



REDUCTION OF
EMISSIONS FROM
DEFORESTATION AND
FOREST DEGRADATION-
“REDD”



REDD-related activities of the UN system aspire to contribute towards achieving sustainable management of forests that enables the economic, environmental and social goods and services of forests to benefit countries, communities and forest users, while also contributing to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Support for efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has been expressed at the highest political levels and has been included in the Bali Action Plan adopted by UNFCCC at the thirteenth session of its Conference of the Parties (COP 13) held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. COP 13 also adopted a decision on 'Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action'. This decision guides UN system work and encourages countries to explore a range of actions, identifying options and undertaking efforts to address the drivers of deforestation.

Ongoing work, which would benefit from further intergovernmental guidance, includes: formulation/ implementation of national REDD policies and practices through capacity building and policy/ technical assistance; creating incentive/payment schemes that encourage national level action on mitigation measures in the forest sector combined with international support mechanisms; identification, development and promotion of REDD activities that are compatible with other international objectives, for example, the MDGs.

Key activities of the UN system in this area include: →



UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)

The UN-REDD Programme includes the following key activities: at international level, promoting coherence across REDD initiatives, facilitating the exchange of national experiences and feeding into efforts in developing REDD arrangements linked with the UNFCCC process; at national level, assisting developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD strategies focusing on nationally-identified needs and priorities, including co-benefits.
FAO, UNDP, UNEP

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The FCPF provides a global partnership forum for developing and industrialized countries to build capacity for REDD while piloting and testing performance-based incentives in 30 countries (25 of which already selected). The FCPF provides a balanced representation of 20 developing and industrialized countries along with observers from UN-REDD, UNFCCC, forest-dependent indigenous populations (UNPFII) and NGOs, other IGOs as well as the private sector. The Partnership is expected to be strongly complemented by investment funding being developed under the Forest Investment Programme included in the Climate Investment Funds. World Bank Group

Data collection, information sharing and capacity building

Development of the Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), a comprehensive data collection on the state of the world's forests scheduled for release in 2010; undertaking global remote sensing survey of forests and establishing an information gateway providing easy access to remote sensing imagery; examining the role of biosphere reserves in demonstrating and assisting in the development of REDD strategies and practices; generating baseline information at the global and regional level on trends in the rate of deforestation, afforestation and natural expansion of forests over the past 30 years; developing a global framework and methodology for monitoring forest change.
FAO, UN-DESA, UNESCO, UNFCCC Secretariat, UNU

Assistance with national planning and capacity building

Development of a strategic framework for action on forests and climate change through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) to assist countries in using forests to both mitigate the effect of greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to changing climatic conditions that may prove harmful to forests and forest dependent communities; capacity building in all countries for monitoring, assessing and reporting on forests and land use changes; establishment a collaborative research network in four countries of Southeast Asia to create new knowledge and alternative options for community-based sustainable forest management.
CBD Secretariat, FAO, GEF, UN-DESA, UNEP, UNFCCC Secretariat, World Bank Group non-UN partners

Funding and operational activities

Assisting developing countries in their effort to reduce emissions from REDD through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility by building capacities for REDD activities and testing a program of performance based incentive payments in pilot countries; planting of millions of trees each year, using cash- or food-based employment programs targeted at food-insecure communities, rehabilitating and transforming marginal and eroded lands into as sustainable, livelihood-enhancing resource base, addressing desertification and soil erosion, and contributing to the sequestration of carbon; reducing deforestation and land degradation in the Congo basin through the Congo Basin Initiative; support for reforestation by planting over 10 million trees annually in refugee and IDP hosting countries.
FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, WFP, World Bank Group

