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Katoomba XVII Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia

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UN-REDD programme: Support to REDD+ Readiness in Asia/Pacific



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Structure of presentation

Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme

Working in partnerships

Lessons from the UN-REDD Programme





Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme

Collaborative Programme, involving three UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP

Objectives:

- Facilitate international cooperation and consensus development (Global Component)
- Assist developing countries in building capacity to implement REDD+ (National Component)

Contribution of the UN System to the Bali Action Plan (demonstration projects)





Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme

Global and National Components

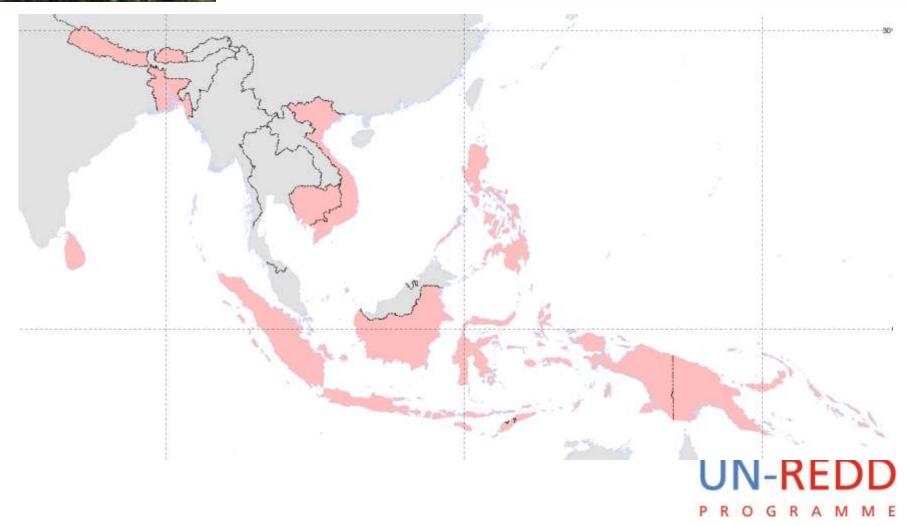
For national component:

- Initially 9 pilot countries (3 in Asia/Pacific: Viet Nam, Indonesia, PNG)
- Now 25 countries globally; 10 (maybe 11) in Asia





Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme





Bali Action Plan: Demonstrations

UN-REDD: Support to REDD+ readiness; Capture of lessons learned; Enhanced consensus on key issues

FCPF: Support to REDD+ readiness and preparation for carbon payments

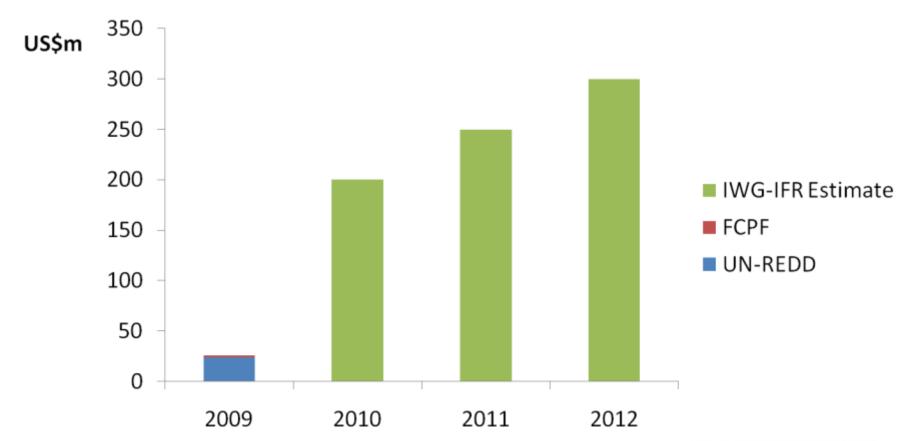
PIF (part of CIF): Support for required investments in REDD+

Bilaterals: Technical support in areas of comparative advantage

NGOs: Geographic demonstration projects

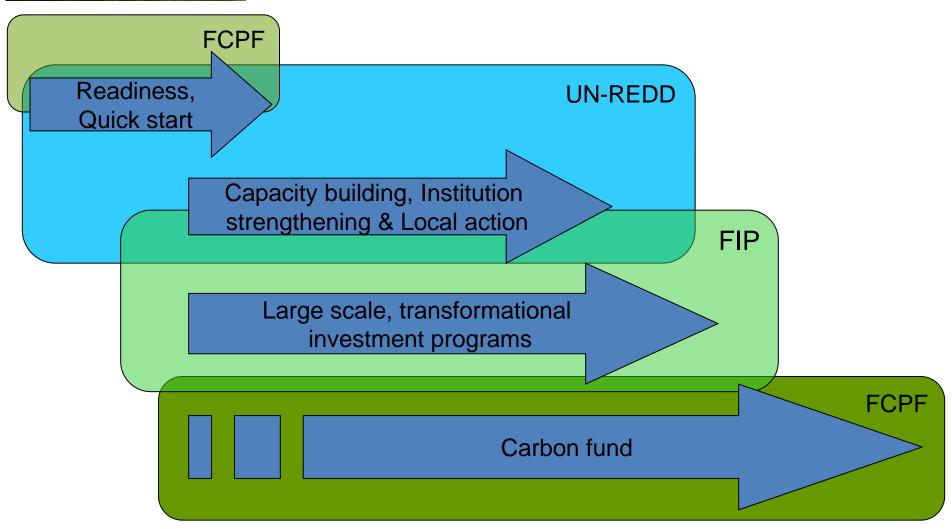




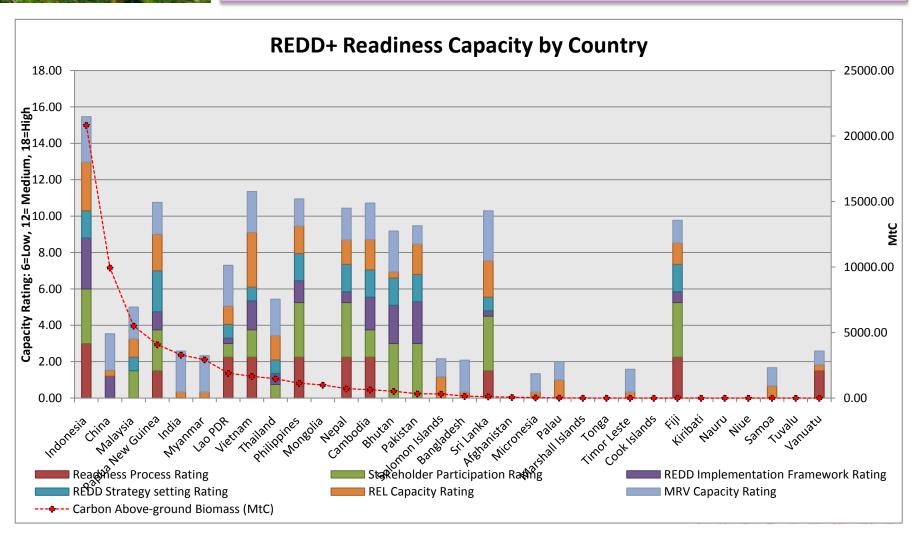














Lessons Emerging from the UN-REDD Programme

Management of Readiness

Stakeholder Participation

REDD Implementation Framework

REDD Strategy Setting

Reference Scenario

National Monitoring System





Lessons Emerging from the UN-REDD Programme

UN-REDD

LESSONS LEARNED (ASIA/PACIFIC)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT



UN-REDD Asia/Pacific Work on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)

As the first UN-REDD country programme to begin Implementation, UN-REDD/Viet Nam had to address the issue of seeking the free prior informed consent of local communities in its pilot province of Lam Dong. Although procedures for FPIC have been designed and implemented at the scale of a project, for example in the mining sector, and even for an oil paim project in indonests, the scale of FRIC required for REDD+ is much larger, and therefore the procedures are more complex

A series of awareness raising events were organized, garting at the central level, and proceeding to the province, districts, communes and villages. These were supported by various communication materials, brochures, posters, and videos, which were "field tested" before being widely used. Local facilitators, fluent in local languages, were recruited and trained, and the facilitators are responsible for contacting village heads and organizing village FPIC consutations. An equivalent process is currently being prepared for the UN-REDD programme in Indonesia.

The UN-REDD Programme The UNASEDD Programme was created to assist developing countries to questions such as how will REDDlink to existing national development strategies; how can forest communities and indigenous peoples participate in REDD+; and how will the amounts of carbon be monitored? For its member countries in Asia/Pacific, the UN-REDD Programme is helping to prepare REDD+ strategies and mechanisms, including key building blocks such as reference emission levels (RELs) and stakeholder engagement mechanisms, an to improve forest governance

Introduction to and Principles of Free Prior InformedConsent

The right of people to give or withhold their free prior informed consent to neasures that may affect them is an expression of the right to selfdetermination. For indigenous peoples, this right is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of ndigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). UN-REDD recognizes that the right applies to local communities, irrespective of their ethnicity. In this context:

Free implies no coercion, intimidation or manipulation

Prior implies consent has been sought sufficiently in advance and respect time requirements of those being consulted Informed - implies that information is provided that covers (at least) the reason, nature duration size nace and reversibility of any proposed project or activity; the locality of areas that will be afferted an assessment of empomic social, cultural and environmental impacts. personne) likely to be involved; and procedures that may be required

Consent + consultation and participation are crudal components of a consent process Consultation should be undertaken in good faith, and local communities should be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives. The inclusion of a gender perspective is essential. This process may include the option of withholding consent

LESSONS LEARNED (ASIA/PACIFIC) IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS



DC

ME

nefit Distribution Systems

75 is one which addresses the e expectations of the international soulty, transparency, additionality, adness, while managing REDD+ and efficient manner. The UNassisted the Government of Viet that need to be addressed in the team of national and international work, a literature review, and os lo order to identify constraints used in order to create a REDD+

ues were identified, and in many s to current constraints proposed. udy has led to similar work being and Laos, and the Issues will also REDD Program me countries

Principles of a REDD+ compliant benefit distribution system

Equity: refers to fairness in the REDD+ system, both in terms of costs and benefits. A frequent phenomenon in past forest governance has been the tendency for poor rural (and Indigenous peoples) stakeholders to disproportionately low benefits and to carry high costs

Transparency: refers to the capacity for all crakeholders to see and to comprehend the mechanisms by which benefits are transferred. Transparency is considered a fundamental safeguard against the risk of corruption.

Additionality: captures the idea that stakeholders should be rewarded only for actions that they would not otherwise have taken. Application of the principle of additionality ensures the efficiency of the system, in that the total cost of the system is not inflated

Performance-relatedness: is a central concept of REDD+, and is required to ensure that action to reduce emissions actually occurs. This represents a departure from traditional development aid under which payments were made ahead of action

The UN-REDD Programme

The UN-REDD Programme was created to assist developing countries to questions such as how will REDD+ link to existing national development strategies; how can forest communities and indigenous peoples participate in REDD+; and how will the amounts of carbon be monitored? For its member countries in Asia/Pacific, the UN-REDD Programme is helping to prepare REDD+ strategies and mechanisms, including key building blocks such as reference emission levels (RELs) and stakeholder engagement mechanisms, and to improve forest governance

UN-REDD

LESSONS LEARNED (ASIA/PACIFIC)

MANAGEMENT OF READINESS:

REDD+ ROADMAP PROCESS

work on the REDD+

REDD+ readiness involves covering many different daunting task, and without can be ineffective and its a structured approach to an help to establish the ed for REDD+ readiness

plan for how a national stakeholders, Including like to move forward with ctive, the Roadmap process Government agencies, and with development partners, vil society and indigenous n is generally a state asset on the Issue, in accordance ownership, is critical. UN. ng such an approach in

Key steps in a REDD+ Roadmap Process

- 1. Establish a (temporary) multi-agency Government coordination mechanism for development of the Roadmap.
- Establish mechanisms for consultation between the mechanism and development pertners and civil society, by including their representatives in the Taskforce or inviting
- Provide initial training and capacity-building to Taskforce members. NGOs and dvill society on REDD+ in order to increase general understanding of the key components of REDD+ Readiness and the main technical
- 4. Establish agreement on the key components of REDD+ Readiness to include in the Roadman. These fall into approximately the six components defined by UN-REDD/FCPF.
- 5. Undertake a legal review of the roles and responsibilities of different actors with respect to aspects of REDD+ readiness.
- 6. Through broad consultation identify existing laws, policies and programs that are relevant to REDD+ readiness, and identify how these can be harmonized with REDD+ readiness
- 7. Through surveys and consultations develop an institutional map of the activities lexisting and planned) of all stakeholders with respect to REDD+ Readiness

Based on these intial steps, the Roadmap can be written. Roadmap activities could include initiation of new coordination bodies. establishment of planning processes, stakeholder consultation and engagement, and

The UN-REDD Programme

the United Nations Collaborative initative on Reducing Emissions from radation (REDD), which builds on the convening power and expertise of the zation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Programme assists a Asia-Pacific, the Caribbean and Latin America to prepare and implement es and mechanisms to improve forest governance



Vacancies

Contacts

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Thank you!

For more information: http://www.un-redd.org

Fri, 19 February 2010-The international

attention in the climate context has very

work has been done on degradation and therefore we know less about how to

approach it. Read full article...

much focused on deforestation, while less

December 2009

Consideration for designing of a

for Viet Nam: Executive summary

REDD - compliant distribution system

