medium
Governance framework for UN-REDD

- **UN-REDD:**
  - operates within the UNFCCC framework for REDD+
  - adopts a ‘rights-based approach’ to REDD+
  - Has its own programme guidelines, eg:
    - Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
    - Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
- Next presentation will address how gender is considered within this framework
References
(COP decisions and international documents)

• **UNFCCC COP decisions on REDD+**
  - Bali: Dec 2/CP.13
  - Copenhagen: Dec 4/CP. 15 on Methodological guidance for REDD+
  - Cancun Agreements: Dec 1/CP.16 (Chapter C)

• **International treaties and declarations**
  - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
References

UN-REDD Programme documents

- FCPF and UN REDD Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement, 18 May 2011
- UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (draft released for public comment, December 2011)
- Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (draft for consultation), Version 3, September 2011
- Enters, T., REDD+ and UN-REDD in Asia and the Pacific, presentation on 24 August 2011, Bangkok, Thailand
- UN REDD / GIZ, Design of a REDD+-Compliant Benefit Distribution System for Viet Nam, January 2010
Thank you!

The author wishes to thank the following people for assistance with this presentation:

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