

Overview of UN-REDD

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FAO UN-REDD

**African Regional Workshop on REDD+
National Forest Monitoring Systems and
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) National Inventory Systems
Livingstone, Zambia**

25-28 February 2014



- What is REDD+ (plus)
- Why its important, and how it can help
- What UN-REDD does, and which countries
- Phased / stepwise approach
- Global and National Programme activities
- UN-REDD Strategy 6 main Work Areas, FAO focus
- Concluding comments



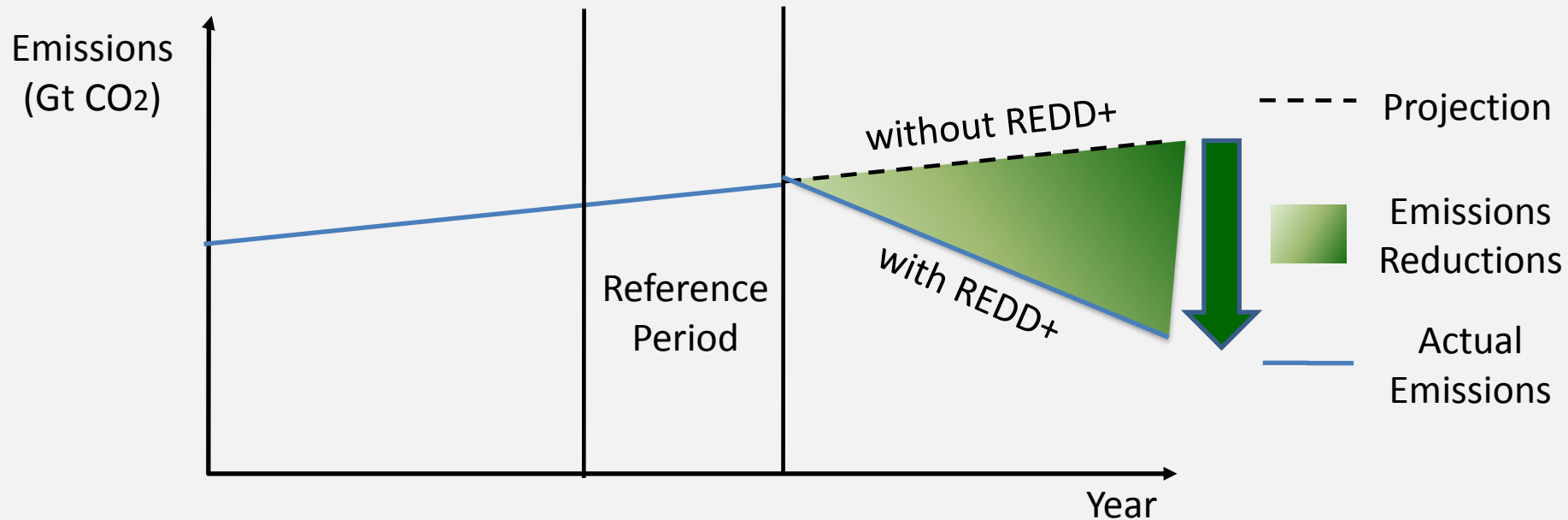
- REDD is incentive mechanism for developing countries to protect & better manage forests, reducing GHG emissions & provide climate benefits
- REDD+ (REDD plus) is broader than reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, adding:
 - the role of conservation [of forest carbon]
 - sustainable management of forests [production, livelihoods]
 - enhancement of forest carbon stocks in reducing emissions.



- The **U**nited **N**ations Collaborative Programme on **R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and Forest **D**egradation (**UN-REDD**) in Developing Countries
- Started 2008 (young, but rapid growth - country demand, donor interest)
- UN-REDD aims to help countries get “ready for REDD+”
- US\$170m from Norway, Denmark, Spain, Japan, EU and Luxembourg pledge, budget 2013= \$24m, 2014= \$48m
- Excellent example “working as one UN” - jointly implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNEP using all expertise



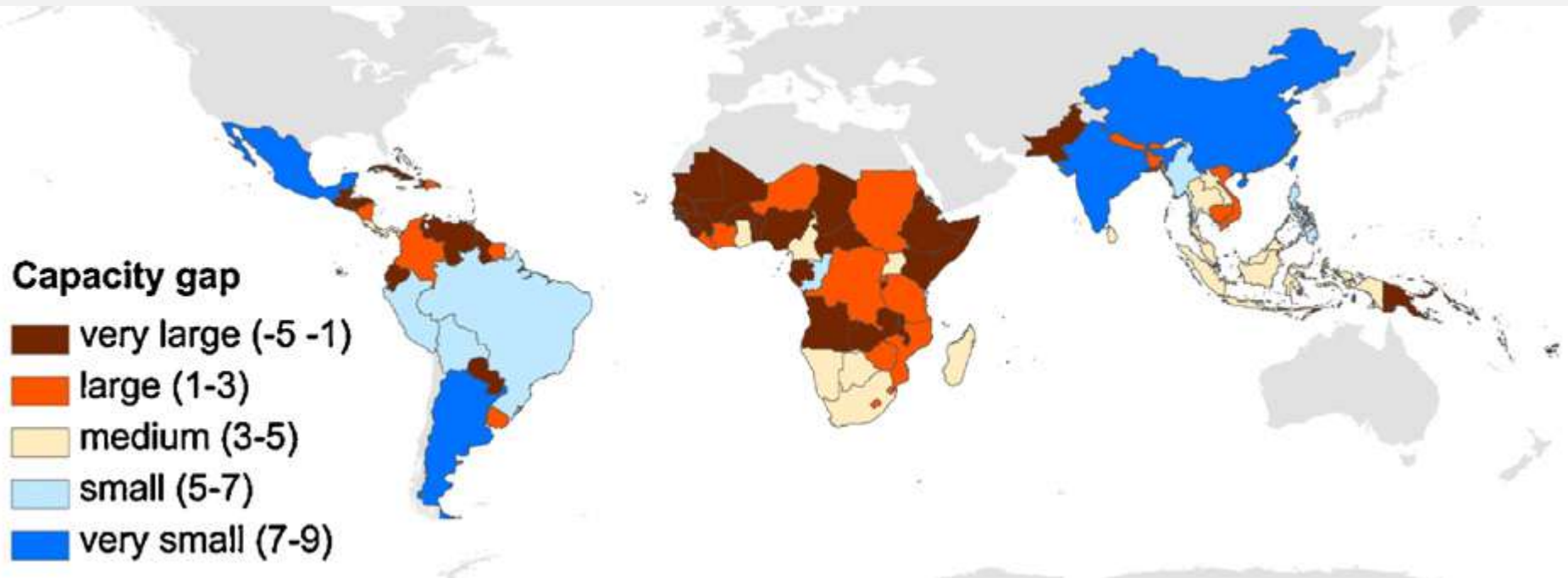
How REDD works to reduce GHG



□ Green shaded area is reduced emissions from REDD+ actions



Where are the Capacity gaps for REDD?



- Very large capacity gaps in forty nine countries (brown), mostly in Africa
- while only four countries had very small capacity gap (blue).

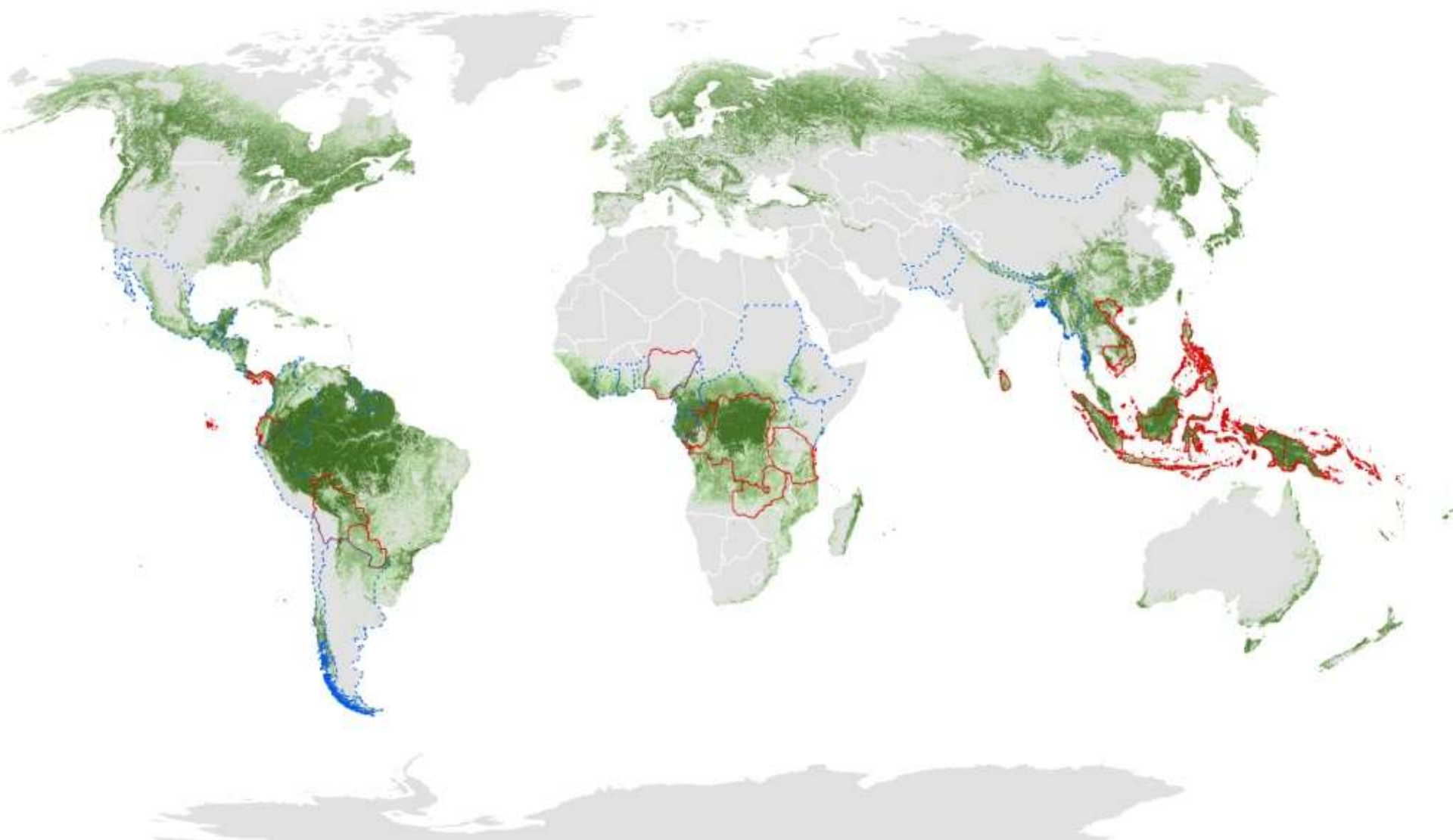
Source: Romeijn et. al. 2012 Assessing capacities of non-Annex I countries for national forest monitoring in the context of REDD+ . Environmental Science and Policy 19–20 (2012) 33–48.



Countries with UN-REDD National Programmes: Bolivia, **Cambodia**, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, **Indonesia**, Nigeria, Panama, **Papua New Guinea**, Paraguay, **the Philippines**, Republic of Congo, **Solomon Islands**, **Sri Lanka**, Tanzania, **Viet Nam** and Zambia.

Other partner countries: Argentina, **Bangladesh**, Benin, **Bhutan**, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Kenya, **Lao PDR**, **Malaysia**, Mexico, **Mongolia**, Morocco, **Myanmar**, **Nepal**, **Pakistan**, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia and Uganda.

Support to 48 countries –
over half the worlds tropical forest



REDD+ Strategies

MRV and Monitoring

REDD+ Governance

Stakeholder Engagement

**Transparent Equitable Accountable
Management of REDD+ Payments**

Multiple Benefits of forests/REDD+

REDD+ as Catalyst of Green Economy

FAO lead

UNDP
lead

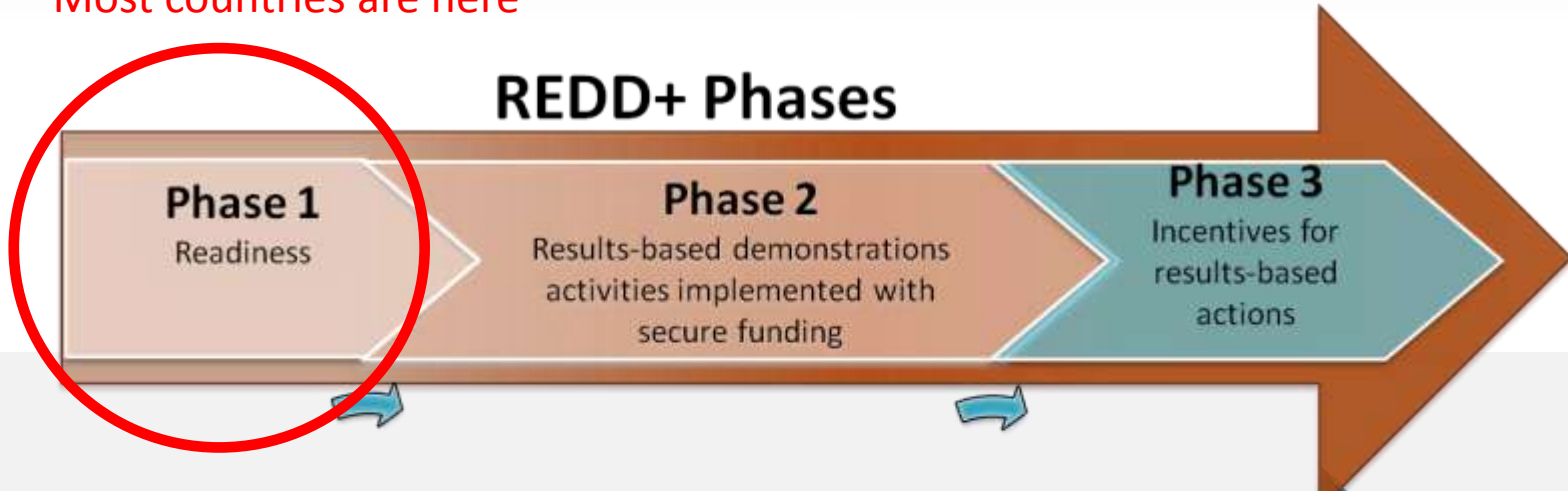
UNEP lead,
FAO



Phased implementation of the NFMS



Most countries are here

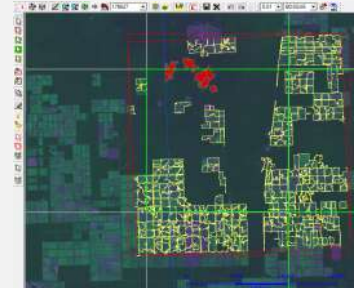
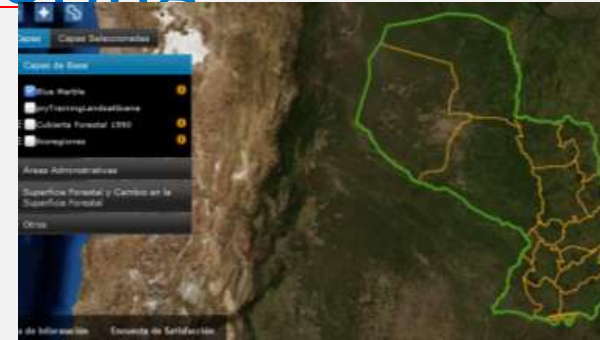


- ❑ **FAO's role in REDD+ readiness is to help countries develop, implement and operationalize their National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS and MRV)**
- ❑ **FAO also assists countries in designing and implementing REDD+ activities and in development of policies and measures (e.g. governance, tenure)**

Key principles of FAO's support

- National ownership
- Alignment with the UNFCCC process
- Step-wise approach that allows for improvement over time
- Builds upon existing capacities, available data and systems in place
- Use of open-source tools, freely available data (FAO has a lot)
- Strengthening of national capacities (learning-by-doing and sharing)

- Direct support working with countries to improve their National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)
- Regional workshops - share experiences:
 - Africa, Latin America, Asia (>60 countries, >300 people)
 - Aim to inform on UNFCCC requirements, build country capacity to get ready for REDD+
 - Global synthesis and lessons-learned workshop
- Coordination with other organizations
 - **Incl. UNDP LECB project - joint workshop!**
 - Others: World Bank FCPF, SilvaCarbon etc,



- REDD+ is an important recent initiative allowing development opportunities plus GHG benefits
- its new, multi-disciplinary (6 areas), technically complex
 - FAO key role support National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS &MRV)
- REDD+ will take time for countries to learn and implement, = phased / stepwise approach
- FAO UN-REDD work supports countries achieve UNFCCC
- FAO, UNDP, UNEP combined strengths in UN-REDD
- Principles: develop National capacities and ownership
- Strong synergies and collaboration with other project work



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Thank You

Website: <http://www.un-redd.org>

