



UN-REDD Programme Update

CBD Sub-regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Forest
Biodiversity and Climate Change

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This presentation



1. Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme

2. Update on activities



3. Focus on multiple benefits



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UN-REDD Programme

- One-UN: collaborative programme FAO/UNDP/UNEP
- Launched September 2008
- To help countries and the international community gain experience with REDD
- Through stakeholder participation, institution strengthening and capacity building
- Coordination with other initiatives (WB FCPF, CBD)
- Help REDD get off the ground... equitable, effective, efficient
- Contribution to the UNFCCC process
- Quick Start:\$52m initial contribution by Norway

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Quick Start:

Two components:

1. Support to National Joint Programmes

- Capacity building for readiness
- 9 countries
 - **Africa:** DRC, Tanzania, Zambia
 - **Asia & Pacific:** Indonesia, PNG, Vietnam
 - **LA & Caribbean:** Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay
- \$4.4 million per country
- UNDP leading agency

2. Global Joint Programme

- Guidelines, advice, regional/international dialogue, analyses
 - ▢ that support country action
 - ▢ that support the UNFCCC process on a global scale
- total budget:\$6.9M



UN-REDD country programs (NJPs)

- Providing support for:
 - National REDD strategy development
 - REDD dialogue and consultations (governance, stakeholder engagement)
 - REDD assessment and monitoring (MRV)
 - REDD payment structuring and distribution options
- Through capacity building, dialogue, technical assistance, direct financial support
- Guiding principles:
 - Country ownership and leadership
 - NJPs represent contributions to national Readiness planning processes
 - Delivered as joint programming (all agencies)
- NJPs at Various stages of progression



International Support Functions (GJP)

- Build confidence in REDD, support dialogue, build consensus
- Ensure consistency in approaches
- Economies of scale in development of science, knowledge management and MRV
- Activities in four main areas:
 1. Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV)
 2. Civil Society Organizations / Indigenous Peoples' engagement
 3. Analytical Framework for Multiple Benefits
 4. Knowledge management, coordination and communication



Stakeholder engagement: Indigenous peoples & civil society

- IP consultations
 - Baguio City, Bali, Alaska, UNPFII, regional consultations
- Operational Guidance developed
 - Informs the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities
 - Principles on rights of IPs and other forest dependant communities
 - Guidelines for engagement
 - Provides best practice advice on consultation
- IP and CSO represented on the Policy Board
- National, regional, global consultations on-going
- Governance MRV



Multiple benefits

- REDD is a mechanism for mitigating climate change
- It will also provide a range of other benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Impact on biodiversity will depend on REDD design and implementation
 - Opportunities and risks
 - Synergies and trade-offs



Ecosystem risks and opportunities

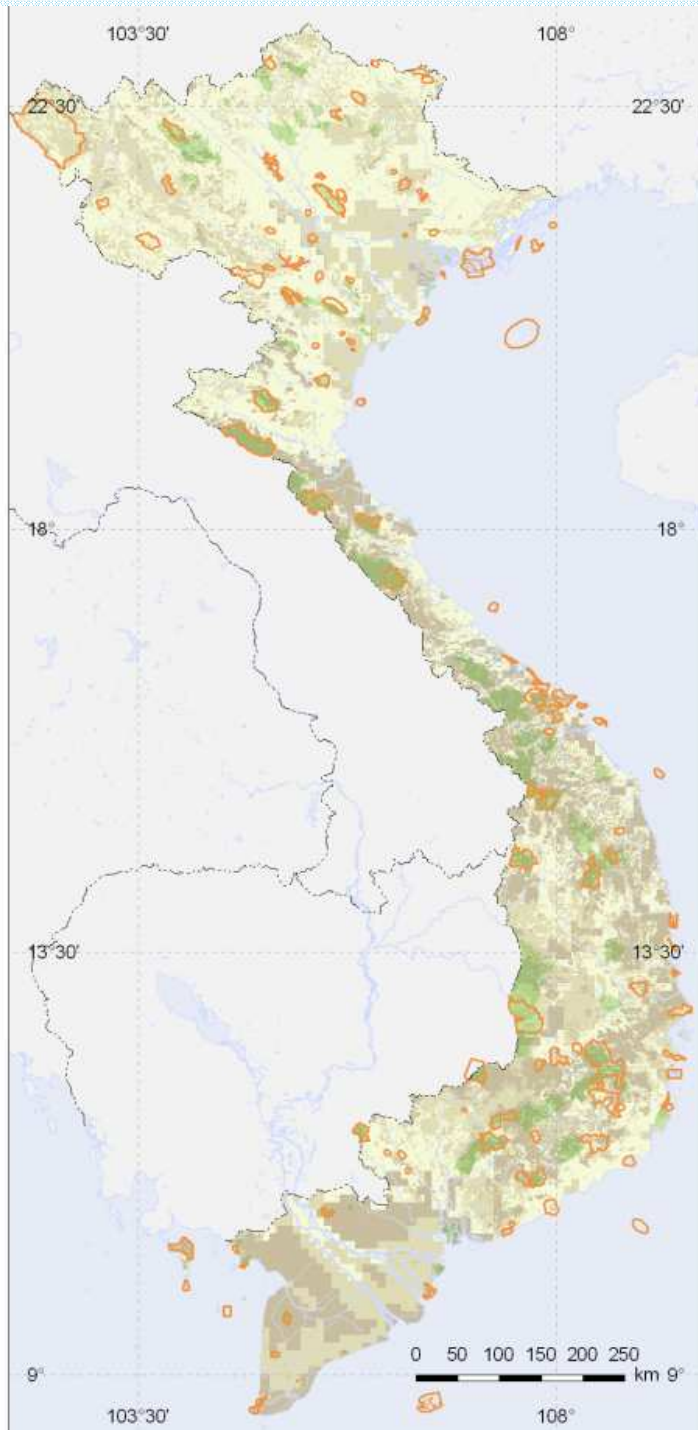
Benefit	Direct effects	Indirect effects
Biodiversity	Largely Positive. Some forests higher in biodiversity. Some risks if forests managed only for carbon	Increased conversion pressures on non-forest systems
Water regulation	Largely positive. Some risks from plantations causing water depletion	Increased conversion pressure on non-forest systems
Timber	Mixed . Reduced production. But could help ensure sustainability	Increased logging elsewhere
NTFPs	Largely positive but depends on access and rights	



Multiple benefits and UN-REDD:

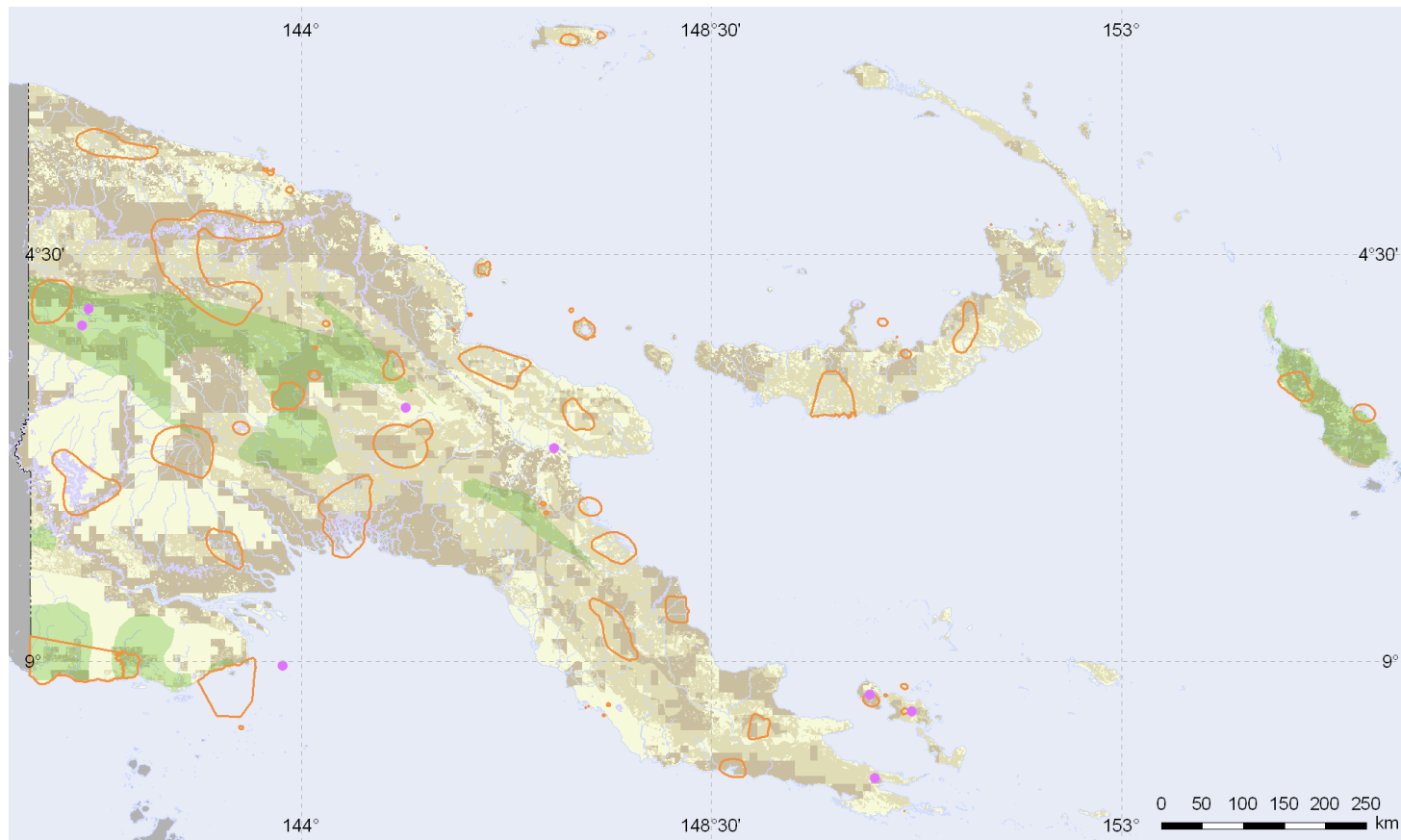
- In implementing REDD, countries will have the option of promoting synergies and reducing risks
- Decisions may reflect national priorities, societal choice
- Need to understand the relationships between different benefits and the costs and benefits of different policy options
- The UN-REDD Programme will be working with UN-REDD pilot countries to develop an improved framework for addressing multiple benefits
 - promote understanding
 - provide tools and guidance to assist decision-making

Example: mapping carbon and biodiversity in Vietnam





Example: mapping carbon and biodiversity in Papua New Guinea



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Multiple benefits and UN REDD: future work

- Collaborating with UN-REDD pilot countries to develop nationally specific analyses and tools for delivering multiple benefits in the implementation of REDD
- Using national data in the analyses
- Incorporating national priorities
- Addressing ecosystem services (not just biodiversity)
- Taking account of economic costs and benefits (including opportunity costs)
- Developing tools and guidance



Activities

- Consultations with pilot countries (in next 3-4 months)
- Develop decision-support tools
- International workshop on multiple benefits (2010)
- Regional training events (2010)

For more information...

Visit www.un-redd.org
Email un-redd@un-redd.org

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