

UN-REDD

P R O G R A M M E

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Supporting countries to get ready for REDD+

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is increasingly likely to be included in a post-2012 climate agreement, yet many questions remain unanswered. How will the REDD+ mechanism link to existing national development strategies? How can forest communities and indigenous peoples participate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of national REDD+ programmes? How will REDD+ be funded, and how will countries ensure that benefits are distributed equitably among all those who manage the forests? Finally, how will the amount of carbon stored and sequestered as a result of REDD+ be monitored?

The UN-REDD Programme was created to assist developing countries to answer just these kinds of questions and help them get ready to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. Through its nine initial country programme activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the UN-REDD Programme supports the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies with the active involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities.



Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is an endeavour to create an incentive for developing forested countries to protect, better manage and wisely use their forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change. It rests on the effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in standing forests. "REDD+" goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. In the long term, payments for verified emission reductions and removals, either market or fund based, provide an incentive for REDD+ countries to further invest in low-carbon development and a healthier, greener tomorrow.

In-country and global support for REDD+ readiness

The UN-REDD Programme works both at the national and international level.

Within countries, the UN-REDD Programme supports processes for REDD+ readiness and contributes to the development of national REDD+ strategies. Guided by principles of country ownership and leadership, the Programme provides technical advice on ways to address deforestation and forest degradation, methods and tools for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and forest carbon flows. It promotes REDD+ financing as an opportunity to develop low-carbon growth and helps countries access financial and technical support. The Programme promotes and facilitates broad-ranging consultations among stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, and helps establish linkages with existing national programmes in the areas of governance, development, poverty reduction, food security and natural resource management.

So far, the formulation process of UN-REDD national programmes has proved quick and efficient, allowing for the approval of most of the initial nine national programmes.

At the international level, the UN-REDD Programme seeks to build consensus and



knowledge about REDD+ and raise awareness about the importance of including a REDD+ mechanism in a post-2012 climate change agreement. It also provides opportunities for dialogue between governments, civil society organizations and technical experts, to ensure that REDD+ efforts are based on science and take into account the views and needs of all stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme brings together technical teams from around the world to



develop common approaches, analyses and guidelines on issues such as measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon emissions and flows, remote sensing, and greenhouse gas inventories. It provides guidance on how best to design and implement REDD+, to ensure that forests continue to provide multiple benefits for livelihoods and biodiversity to societies while storing carbon at the same time. Other areas of work include national forest assessments and monitoring of in-country policy and institutional change.

The UN-REDD Programme also documents, analyzes and disseminates successes and key challenges emerging from its activities, and provides numerous

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face-to-face opportunities for learning and sharing of experience.

Working together

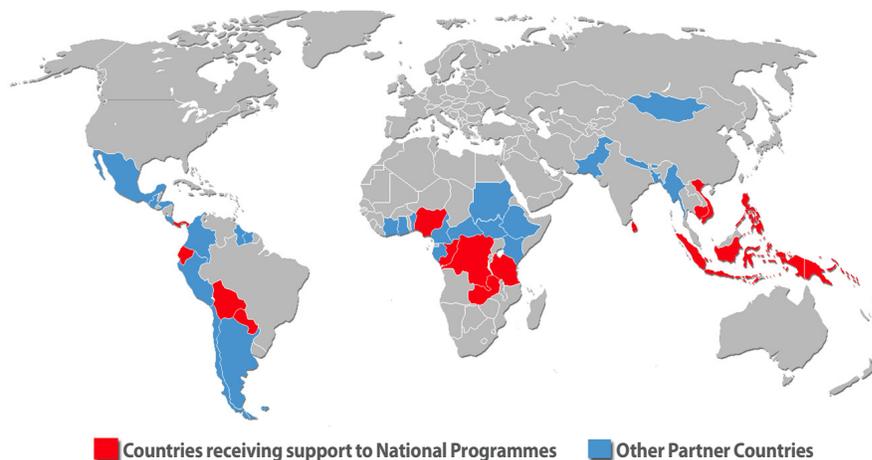
The UN-REDD Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The UN-REDD Programme works in close coordination with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) both at the international level -- harmonizing normative frameworks and organizing joint events -- and at the national level, where joint missions and sharing of information result in coordinated support interventions. The Programme also works with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as the

Healthy, well managed forests are essential to the survival of our societies: they are home to millions of species of plants, animals and insects, and protect soils and watersheds from erosion. They act as carbon stores, absorbing greenhouse gases and preventing their release into the atmosphere. Maintaining forest ecosystems can help to increase our resilience to climate change.

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), donors, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and academia.

The UN-REDD Programme is governed by a Policy Board composed of representatives from partner countries, donors to the multi-donor trust fund, civil society, indigenous peoples and FAO, UNDP and UNEP. All members have an equal voice in decisions on overall leadership, strategic directions and financial allocations.



Countries receiving support to 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, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan and Suriname.

