

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



From Bali to Paris & Beyond: Forests, Climate Change & the United Nations

**Danish Institute for International Studies
Copenhagen**

March 2015



Introduction

Three themes today:

- As a response to climate change (as a NAMA or an INDC...), is progress being made with REDD+ in developing countries?
- What are the results of the UN-REDD Programme and what about the future?
- Will there be global finance for REDD+?

A key issue: linking the global convention (UNFCCC) to local & national action for emissions reductions...

DIIS study on REDD+ (2009)

In 2008-09 TAS and DIIS carried out a study of the prospects for low carbon development. A working paper on REDD+ (by Mikkel Funder) included some recommendations:

- focus on the drivers (causes) of deforestation in developing countries;
- ensure forest user rights and representation of the poor in forest governance mechanisms;
- promote community forestry and build on what works;
- support incorporation of social and environmental standards (safeguards).

How are these recommendations reflected in the UN-REDD Programme?

REDD+ defined

Recognising that 10-15 percent of GHG emissions arise from deforestation and forest degradation, these were included in the agenda of the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** at COP13 in Bali in 2007, followed by negotiations notably in Cancun, COP16 (2010), culminating in a definition:

*“...developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances: **Reducing emissions from deforestation**; reducing emissions from **forest degradation**; the **conservation** of forest carbon stocks; the **sustainable management of forests**; and the **enhancement of forest carbon stocks**.”*

The **REDD+ ‘rulebook’** was agreed at COP19 (Warsaw, 2013), defining national requirements and processes for achieving results in terms of emissions reductions (tonnes of CO₂eq) to be recognised for results-based payments (RBPs). The process is underway in around 70 developing countries.



Basics of the Programme

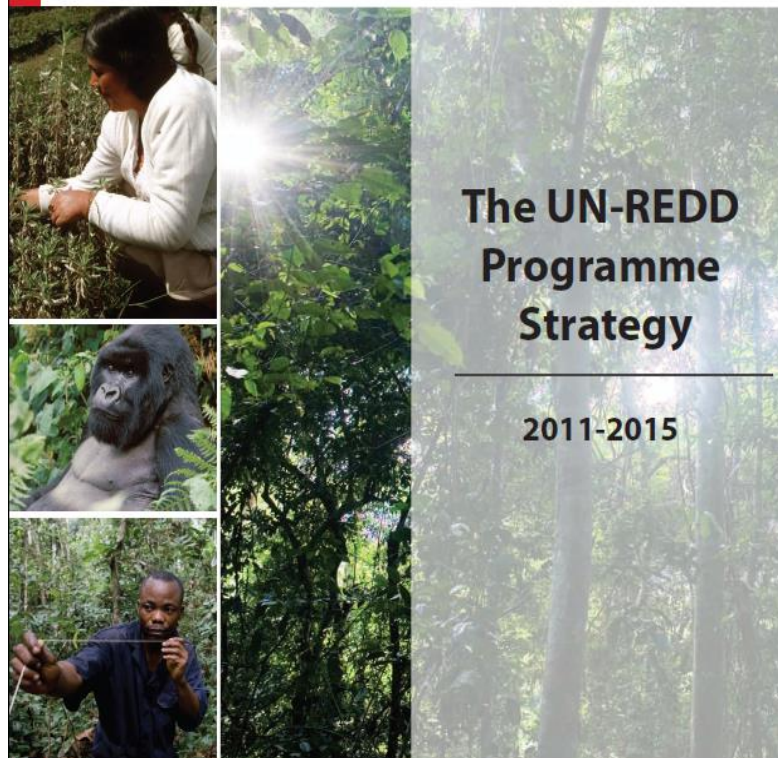
- UN-REDD Programme agreed between 3 agencies (FAO, UNDP & UNEP) in 2008 – programme document and MoU signed with initial funding from Norway...
- overall aim: « to assist developing countries to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in the future REDD+ mechanism »
- initially nine « pilot » countries: Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Tanzania, Vietnam & Zambia.
- by 2011-12 donors included the Commission of the EU, Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg & Spain

Strategy, 2011-15

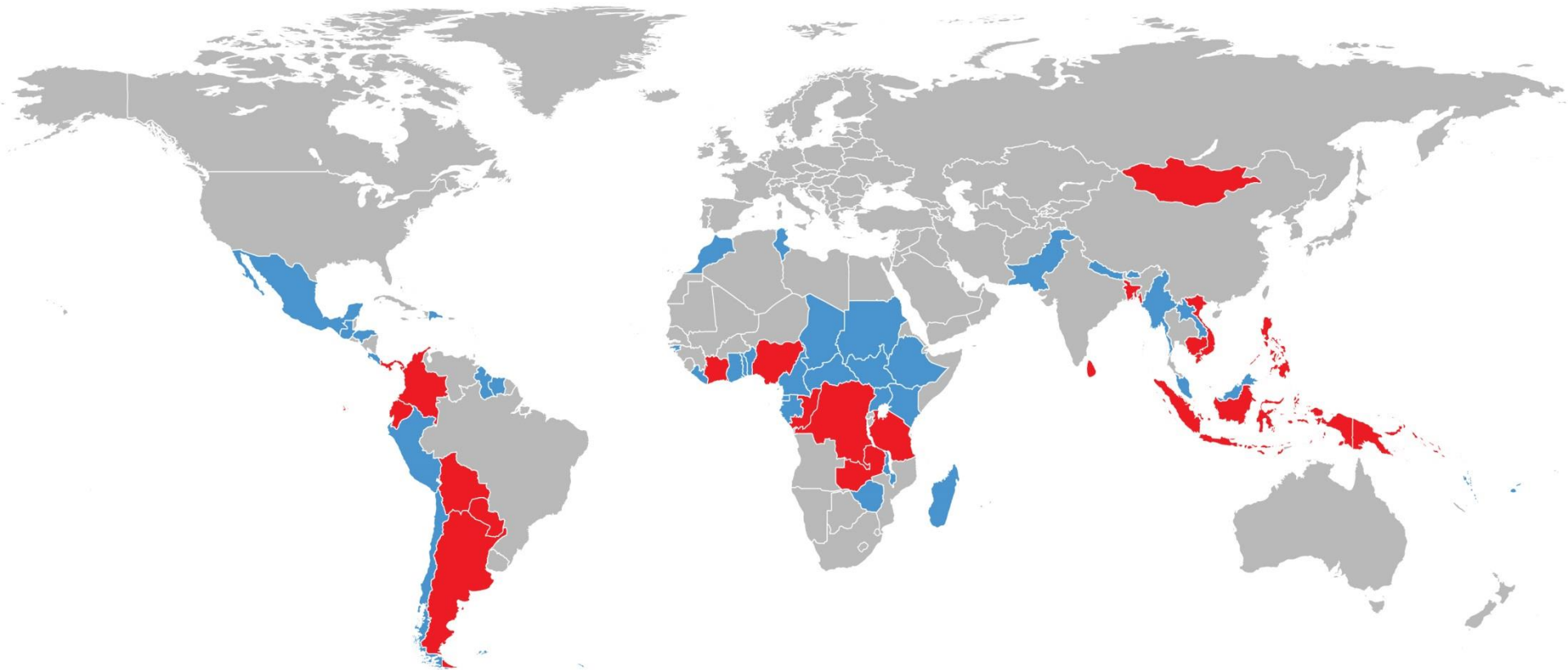
Through 23 (larger) national programmes and (smaller) targeted support grants, the UN-REDD Programme currently funds capacity development for REDD+ « **readiness** » in **58 countries**. Work areas defined in 2011-15 Strategy are:

- **measurement, reporting & verification**
- **governance**
- **stakeholder engagement**
- **safeguards & multiple benefits**
- **green economy**
- **management & sharing of knowledge**

Extensive collaboration on readiness with key partners including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.



UN-REDD PROGRAMME



■ Countries receiving support to National Programmes

■ Other partner countries

Achievements 2008-15 (1)

- **Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)** - Platforms, tools and methods developed for national forest monitoring and measurement of emissions, including satellite monitoring, forest inventories, use of allometric equations to estimate emissions from forests, etc.
- **Governance** - Participatory governance assessments and corruption risk assessments undertaken, guidelines developed on gender mainstreaming, tenure rights considered, national REDD+ funding arrangements explored, etc.



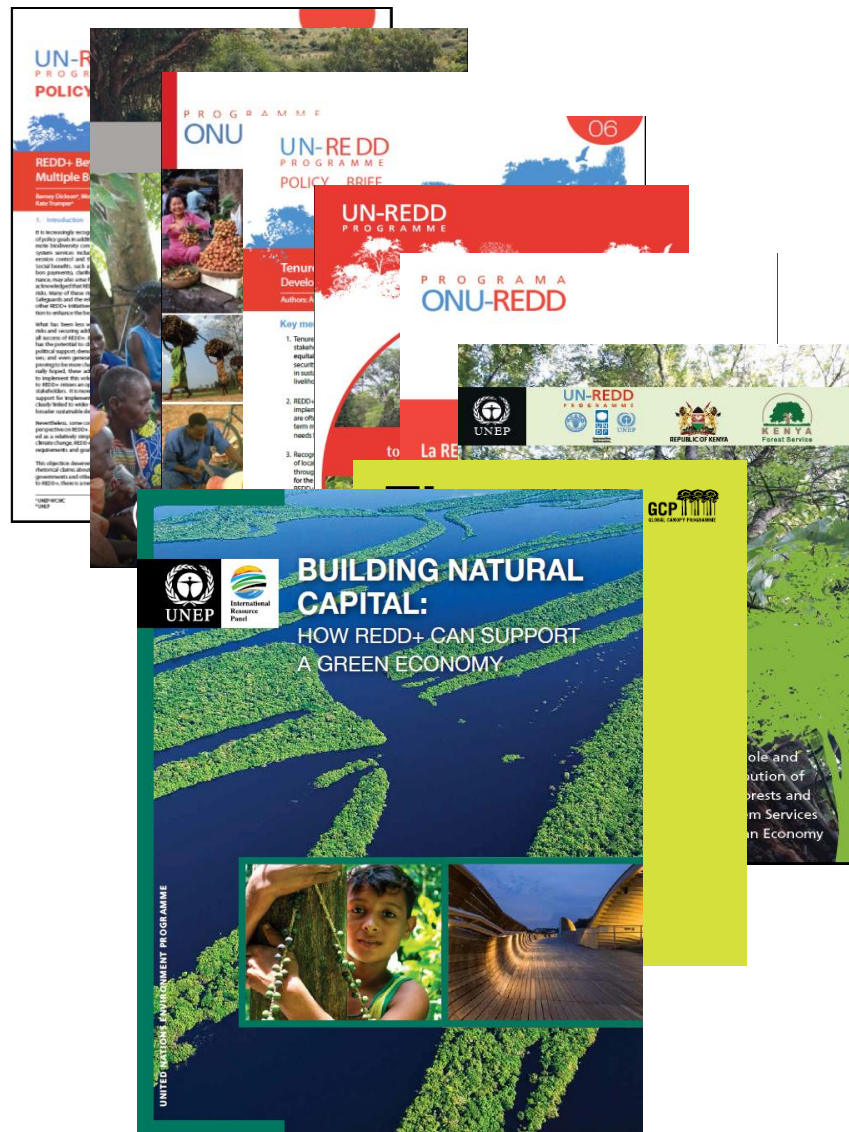
Achievements 2008-15 (2)

- **Stakeholder engagement** – national REDD+ consultations undertaken with civil society and Indigenous Peoples, including guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the establishment of grievance redress mechanisms, etc.
- **Safeguards & multiple benefits** – Social and environmental principles and criteria developed, support for analysing how the seven « Cancun » safeguards are addressed in each country, Safeguards Information Systems (SIS) set up, spatial analyses of REDD+ benefits undertaken (e.g. in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services), etc.



Achievements 2008-15 (3)

- **Green economy** – improved understanding of ecosystem values in the process of transition to low carbon development, through investment in natural capital, etc. Green development strategies are being prepared in a number of countries and the role of the private sector in REDD+ is increasingly emphasised.
- **REDD+ Knowledge** – 3,300+ practitioners and other stakeholders trained in partner countries; a wide range of technical and educational publications issued, culminating in 2014 with ‘On the road to REDD+’ which summarises the Programme’s support to readiness from 2008 to 2013. **All available on www.un-redd.org**



Overview of funding, 2008-2015



Six donors have so far contributed a total of **245** million USD including:

150 million USD for '*Support to National REDD+ Action – Global Programme*' including cross-cutting technical support for countries and '*Targeted Support*' (small and medium grants to countries)

95 million USD for 23 National Programmes

Expenditure levels stand at approximately 50%, with ongoing projects and National Programmes expected to gradually deliver results until end of 2018

Results of the External Evaluation

An **independent evaluation team** conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme with results presented in July 2014. **Recommendations for 2016-2020:**

- *examine strategic purpose & develop a theory of change (ToC) aligned with the most recent UNFCCC decisions*
- *enhance collaboration with the FCPF (World Bank)*
- *strengthen country driven character of the programme*
- *emphasise cross-sectoral approaches & undertake joint actions with stakeholders on key drivers of deforestation & forest degradation*
- *clarify land & resource rights*
- *streamline social and environmental safeguards*
- *intensify efforts to mainstream gender equity*
- *ensure CSO & IP representation also within national programmes*
- *revise & simplify the governance structure of the programme*
- *enhance results-based planning, monitoring & reporting across the Programme*



Design process for the new strategy

Policy Board (PB) meeting in **July 2014** (Lima) agreed on preparation process for a new strategy, 2016-20. This has entailed the following steps:

- stakeholder interviews, an extensive online consultation process, and three regional consultation workshops (August-October 2014).
- first draft strategy document presented and agreed at the 13th PB meeting in Arusha (November 2014), **defining what the programme will focus on and how programme will improve and streamline its operations and governance mechanisms.**
- final round of consultations on the enhanced draft strategic document is currently underway,,,
- final document endorsement is expected at the 14th Policy Board meeting in **May 2015** (Washington DC), where all programme donors and partners are represented,



Core Principles

The Programme will be guided by the five inter-related principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG):

- Adopting a Human rights-based approach (HRBA) to programming, with particular reference to the UNDG guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' issues
- Promoting gender equality
- Enhancing environmental sustainability
- Using results-based management
- Undertaking capacity development

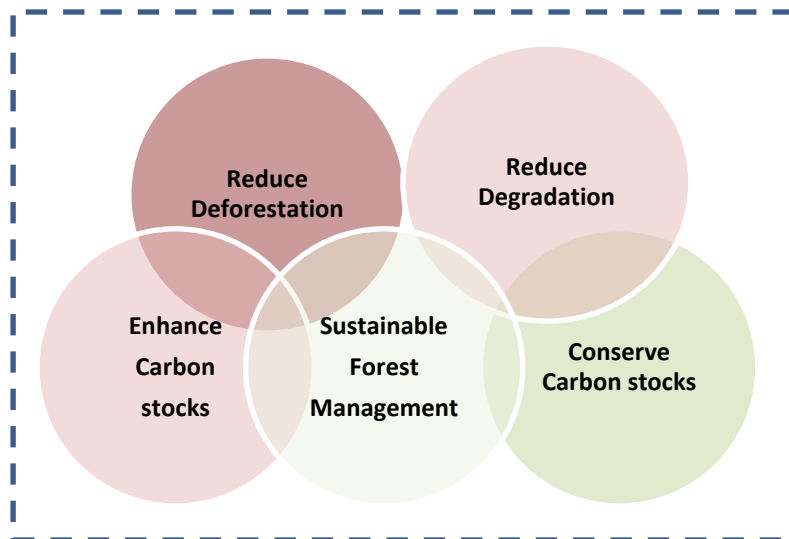
Partners in the global REDD+ effort

- The FCPF & Biocarbon Fund (World Bank)
- The Global Environment Facility
- Bilateral Donors
- The Green Climate Fund

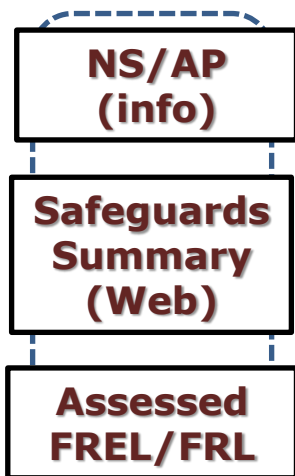
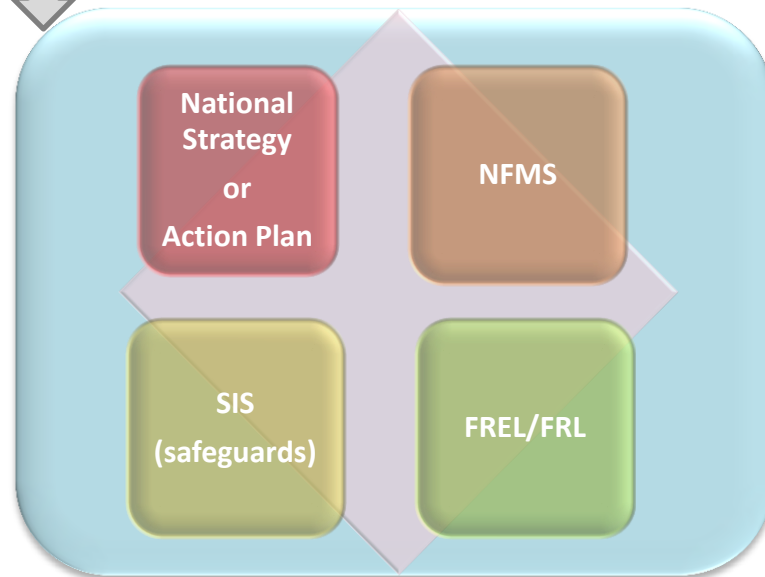




5 ACTIVITIES



The Warsaw Framework



RESULTS (tCO₂eq)





Development Goal
10-15 Years

Reduce forest emissions and enhance carbon stocks in forests while contributing to national sustainable development

Programme Impacts
5 Years

Increased participation in the REDD+ process and recognition of the outcomes of readiness as defined through the UNFCCC

Increased results-based payments for REDD+, based on measured, reported and verified emissions reductions

Additional benefits of REDD+ generated, including adaptation to climate change, conservation of biological diversity, enhanced ecosystem services and improved livelihoods

Programme Outcomes
1-5 Years

REDD+ contributions to mitigation and additional benefits designed

REDD+ contributions to mitigation measured, reported and verified

REDD+ contributions to mitigation implemented & safeguarded

REDD+ knowledge managed and capacities developed

Programme Outputs

Inclusive National Strategies and Action Plans (NS/AP)

Safeguards approach including information systems (SIS)

Social and environmental benefits in NS/AP

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL/FRL)

Estimates of emissions and removals

REDD+ policies and measures (PAMs)

Institutional arrangements for results based payments (RBPs)

Safeguards addressed and summary produced

Knowledge management systems and platform

Knowledge products and sharing

Cross-cutting themes

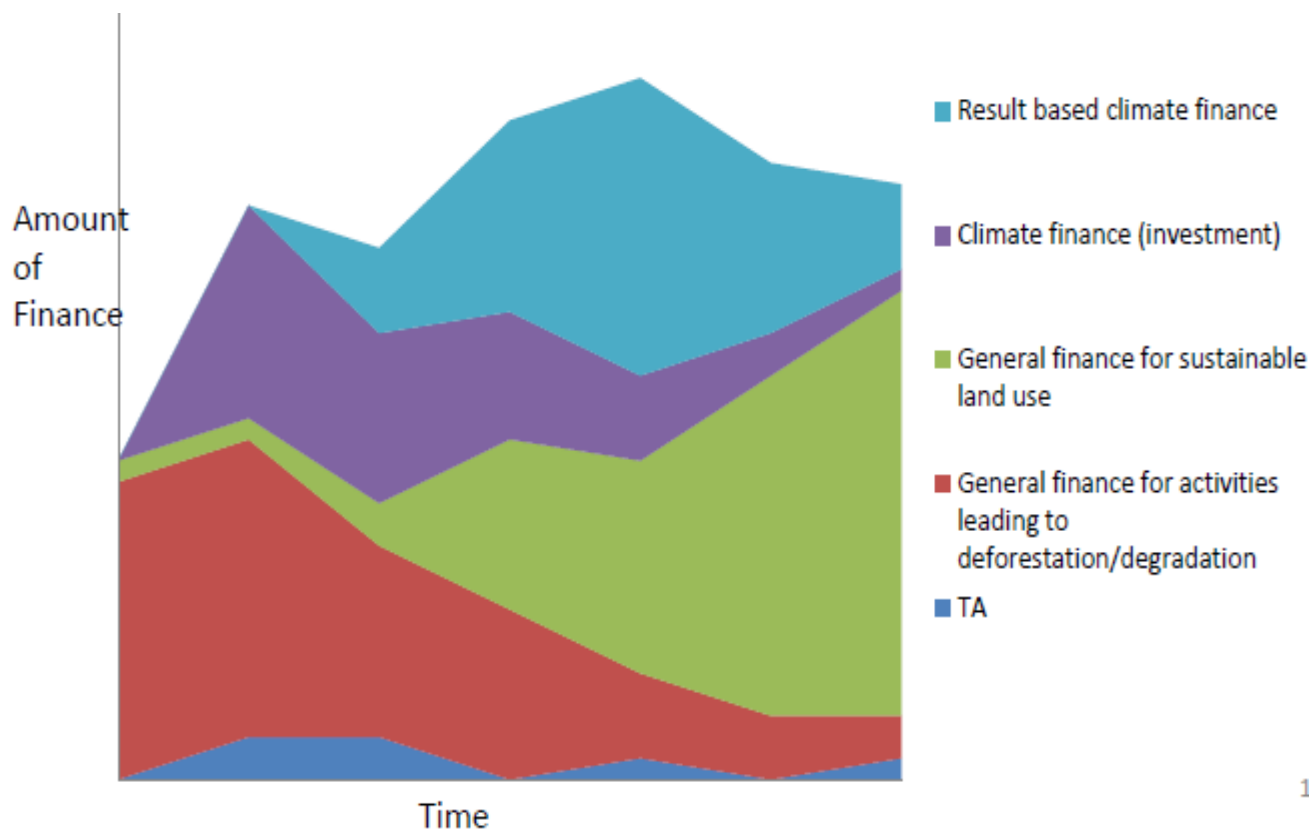
Stakeholder engagement, governance, tenure and gender equity

Simple overview of a small sample of REDD+ “shakers & movers”

| | progress with respect to the UNFCCC "rulebook" | | | | technical assistance and REDD+ finance | | | |
|---------------|--|----------|-------------|------------|--|--------|-------------|----------------|
| | NFMS | FREL/REL | NS/AP | Safeguards | UN-REDD | FCPF | CIF-FIP | other |
| LAC | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | 2014 | ??? | end 2014 | | | WB/IDB/IFC | Amazon fund |
| Chile | | | 2014 | | | cf loi | | |
| Costa Rica | | | 2015? | | | cf loi | | |
| Ecuador | | 2014 | 2015 | | np, 2011> | | | Norway |
| Guatemala | | | ??? | | | cf loi | | |
| Guyana | | 2014 | ??? | | | | | Norway |
| Mexico | | 2014 | 2010 vision | | | cf loi | WB/IDB/IFC | Norway |
| Peru | | | ??? | | | cf loi | WB/IDB/IFC | Norway |
| Asia-Pacific | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | 2015? | | np, 2010> | | | Japan |
| Indonesia | | | 2012 NS | | np, 2009-12 | cf loi | WB/ADB/IFC | Norway & bioCF |
| Nepal | | | 2015? | | | cf loi | | various |
| Vietnam | | | 2012 AP | | tier 2 | cf loi | | Norway |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | 2012 NS | | tier 2 | cf loi | WB/AfDB/IFC | cbff |
| Ghana | | | 2015? | | | cf loi | WB/AfDB/IFC | |
| Rep. Du Congo | | | ??? | | np, 2012> | cf loi | | cbff |
| Zambia | | | 2015? | | np, 2010-14 | | | bioCF |

REDD+ related bilateral oda is provided in many countries, e.g. in Nepal by DfID (UK), Finland, Japan, Switzerland & USAID

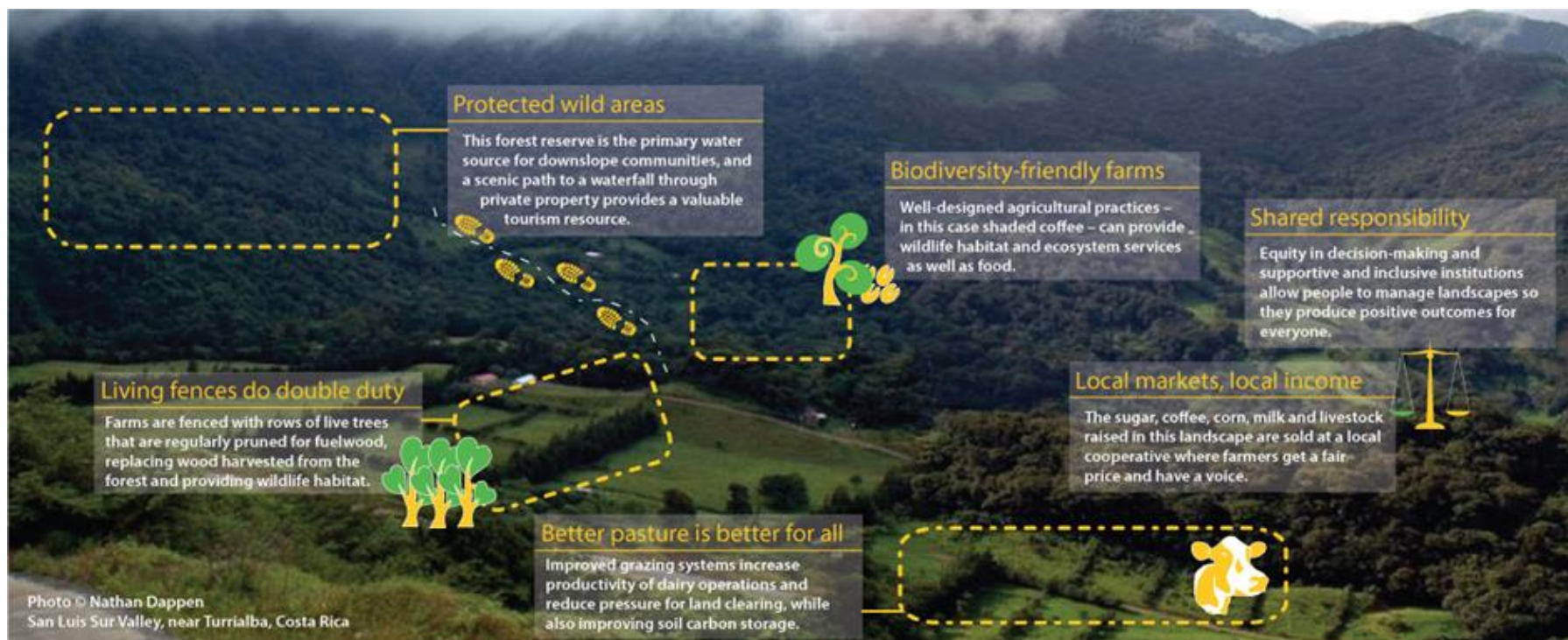
Finance for REDD+ (with « MRVed » emissions reductions) & for sustainable land use – an illustration



Perspectives – the SDGs

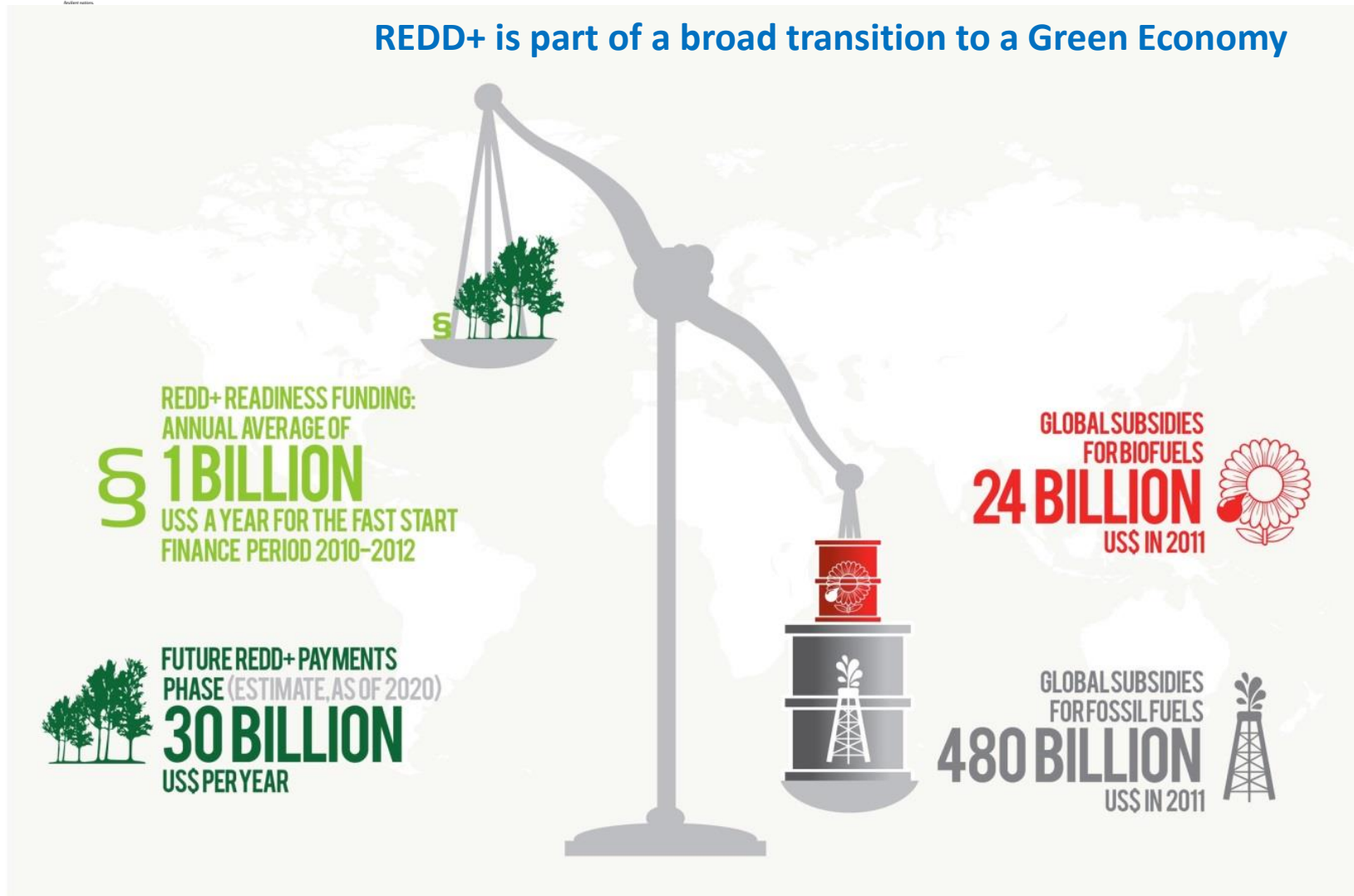
The new UN-REDD Programme will be aligned with **the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** currently being developed and agreed through the UN:

- Not only a focus on emissions reductions and removals, but also on the **additional ‘non-carbon’ benefits** of forest conservation and REDD+.
- Clarifying the linkages between REDD+ and the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, adaptation to climate change, food security and poverty reduction – underpinned by a ‘landscape’ approach to ecosystem management



However: funding for forests and REDD+ is very small compared to subsidies for 'business as usual' such as for fossil fuels

REDD+ is part of a broad transition to a Green Economy



Perspectives – the Danish angle

- Following up on the « KP » grants to the FCPF, UN-REDD Programme, the IUCN and various NGOs for REDD+ support (totaling around 250 mill. DKK), as well as bilateral programmes in e.g. Bolivia & Indonesia...
- Participating in the international effort as defined in the UN climate summit in NYC (September 2014), since tropical forests are too important to be left in the hands of the British, Germans & Norwegians...
- Supporting the effort to improve « delivery as one » through the UN agencies (the UNDG)...
- Strengthening rights-based approaches to natural resource management as well as emissions reductions..

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*Tomorrow, 20th March, is
the day of happiness as well
as international forest day*

Thank You! MANGE TAK!

www.un-redd.org

