

# Report back from the Working Group on the Country Needs Assessment and UN-REDD & FCPF Joint Response

UN-REDD Programme Ninth Policy Board Meeting  
October 2012, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo





# Country Needs Assessment

## Topics

- Background
- Methodology
- Findings
- Joint Response of FCPF and UN-REDD
- Proposed activities by the UN-REDD Programme



## Country Needs Assessment - Background

- Commissioned by the FCPF and UN-REDD as an independent report: conducted by consultants Harrison Kojwang and Gisela Ulloa
- Working group formed by the FMT, the UN-REDD Secretariat and representatives of UN-REDD Policy Board provided oversight to the work of consultants and approved the final report.
- Methodology presented in March 2012 at UN-REDD PB8 and FCPF-PC11, preliminary findings in June on the margins of FCPF-PC12. Final results in Brazzaville at UN-REDD PB9 and FCPF-PC 13.



## Country Needs Assessment - Methodology

- 22 countries surveyed
- 6 countries visited (Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania)
- Surveys sent out to UN-REDD/FCPF focal points with recommendations to engage all relevant stakeholders.
- Surveys structured in REDD+ components, reflecting UNFCCC decisions and R-PP harmonized template.



# Country Needs Assessment – Methodology

- **Limitations:**
- Tight timeline for completing the assessment
- Although REDD+ focal points were strongly recommended to share the questionnaires with non-governmental stakeholders, the results do not clearly show how all stakeholders views were brought into the assessment.
- High level of urgency attributed to most of the needs. This might demonstrate a general perception that most of the readiness needs are still to be addressed in most of the countries and therefore urgent, but might also be related to difficulties faced by the respondents when going through the very comprehensive questionnaire.



# Country Needs Assessment – Findings (1)

- Priority needs expressed in the following areas
  - Governance and REDD+ strategy and implementation frameworks, including
    - Legal and Policy review
    - Benefit sharing
    - Safeguards
    - sub-national structures (provincial/district), national coordination structures (cross-sector agreement)
  - Capacity building for CSOs, NGOs and IPs: : training on processes for consultation and participation, FPIC
  - Implementation of guidelines for stakeholder engagement at national level



# Country Needs Assessment – Findings (2)

- REDD+ strategy and implementation frameworks: existing laws, prior experiences, land tenure, ‘carbon rights’, South-South platform
- MRV
- Capacity building for National Communications and GHG inventories
- Monitoring of co benefits
- Drivers of deforestation
- REDD+ pilot projects: additional support



## Country Needs Assessment – Findings (3)

- In-depth Assessments (Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania):
  - All 6 countries elicited legal frameworks and measuring of changes of carbon stocks as urgent priorities.
  - Strong focus on legal framework for addressing drivers of deforestation and law enforcement.
  - Strong focus on carbon rights and tenure.
  - Coordination with and engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other stakeholders in REDD+ strategies pointed out as priority, especially for Latin America countries.

# Country Needs Assessment – Joint Response

- Key areas of support amongst the initiatives have been aligned to avoid duplication of efforts.
- FMT has revised its proposal on additional activities in coordination with UN-REDD's budget proposal (October 2012)
  - Specific areas of support within MRV and Reference levels discussed with FAO. FCPF will focus on developing decision support tool for RL and training tools for MRV
  - Legal and policy review, and land tenure themes to be led by UN-REDD
  - Development of registries will be led by FCPF in coordination with .
  - Private Sector engagement in coordination with UN-REDD



# Country Needs Assessment – Joint Response

- Focus on the UN-REDD Programme comparative advantages and coordination with FCPF.
- Examples of comparative advantages: Support for the development of registries for REDD+ (FCPF) and support for legal preparedness for REDD+ and institutional capacity for tenure (UN-REDD).
- Example of complementarities: work on governance where the two multilaterals assist countries on governance using relevant approaches.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- Reconfirmed focus on MRV and Monitoring (outcome 1) and Governance (outcome 2). Both outcomes are responsible together for 50% of the SNA budget.
- Safeguards (outcome 5) come as third priority within the SNA, responding for 17% of its overall budget



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- Legal frameworks for REDD+:
  - The UN-REDD Programme has made its support to legal preparedness to REDD+ more robust. Upon request from the Countries the following activities will be undertaken:
    - analyze and assist in identifying gaps and inconsistencies that impede REDD+ implementation,
    - propose ways to integrate carbon rights in national legislation (including support to consultation and coordination on these matters), and
    - identify specific legislative reforms that could be addressed in short term.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- Support to resolve land tenure and carbon rights:
  - the UN-REDD Programme will provide technical support to strengthen the policy, legal, administrative and operational aspects of tenure drawing on the Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- Capacity to develop and mainstream safeguards in REDD+ Programmes:
  - The UN-REDD Programme is addressing safeguards through a fully revised Outcome 5 which proposes activities to support countries to address and respect safeguards and to develop safeguards information systems.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- Clear guidelines to facilitate the participation of Indigenous and Forest Dependent Peoples and ensure they get their fair share of any accrued or expected benefits:
  - the UN-REDD Programme is increasing the budget for developing through inclusive consultation principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes and for supporting the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- **Capacity to develop and mainstream safeguards in REDD+ programmes:**
  - thoroughly revised outcome to support countries in implementing safeguards and developing their safeguards information systems.



## II. UN-REDD Proposal – Proposed Activities

- **“...overcoming what appears to be a waning ‘political interest’ in REDD+ within countries...”** what lead to the suggestion **“that countries need support to demonstrate ‘strong business cases for REDD+’ in relation to other competing land policies”**:
- the UN-REDD Programme proposed specific activities to support countries to build strong business cases for REDD+.

# UN-REDD

P R O G R A M M E

## Thank you!

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