

UN-REDD in Asia/Pacific

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What is UN-REDD?

- Supports countries to benefit from REDD+
 - National REDD+ Strategies and Readiness
- 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
 - E.g. National programs; as GEF Implementing Agencies, coordinate and collaborate closely with development partners



What is UN-REDD?

VISION:

Developing countries have significantly reduced their forest and land-based emissions, as a result of incentives from a performance-based REDD+ mechanism, while achieving national developmental goals in a sustainable and equitable manner.

MISSION:

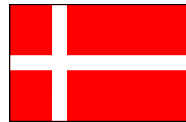
To support countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through national REDD+ strategies that transform their forest sectors so as to contribute to human well-being and meet climate change mitigation and adaptation aspirations.



What is UN-REDD?

Funding & Governance

- Current funding portfolio: US\$168 million
- Donor countries
 - Norway
 - Spain
 - Denmark
 - Japan
 - EU
- **Governed by Policy Board** representatives from partner countries, donors to the Multi-donor Trust Fund, Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples and three UN agencies, observers such as UNFCCC, GEF, etc
- Secretariat in Geneva - coordination
- UN-REDD Regional and country teams (FAO, UNEP, UNDP)





What is UN-REDD?

Two components:

1. National Programmes

- **Capacity building for readiness**
- Original 9 countries
 - **Africa:** DRC, Tanzania, Zambia
 - **Asia & Pacific:** Indonesia, PNG, Vietnam
 - **LA & Caribbean:** Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay
- \$ 1-6 million per country - 13/29 funded
- Newly funded countries: Cambodia, the Solomon Is, the Philippines > \$500k

2. Global Programme

- **Policy and guidance to support NPs**
guidelines, advice, regional/ international dialogue, analyses (FPIC, stakeholder engagement, safeguards, MRV, transforamtional policy, etc.)
⇒ that support country action
⇒ that support the UNFCCC process on a global scale

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



What is UN-REDD?

Global Programme

Six Work Areas (2011-1015 strategy):

1. Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) and Monitoring – FAO
2. National REDD+ governance – UNDP
3. Stakeholder engagement – UNDP
4. Multiple benefits (including opportunity cost)– UNEP
5. Transparent, equitable and accountable management - UNDP
6. Sector transformation- green economy - UNEP

All are interlinked and lead agencies work collaboratively with others

- Build confidence in REDD, support dialogue, build consensus
- Ensure consistency in approaches
- Economies of scale in development of science, knowledge management and MRV
- Awareness raising, capacity building & technology support



What is UN-REDD?

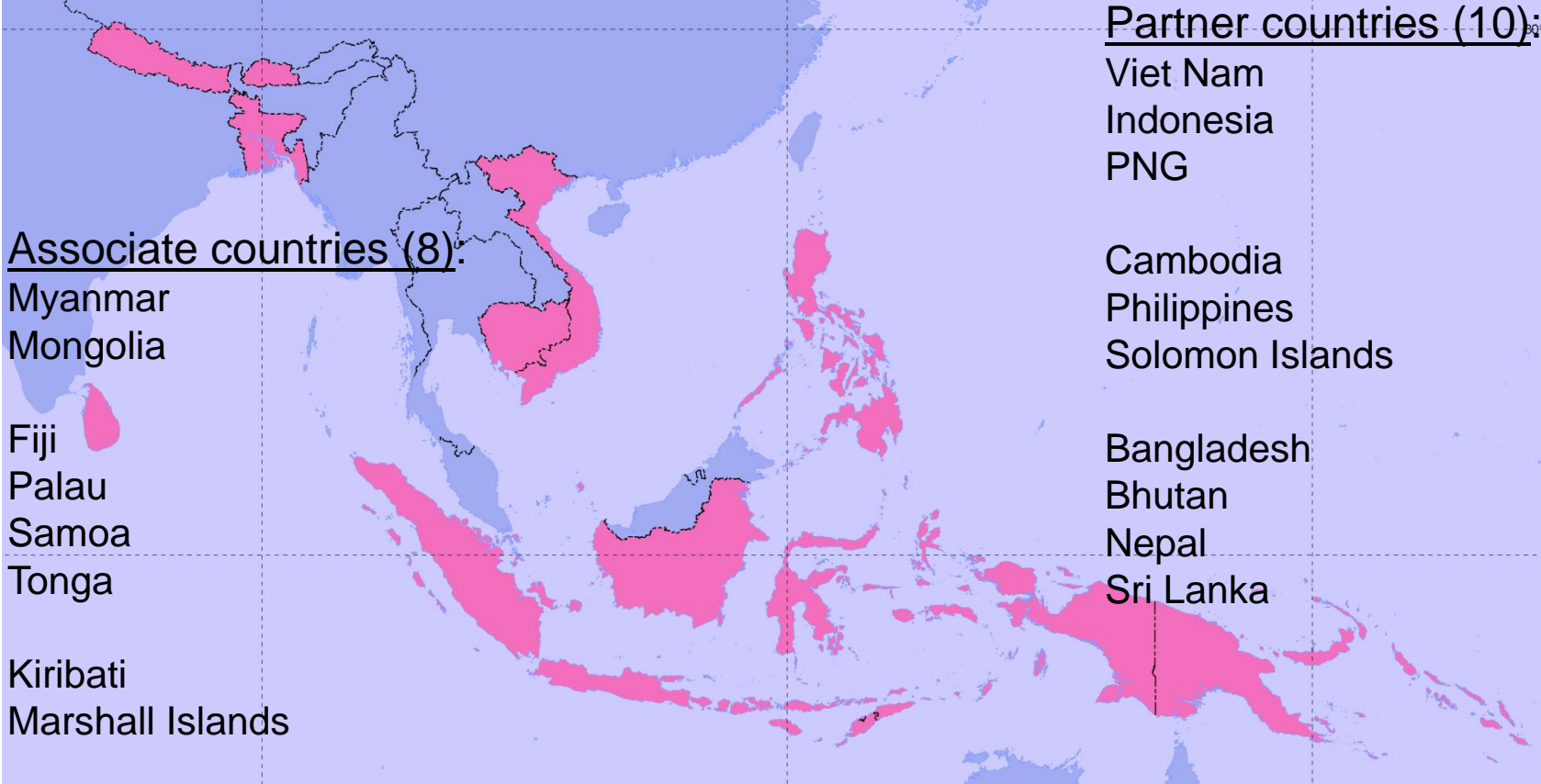
Country programs

- Country-driven support for demonstration activities:
 - National REDD strategy development
 - REDD dialogue and consultations (governance, stakeholder engagement)
 - Safeguards
 - REDD assessment and monitoring (MRV)
 - REDD payment structuring and distribution options
 - Policy support (multiple benefits, opportunity costs, etc)



What is UN-REDD?

Partner and Associate countries in A/P

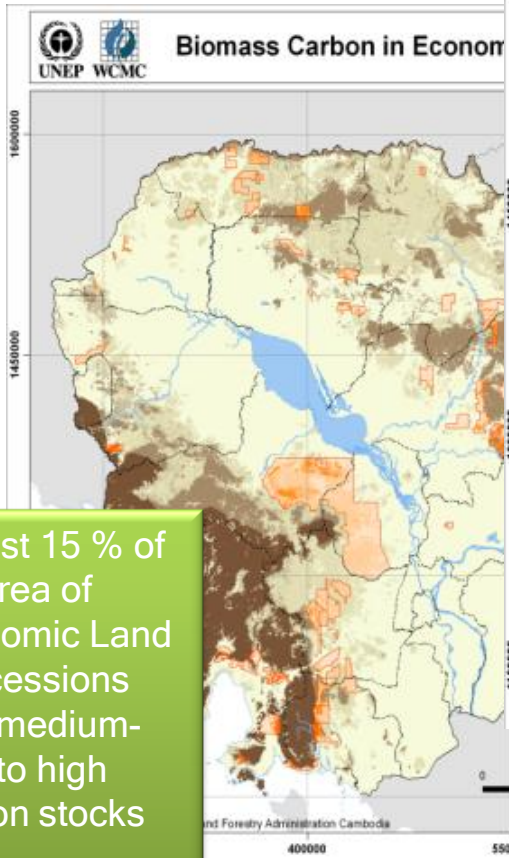




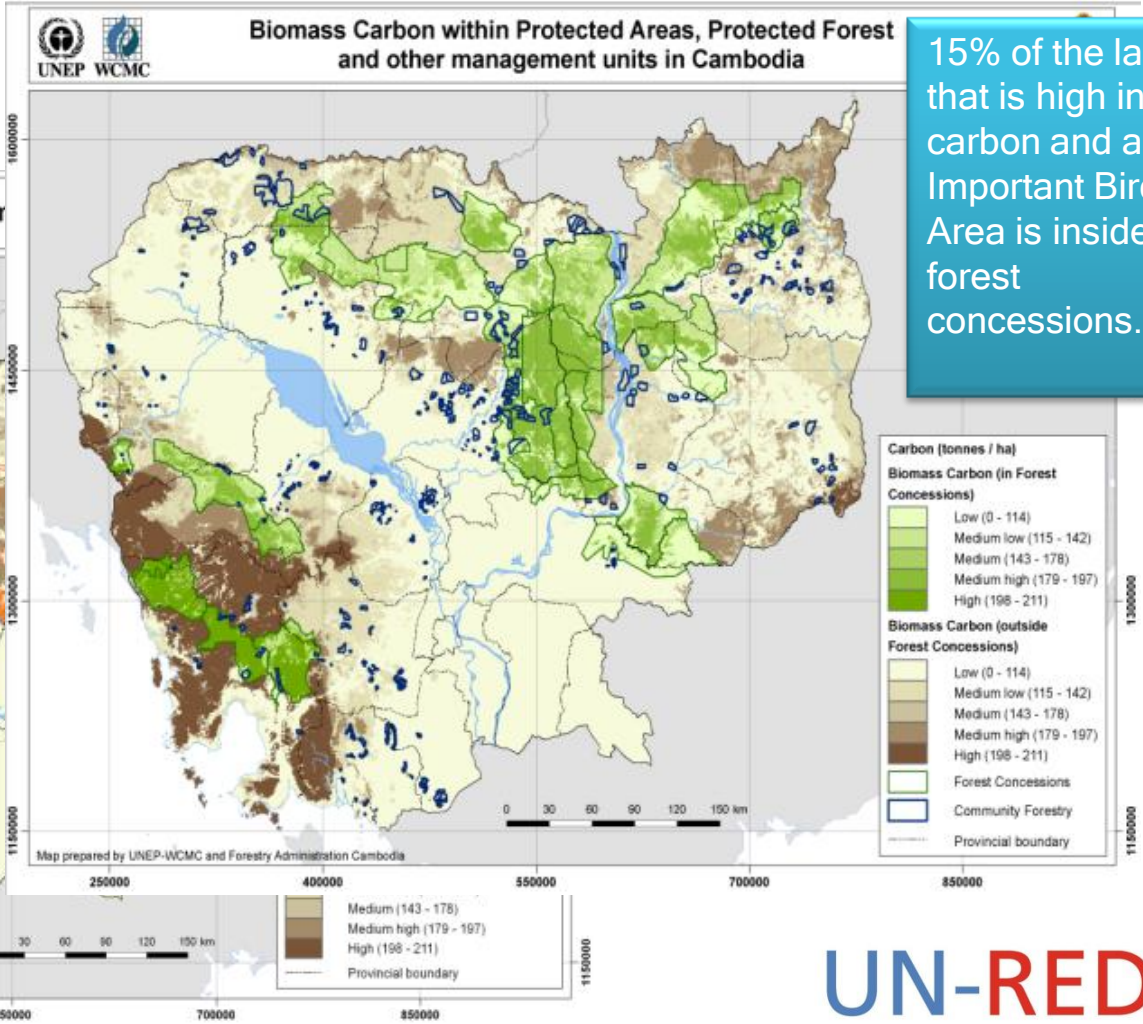
UPDATES: Activities so far and (planned)

- ❖ **Preparation of REDD+ Roadmaps** (area plan vs. blue print) – Cambodia, PNG, (Solomon Islands, Pacific, Mongolia)
- ❖ **Development of Decision-making Support Systems** (spatial planning, multiple benefits-opportunity costs) - Cambodia, Indonesia
- ❖ **Analysis of Benefit Distribution Systems** – Vietnam, (Indonesia)
- ❖ **FPIC piloting** – Vietnam, Indonesia
- ❖ **Participatory Governance Assessment** – (Indonesia, Vietnam, others)
- ❖ **Social & Environmental Safeguards Piloting** - (Indonesia, Cambodia, SI, Mongolia)
- ❖ **National and Regional MRV systems and roadmap** – Indonesia, Vietnam (others globally - Congo Basin)
- ❖ **Regional REDD+ Readiness Assessment and Monitoring**

Exploring Multiple Benefits (UNEP)



Almost 15 % of the area of Economic Land Concessions hold medium-high to high carbon stocks



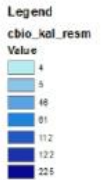
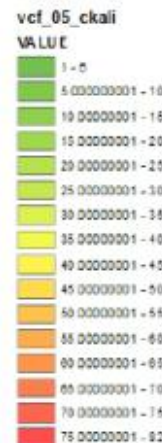
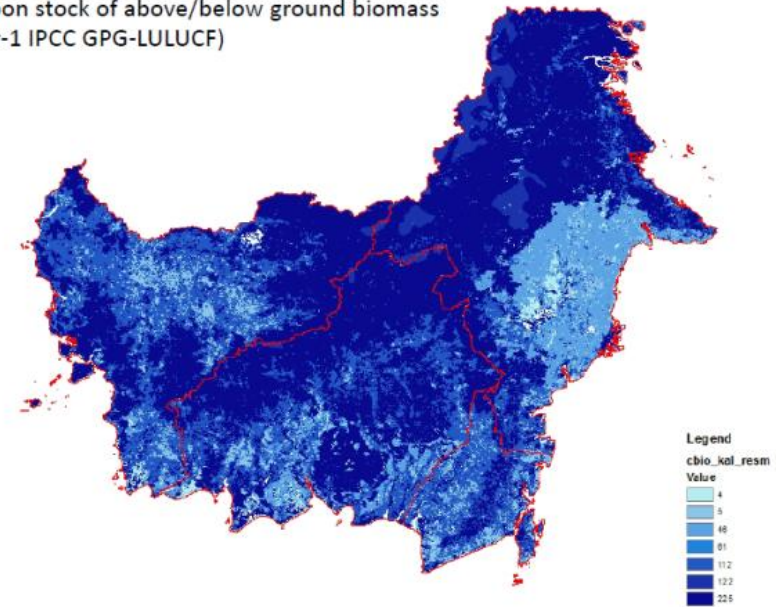
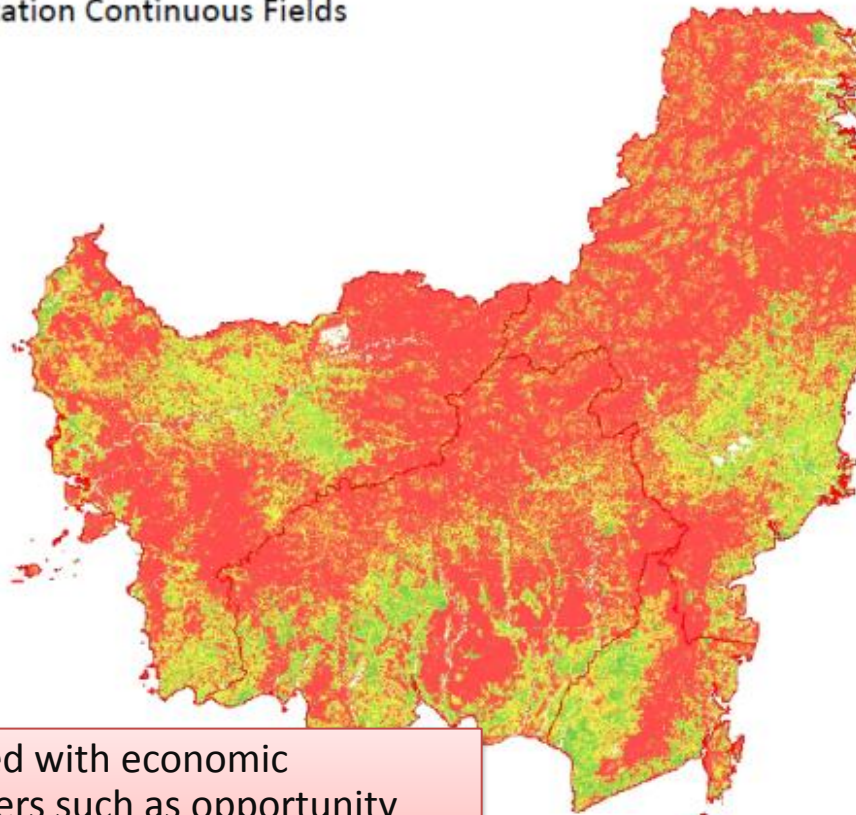
15% of the land that is high in carbon and an Important Bird Area is inside forest concessions.

Spatial analysis (UNEP)



Carbon stock of above/below ground biomass
(Tier-1 IPCC GPG-LULUCF)

Vegetation Continuous Fields

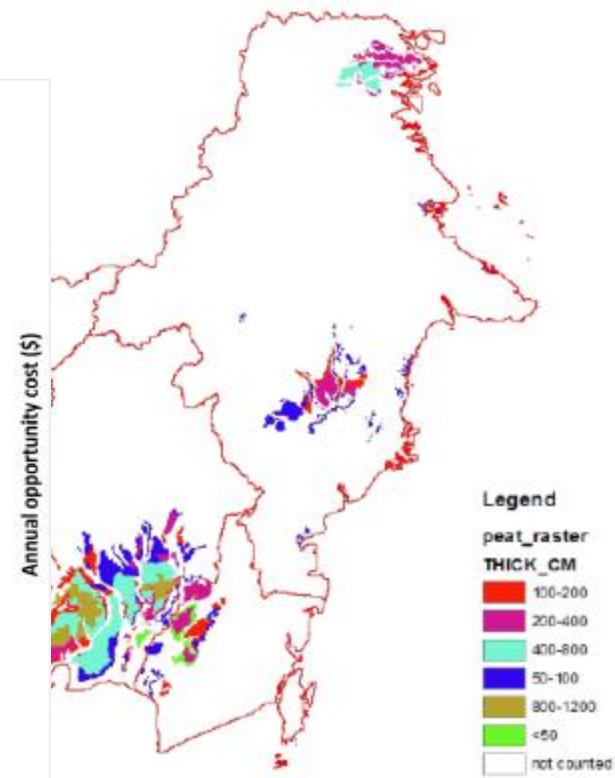
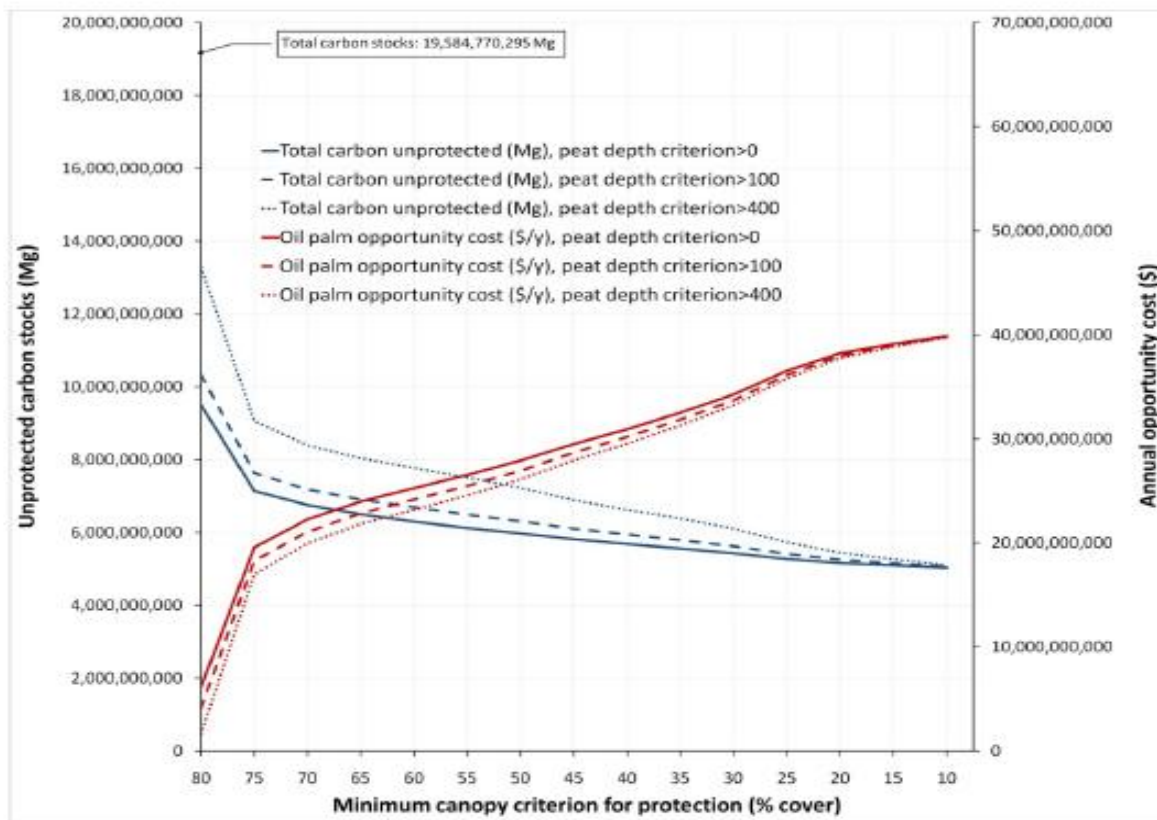


Spatial analyses of carbon stock densities and other parameters can provide key information to support planning and decision-making on REDD+ and economic development at national and sub-national scales

Combined with economic parameters such as opportunity costs, spatial analysis also assists in identifying areas for REDD+



Existing concessions are excluded from moratorium

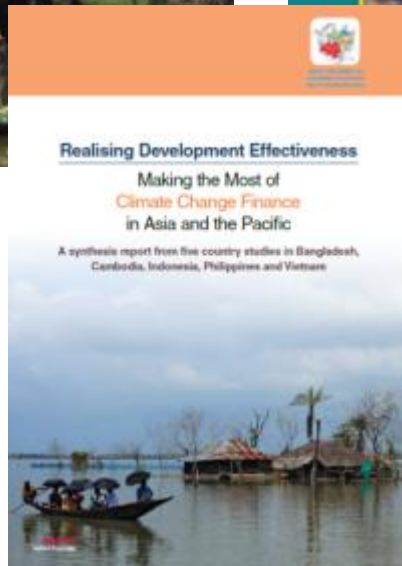


Governance Dimensions of REDD (UNDP)

Access to technical advice on local governance; anti-corruption; participation of indigenous peoples; and the alignment of financing arrangements with government institutions.

Participation in south-south learning and capacity development networks

Support to low-carbon development strategies



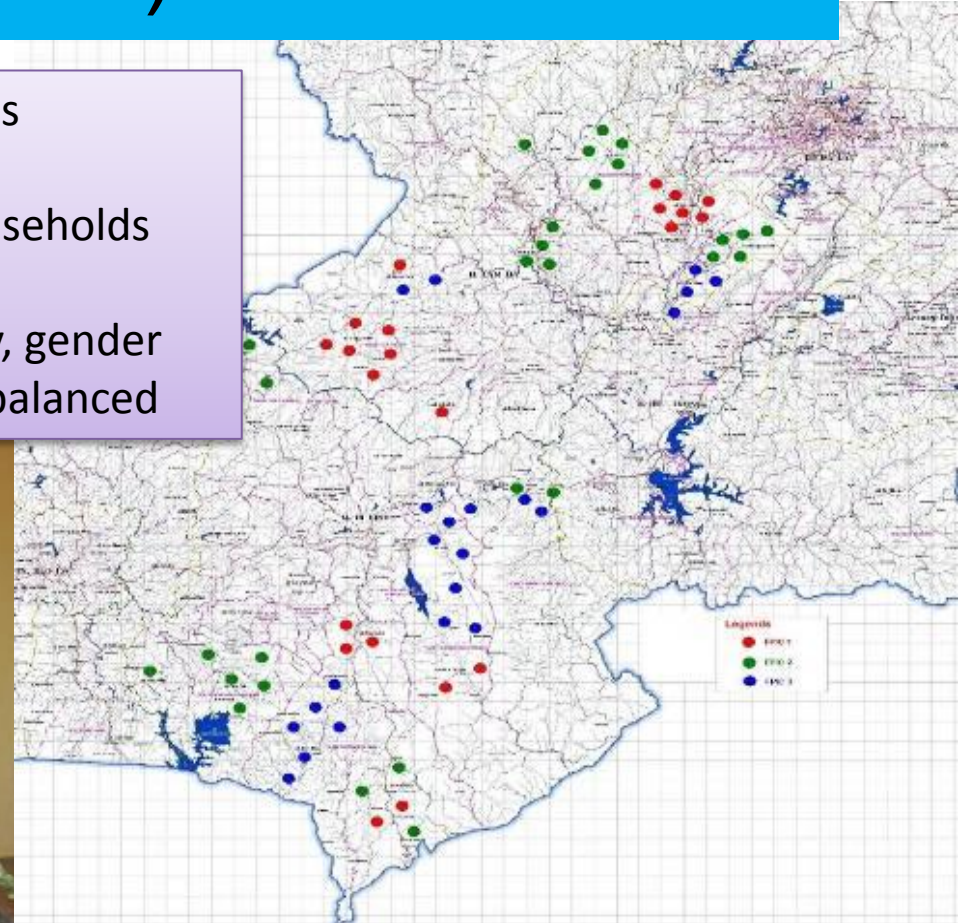
Stakeholder Engagement FPIC (UNDP)

Piloting Free Prior and
Informed Consent

80 villages

3500 households

Ethnically, gender
and age balanced





HÃY GIỮ RỪNG ĐỂ CÓ THÊM LỢI ÍCH



ĐÔNG BỌYỎ AI TOLIK QUYẾT ĐỊNH GOWÉT ĐAH CHƯƠNG TRÌNH UN-REDD

Pang srá do đông bọyỏ quyết định kết nối lại ở kết chương trình ponia làh "UN-REDD" bótáo gông, bótáo toh tám bốn, tám siah bọyỏ ở kết bọyỏ gờ tui đái mơ và pang srá do gèh đút ná cau yai mbláng tu bốn rắng tolik mơ mbláng gowét đah chương trình do đé. Cau yai m ở đí rón bótóm bọyỏ đóm jat, atá bótáo toh bótó chương trình do m kết bọyỏ sên nèn sồng ai quyết định.



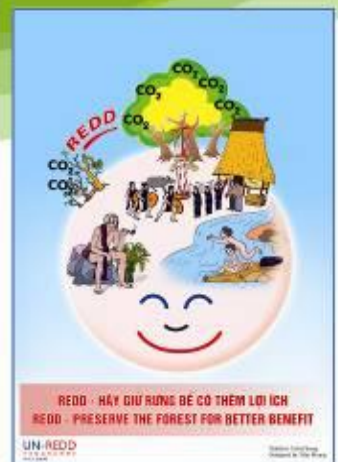
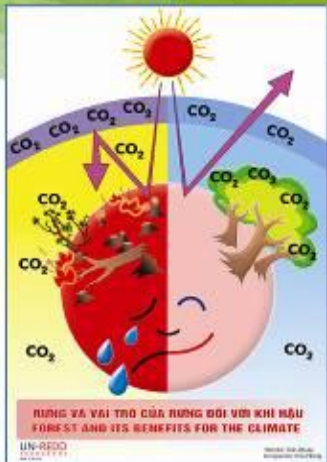
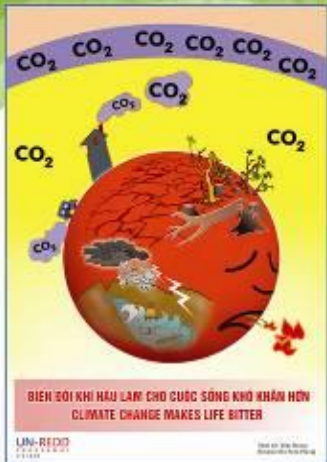
1 PROGOL NHOM ROBOT TRÒ TIÀH

Nhom trò siah atá bói he rnhóp, tá gèh báp, pe bota. Gowét tus kón bonus mơ joi kis gèh nhám (động vật) gen oxy làh bota kornhói kua máng ngan lằng kón bonus mơ joi kis gèh nhám in kis. Tám sủ hỏ, joi kis ở gèh nhám (thực vật) róp kết đút bota kornhói ndai lằng kis hỏ làh kornhói các-bon-níc.

Tủ bói he sreh, kớ đút nóm sỏm chi nghĩ làh chu anai bré gen kornhói các-bon-níc róp kias, tolik bódih tám nhóm trò siah. He ngui mơ pờ mải rónđeh phup, rónđeh đong, rónđeh kongboa krung sang tẻ kornhói các-bon-níc tám nhóm trò siah. Ở rúm công nghiệp krung sang tẻ kornhói các-bon-níc tám nhóm trò siah sỏi.

Đi gèh oá kornhói các-bon-níc sang tẻ tám nhóm trò siah gen plai ủ bói he đé róp gờ guh duh, sỏm chi tám ở đong mơ rỏc chot. Phai ủ duh buon gỏtip dà sỏr kỏ, joi siah ủ mơ gỏtip oá bota ở đong tus kón bonus.

Tám pram joi nam do ở, tám thế giới gèh oá ngan cau ngui rónđeh phup, rónđeh đong, rónđeh kongboa mơ mus kof anai oá ngan bré gen tám kornhói các-bon-níc sang tẻ tám khí quyển rnhói ngai rnhói oá. Bói hỏ nhóm trò siah gam progol mơ róp gỏtip oá bota ở đong tus kón bonus.



1 BẠN CÓ NGHE NÓI VỀ BIẾN ĐỔI KHÍ HẬU KHÔNG ?

Không khí chúng ta hít thở bao gồm một vài loại khí khác nhau. Đối với người và động vật thì ô xy là loại khí quan trọng nhất để tồn tại. Trong khí đó, để tồn tại cây cối cần một loại khí khác đó là khí các-bon-níc (CO2).

Khi chặt cây hoặc cháy rừng thì khí các-bon-níc sẽ được giải phóng ra ngoài khí quyển. Xe máy, ô tô và xe tải cũng thải khí các-bon-níc vào không khí. Nhiều ngành công nghiệp cũng thải khí các-bon-níc vào không khí.

Nếu có quá nhiều khí các-bon-níc thải vào không khí thì toàn bộ trái đất của chúng ta sẽ ấm dần lên khiến cây trồng không tăng trưởng được và có thể sẽ bị chết. Trái đất ấm lên cũng có thể gây ra nhiều lụt lội, xói mòn đất hơn và nhiều ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác.

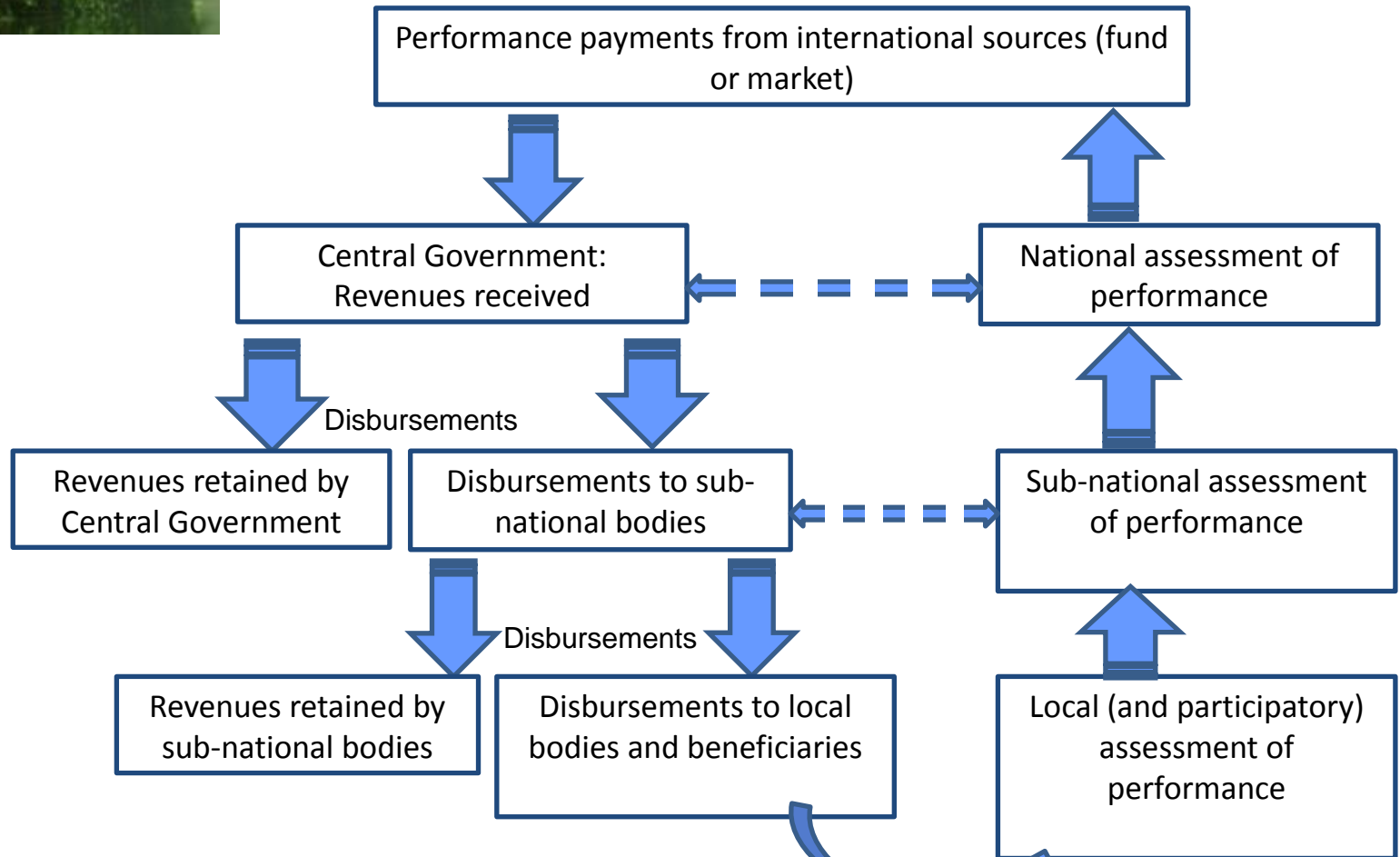
Trong 50 năm qua, trên thế giới có quá nhiều người sử dụng xe máy, xe ô tô, xe tải và rừng bị chặt phá quá nhiều cho nên lượng khí các-bon-níc thải vào bầu khí quyển ngày càng nhiều. Do đó khí hậu đang thay đổi và (sẽ) gây ra nhiều tác động tiêu cực cho con người.

⁽¹⁾ Chương trình chung "Giảm phát thải khí nhà kính bằng các nỗ lực hạn chế mất rừng và suy thoái rừng của Liên Hiệp Quốc tại Việt Nam"

Examples of communications materials for Indigenous Peoples in Viet Nam



A transparent Equitable and Fair REDD+ Compliant Benefit Distribution system (UNDP)





Fulfilment of AWG-LCA Safeguards on REDD+ (UNEP /UNDP)

Principle 1 - Democratic governance: The programme complies with standards of democratic governance

Principle 2 - Stakeholder livelihoods: The programme carefully assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders' long-term livelihoods and mitigates effects where appropriate.

Principle 3 - Policy coherence: The programme contributes to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sound development policy, consistent with commitments under international conventions and agreements.

Principle 4 - Protect and conserve natural forest: The programme protects natural forest from degradation or conversion to other land uses, including plantation forest

Principle 5 - Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest: The programme increases benefits delivered through ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation

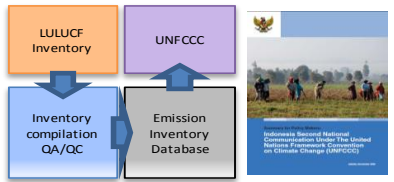
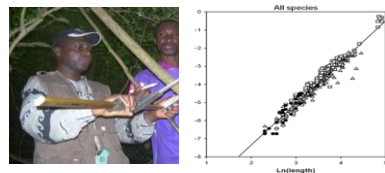
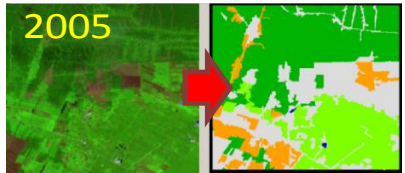
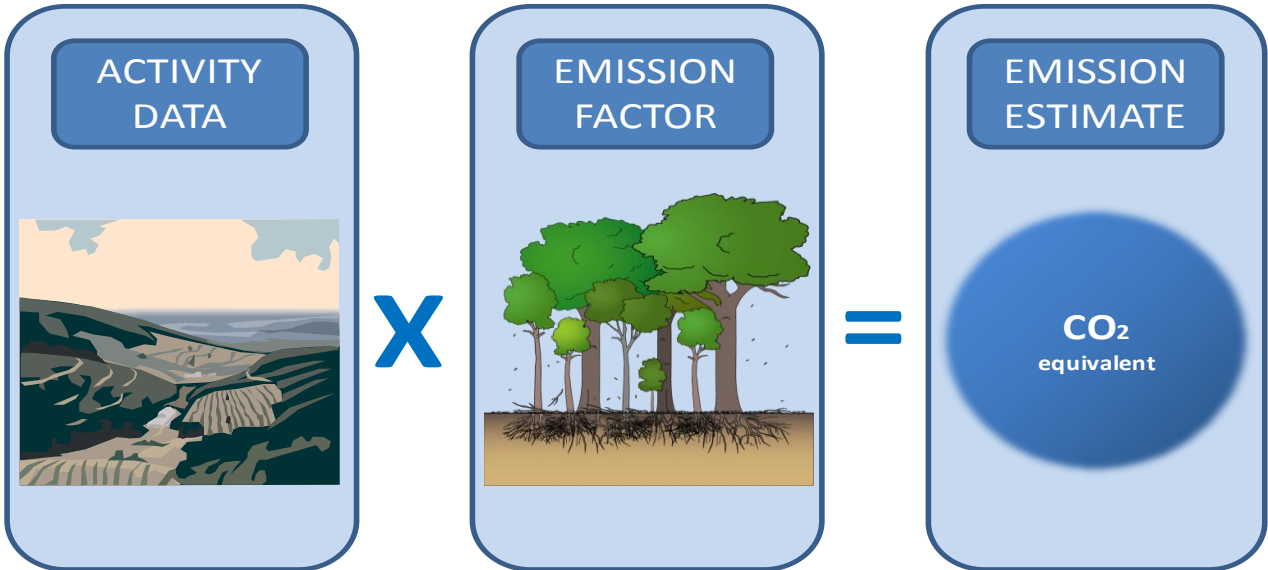
Principle 6 - Minimise indirect adverse impacts on ecosystem services and biodiversity

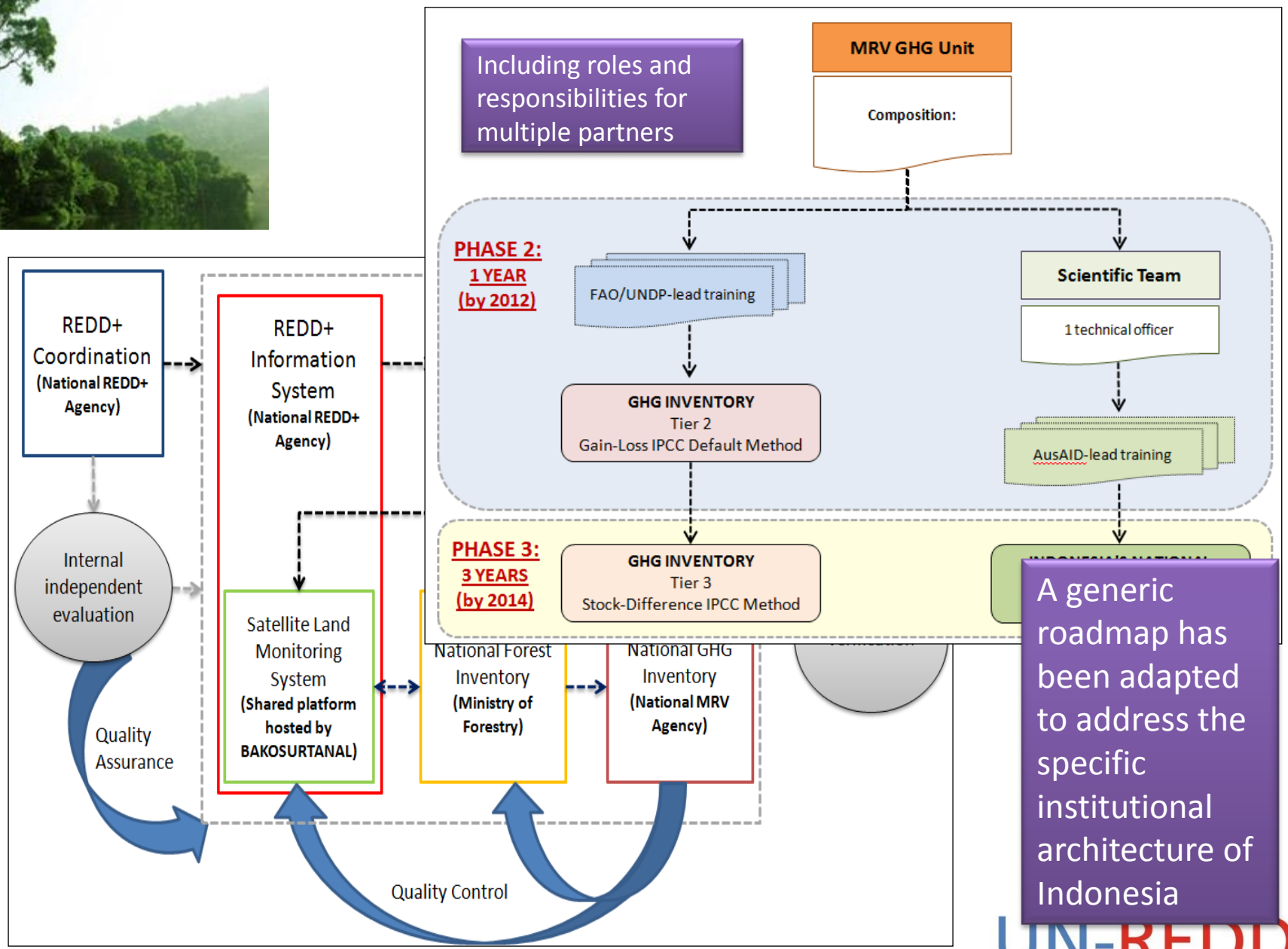
UNDP and UNEP will field-test principles and criteria and develop together with FAO an information system


UNFCCC Cancun Agreements request a **system for information sharing** for how safeguards are addressed and respected




MRV Roadmap (FAO)







Other technical support functions include ...

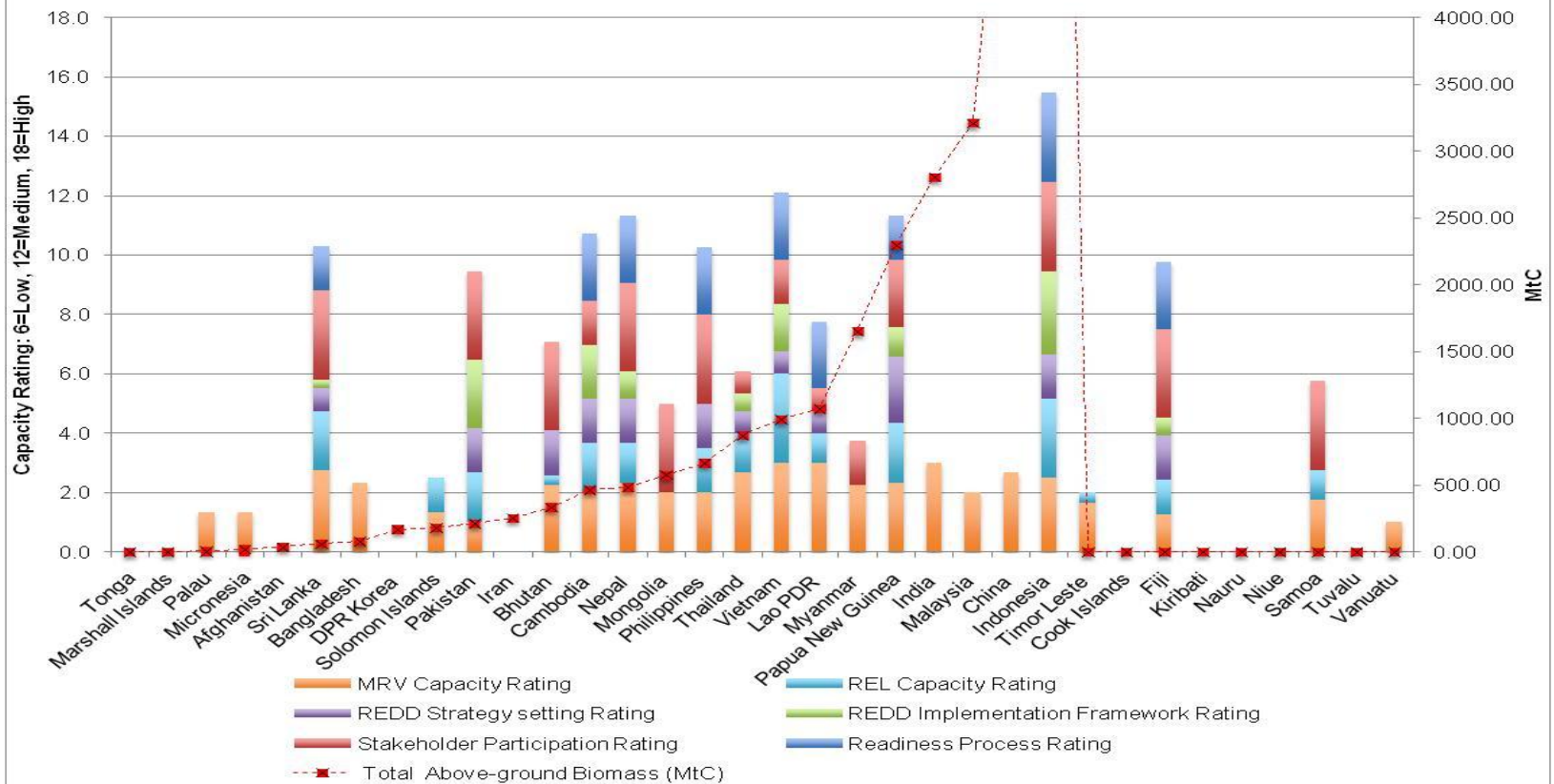


... promoting environmentally sound, economically feasible and socially acceptable forest operations, including silvicultural treatments and reduced impact logging (see FAO Model Code of Harvesting Practice)

... promoting *Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines* that propose strategic actions such as prevention, monitoring, awareness raising, preparedness and suppression of fires, as well as restoration of affected Areas; a community-based approach is emphasized, since communities that suffer most from wildfires are likely to be most motivated to prevent or suppress them.

Regional Database for Timely and Needed Assistance (UNDP)

National REDD+Readiness Capacity



Thank you for listening!



Contact for more info.

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UN-REDD
PROGRAMME