The UN-REDD Programme
and an introduction to ‘REDD’

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REDD Background

• Tropical forest deforestation accounts for approximately 20% of global CO2 emissions

• A/R CDM does not reward forest conservation or improved management (RIL)

• COP13 decision to ‘explore options’ for REDD in a post Kyoto agreement
What is REDD?

• Reducing Emissions through avoided Deforestation and land Degradation

• Payments/benefits based on actual, lasting, achievable, measureable emission reductions

Stop this to prevent this
Given historical trends, will probably deforest 1% this year.

Actual deforestation 0.8%

0.2% deforestation reduction achieved
Monitoring and Payment

- Monitoring to verify emission reductions have been made

- Payment structuring and distribution. By the market or a fund mechanism
REDD Issues

• Leakage, international and subnational

• Emissions don’t inherently capture co-benefits (biodiversity, community, watershed etc.)

• Rewarding the ‘bad guy’

• But, maybe trying to solve the problem is better than doing nothing…
Background on the UN-REDD Programme
ORIGIN OF UN-REDD PROGRAMME

In response to:

- UNFCCC Decision in Bali 2/COP.13
- Requests from governments in the Coalition for Rainforest Nations
- Requests from other governments – and UN Secretary General -- for joint UN action – “Delivering as One UN”
- Mar-Oct 08 – Initial discussions with IPs & local communities (UNPFII, CSD, CBD COP9, WCC, etc)
- 24 Sept 08 - Official Launch of UN REDD by UN SG & Norway’s Prime Minister
UN-REDD’S ADDED VALUE

• ‘All Hands On Deck’: Challenge of REDD will require everything we can give to it!

• **UN Agencies Bring Unique Capacities to REDD**: FAO, UNDP, UNEP strengths complement World Bank, GEF and others

• **Diversity of Approaches**: Assist forest countries and international community gain experience with a range of risk management formulae and payment structures
KEY PRINCIPLES

• Country-driven programmes (one national REDD program that builds on existing processes of UNFCCC, World Bank, GEF, etc.)

• Demonstration activities to contribute to a successful post-2012 UNFCCC process

• Delivering as “One UN”
PHASE I PILOT COUNTRIES

- Phase I to commence in March 2009

- **Africa:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia

- **Asia & Pacific:** Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam

- **Latin America & Caribbean:** Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay
COORDINATION WITH OTHER REDD-RELATED INITIATIVES

- Framework for cooperation with World Bank’s FCPF (at global & national levels)
- GEF Tropical Forest Account
- World Bank’s Forest Investment Program (FIP)
- Bilateral programs (Australia’s IFCI, Germany, UK, etc.)
PRINCIPLES & MECHANISMS

• UN Mandate for 3 Pillars: Development, Peace and Security, Human Rights & SG’s current focus on mainstreaming Human Rights into UN’s work (2005)

• UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2002)

• UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)


• UNDP CSO Advisory Committee and Liaison Committee on Indigenous Peoples (2001-2008)
CSO Advisory Committee

- Proposed by Rights & Resources Initiative, Rainforest Foundation Norway
- Provide advice to Policy Board on CSO Issues: Consultation, representation, traditional rights, research & analysis agenda, communication strategy
- Advising who? Policy Board, Tech Sec?
- Official or Observer capacity on Policy Board?
- Also advise FCPF?
MESSAGES HEARD...
(IP & COMMUNITY INPUT)

• Need for access to information
• Uncertainty around mechanisms for IP inclusion
• Cultural disconnect around putting monetary value on nature
• Fear of further marginalization (e.g. biofuels, little benefit from CDM)
• Skepticism around market mechanism
• Need for consideration of retroactive benefits for IPs who have been protecting forests for generations
COUNTRY ACTIONS

• Will be identified and led by the government
• Will vary from country to country
• Aim to establish cross-sectoral & multi-stakeholder responses
• Aim to facilitate & support the challenging national processes in which REDD actions are defined and agreed
Development of UN-REDD in Indonesia

- Objective: Assist GoI in attaining REDD readiness
- GoI endorsement of UN-REDD July 2008
- Gap analysis
- Programme Mission Feb 2009
  - Harmonization with R-Plan, development of JPD for UN-REDD
    Policy Board
Outcome 1

Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation at national and provincial level

Output 1.1 A multi-stakeholder (national & sub national) engagement process

Output 1.2 Consensus on national REDD policy framework

Output 1.3 REDD Knowledge platform
Outcome 2

Indonesia has a fair, credible and equitable REDD (MARV and payment) architecture

Output 2.1 A REDD register and application of standardized methodologies for REDD implementation at sub-national level

Output 2.2 Application of standards for an accessible and transparent MARV Mechanism

Output 2.3 Harmonized fair and equitable Payment mechanism

Output 2.4 A priority-setting toolkit that mainstreams co-benefits for voluntary and compliance market projects
Outcome 3

Indonesia has developed capacity to implement REDD through fair and effective mechanisms

Output 3.1 Programme of awareness and behavior change activities

Output 3.2 Strengthened spatial planning process at national and sub-national level

Output 3.3 Strengthened FMU concept as a REDD management mechanism

Output 3.4 Empowered local communities are able to benefit from REDD

Output 3.5 Effective collaboration among projects to streamline REDD standards
Your Guidance Needed on These Issues
LESSONS FROM YOUR EXPERIENCE

• What is important to you vis-à-vis the UN-REDD Programme? What concerns do you have? What mistakes must be avoided?
• What additional principles, standards, guidelines, approaches, should UN-REDD adopt?
• What are you counting on UN-REDD to do or deliver?
• What experience with other forest finance-related activities should inform us? (both good and bad practice)
MAKING REDD WORK

• What mechanisms / processes to follow for national level stakeholder consultations?
• How to ensure legitimate representation in consultations?
• How to monitor if REDD or UN-REDD is working for IP & CSOs?
• What recourse if civil society undermined by REDD or UN-REDD?
• What role for UN-REDD in facilitating/mediating IP/civil society-government dialogue?
Going Forward- from Global Indigenous Peoples’ Consultation on REDD - Baguio City, the Philippines

Overarching Principles:

• UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) should guide a human-rights based approach to all activities on REDD and IP

• Free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples must be ensured for all REDD activities that may impact on traditional livelihoods/territories

• REDD Programs must work through legitimate Indigenous authorities, institutions and organizations, ensuring a broad representation of Indigenous Peoples, including women and youth.
Global Indigenous Peoples’ Consultation on REDD - Continued...

Key Recommendations - National Level:

1. Develop a legal framework and consultation mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples based on Free Prior and Informed Consent, including consideration of customary laws, norms and practices.

1. Each REDD pilot country be required to report on the legal situation of territories, lands and resources and rights of forest-dependent communities.

1. Enhance capacities of all actors and structures at the local, national, regional and international levels to act effectively and with responsibility on REDD as a matter of urgency.

1. Conduct training on good governance for government officials involved in REDD and establishment of mechanisms to check on corruption.
Global IP Consultation on REDD - Continued...

Key Recommendations - National Level:

1. **Empower IP and forest-dependent communities by raising awareness on REDD issues** through learning activities (e.g. training community leaders, train-the-trainer initiatives, community radio)

1. **Improve the exchange of information and experiences**, e.g. legal frameworks for implementation based on FPIC; underlying causes of deforestation; and evaluating compliance with government commitments concerning forests (including under CBD and UNFF).

1. **Promote sub-national processes and mechanisms that decentralize REDD**, including planning, consultation, benefit sharing, etc.

1. **Government delegations to hold discussions with indigenous peoples and their organizations before relevant international meetings**, including UNFCCC.

1. **Evaluate the legal situation of land tenure and recognition of indigenous territories** before the implementation of REDD initiatives.
Key Upcoming Events for 2009

- UNFCCC SBSTA Submission on REDD (February)
- IP & Climate Change Meeting, Alaska (20 - 24 April)
- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York (May)
- UN Forum on Forests, New York (May)
- Commission on Sustainable Development, New York (May)
- UNFCCC COP 15, Copenhagen (December)
- Others?
**Recommended Background Resources**

- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Report from the Global IP Consultation on REDD
- Draft General & Operational Guidelines for UN-REDD Engagement with IP
- FCPF Guidance on Stakeholder Consultation
- PEP REDD Report: Making REDD Work for the Poor
- UNU Pocket Guide on REDD for IP
- Tebtebba Guide on Climate Change and IP