



## UN-REDD Programme

Tropical deforestation and forest degradation through destructive logging, agricultural expansion, conversion to pastureland, fires, etc., accounts for nearly 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions—larger than the entire global transportation sector. It is now clear that the stabilization of global temperatures within 2 degrees Celsius cannot be achieved without reducing emissions from the forest sector, along with other mitigation actions. **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)** is an effort to value the carbon stored in standing forests as a way to create incentives for developing countries to protect forests. Financial flows resulting from REDD will not only significantly reduce carbon emissions, but can also benefit developing countries by supporting poverty reduction and preserving biodiversity and other vital ecosystem

services and stimulate a transition towards low-carbon development trajectories. Further, maintaining resilient forest ecosystems can contribute to adaptation to climate change.

In September 2008, in response to the Bali UNFCCC COP-13 Decision on REDD, FAO, UNDP, and UNEP launched the UN-REDD Programme (**United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries**). Together the three participating agencies offer a diverse package of expertise and services. The Programme supports governments to establish the institutional structures and the capacity to implement REDD, and to increase international confidence and understanding about the feasibility and options for including a REDD mechanism in a post-2012 regime.

It does so by helping countries to build capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and strengthen institutions, governance and ability to establish reference emission levels, payment structures, stakeholder processes, and measurement, reporting and verification systems.

### WHAT IT DOES

UNDP contributes its expertise on governance, poverty reduction and civil society engagement to the partnership to improve the analytical and technical framework of social and environmental benefits of REDD and provide support to REDD decision-makers.

Recognizing that the causes of deforestation are complex and unique to each national context, the UN-REDD Programme supports the development of nationally-led, nationally-owned REDD strategies, aided in this by UNDP's presence on the ground in country offices and regional centers. UNDP participates in the initial scoping and alliance-building missions and supports the formulation of National Programmes, using convening power to commit and engage a range of stakeholders from within government agencies, the donor community, civil society, the donor community, and the private sector. The first five national programmes presented to the Policy

**UN-REDD**  
**An Interagency Programme with**




<b>Launched</b>	<b>September 2008</b>
<b>Agencies</b>	UNDP FAO UNEP
<b>Funding</b>	<b>\$52 Million</b> (Government of Norway)

**Objectives**

- To assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms
- To support the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.

**Nine Phase One Pilot Countries**

Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Panama and Paraguay, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zambia

Board – the governing body of the UN-REDD Programme – were approved in March 2009, a budget allocation of US\$18 million. UNDP is responsible for analyzing country programme progress and results for lessons learned and disseminating examples of good practices.

Committed to finding ways for REDD mechanisms to benefit the poor, UNDP's support to countries "REDD-Readiness" includes an assessment of payment distribution and benefit-sharing options that can help ensure pro-poor and livelihood outcomes. Within the framework of the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP is responsible for the provision of case studies on best practice in equitable revenue distribution; for studying the options to build on REDD payments to include other or bundled payment mechanisms and incentives, at both international and local scales; and for developing pro-poor benefit indicators for REDD interventions. UNDP is also undertaking background analyses and reviews of national legislative frameworks for REDD institutional and policy reform issues, forest governance and land tenure issues, and transparency and disclosure mechanisms. Stakeholder participation in the establishment of REDD payment distribution structures—especially with regard to indigenous peoples and local communities—is a particularly crucial condition to the success of REDD processes. UNDP has developed standard terms of reference for scoping and formulation missions and an operational guidance for national programme Implementation. In addition to hosting consultative workshops to contribute to programme formulation, national programmes include activities and budget allocations to support the ongoing participation of Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent communities.

To be successful, any REDD mechanism must respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities. Towards this objective, UNDP is undertaking global and national consultations. In partnership with the United Nations University, Tebtebba and the Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP supported the Global Indigenous Peoples Consultation on REDD in Baguio City, Philippines, in November 2008. The overarching principles and recommendations developed during this consultation – which included the call for engagement, information and reliance on free,

prior and informed consent – provided the basis for an Operational Guidance for the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities. This Guidance is being distributed to UN-REDD Programme staff, UN Country Team staff, and national government and civil society counterparts involved in any UN-REDD Programme activities that may impact upon the rights and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples or other forest dependent communities.

UNDP has facilitated the self-selection process of the Indigenous Peoples representatives to the Policy Board – a process initiated during the Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change in Anchorage, Alaska – as well as civil society representatives self-selection. It also facilitates the input from the independent Advisory Group on Forests, Rights and Climate Change to the UN-REDD Programme through the Policy Board.

The UN-REDD Programme is administered through UNDP's Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, which allows donors to pool resources and provide funding to activities towards this program. Currently, the Government of Norway has allocated US\$52 million for global and national activities; discussions are underway with other donors.

## HOW IT WORKS

The UN-REDD Programme offers a "Delivering as One-UN" support mechanism for country-driven REDD strategies. UNDP supports the mechanisms of inter-agency coordination and the active sharing of information between pilot countries and all stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme works closely with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to ensure complementarity and synergy and avoid any duplication of efforts by participating countries. Coordination is underway at the global scale to align consultation and participation guidelines in countries where both programmes are active.

Working with other REDD actors such as the UNFCCC Secretariat, the GEF, UNFF, regional development banks, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and CSOs, the UN-REDD Programme maximizes efficiency and the effectiveness of the three UN organizations' collective input.

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**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME

