



Monitoring Governance Safeguards in REDD+

UN-REDD & Chatham House workshop 24-25 May 2010

Summary

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The UN-REDD Programme

- Established 2008 by FAO, UNDP, UNEP
- Supports countries to get ready for REDD+
- Work areas:
 - MRV and Monitoring
 - National REDD+ Governance
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Multiple Benefits
 - Equitable Benefit Sharing
 - Sector transformation

UN-REDD delivers on MRV/Monitoring for REDD+

- at **Country** level
- at International/**Global** level
- with **Partners**
- through **Normative** role
- through **Implementation** on the ground
- and including:
 - **Carbon**
 - **Benefits and Impacts**
 - **Governance**

Current REDD+ construction

Principles

Country-driven

**National
circumstances**

**Consistent with
development goals**

**Consistent with
adaptation needs**

**Equitable etc.
financing**

Results-based

Emission activities

Deforestation

Forest Degradation

Conservation

Sustainable management

Enhancement

Safeguards

Consistent

**Transparent &
Effective Governance**

Rights of Communities

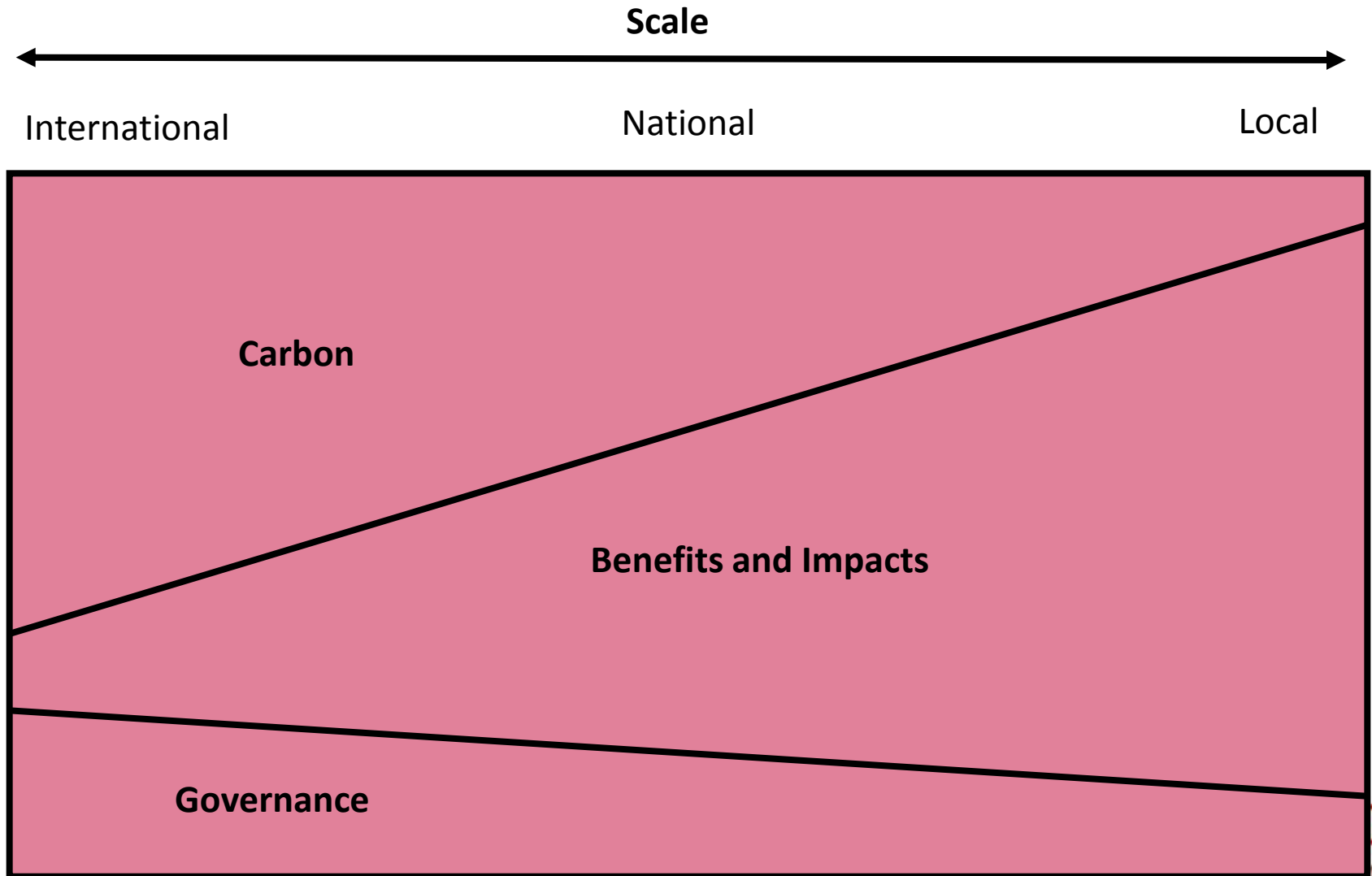
**Stakeholder
Participation**

Conservation

Reversals

Displacement





On the relative importance of REDD+ Monitoring categories



How to design and implement a “National Monitoring System for REDD+”?

	Carbon (Emission activities)	Benefits & Impacts (Services, Products)	Governance (Safeguards)
Strategic level (International commitments, National policies)	National Forest Inventory		Dedicated Governance Monitoring
Operational level (In-country implementation)	Monitoring for local implementation		

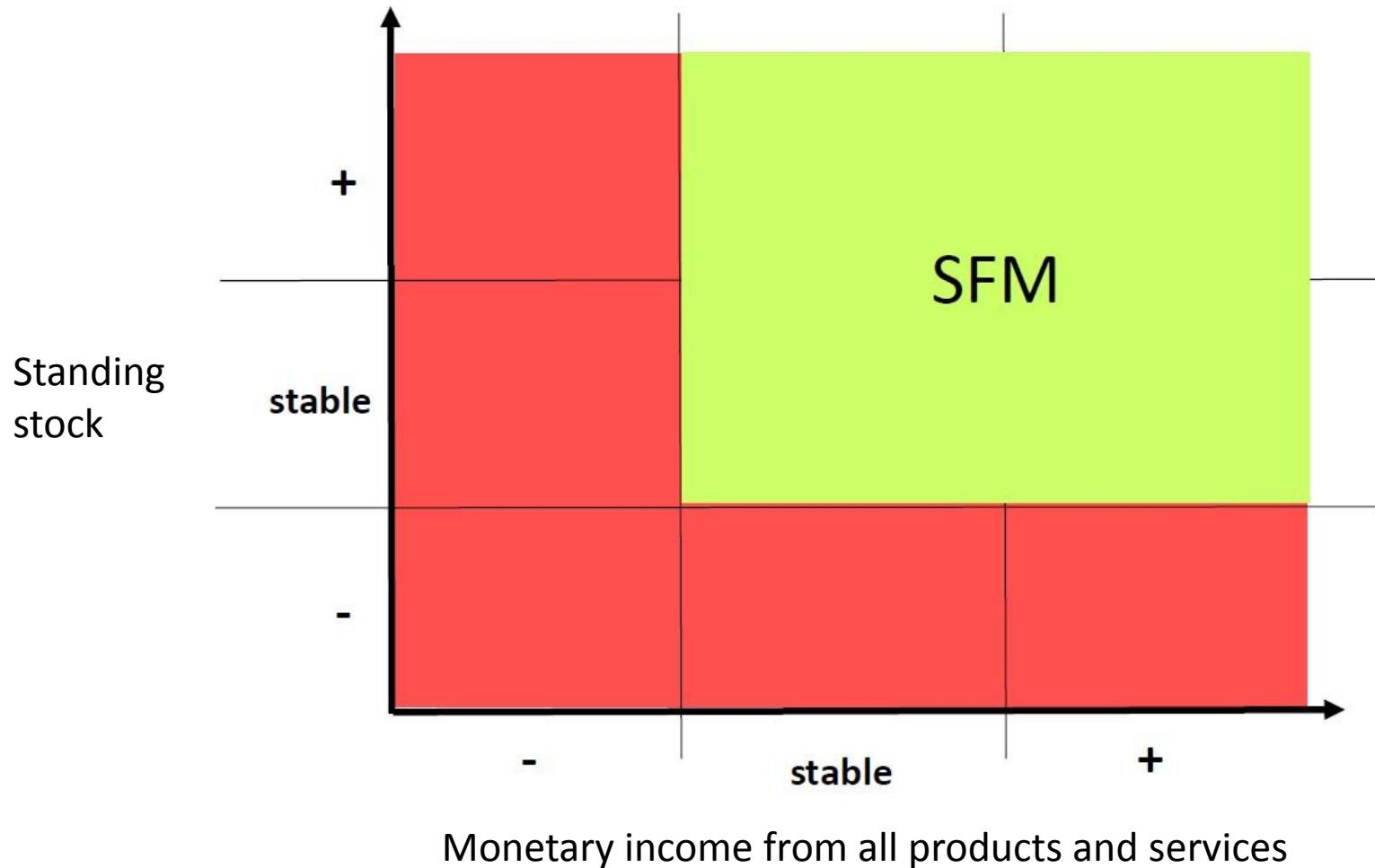
How to design and implement a “National Monitoring System for REDD+”?

	Carbon (Emission activities)	Benefits & Impacts (Services, Products)	Governance (Safeguards)
Strategic level (International commitments, National policies)			
Operational level (In-country implementation)			

On the level of Detail in monitoring

- What is a good number of “indicators”?
- Need for a simple framework that communicates
 - GDP example
 - very complex to calculate, accuracy and relevance can be debated - but communicates well
 - SFM example
 - also complex, but no communicative framework exists, instead efforts to describe details

Keep it simple – SFM suggestion

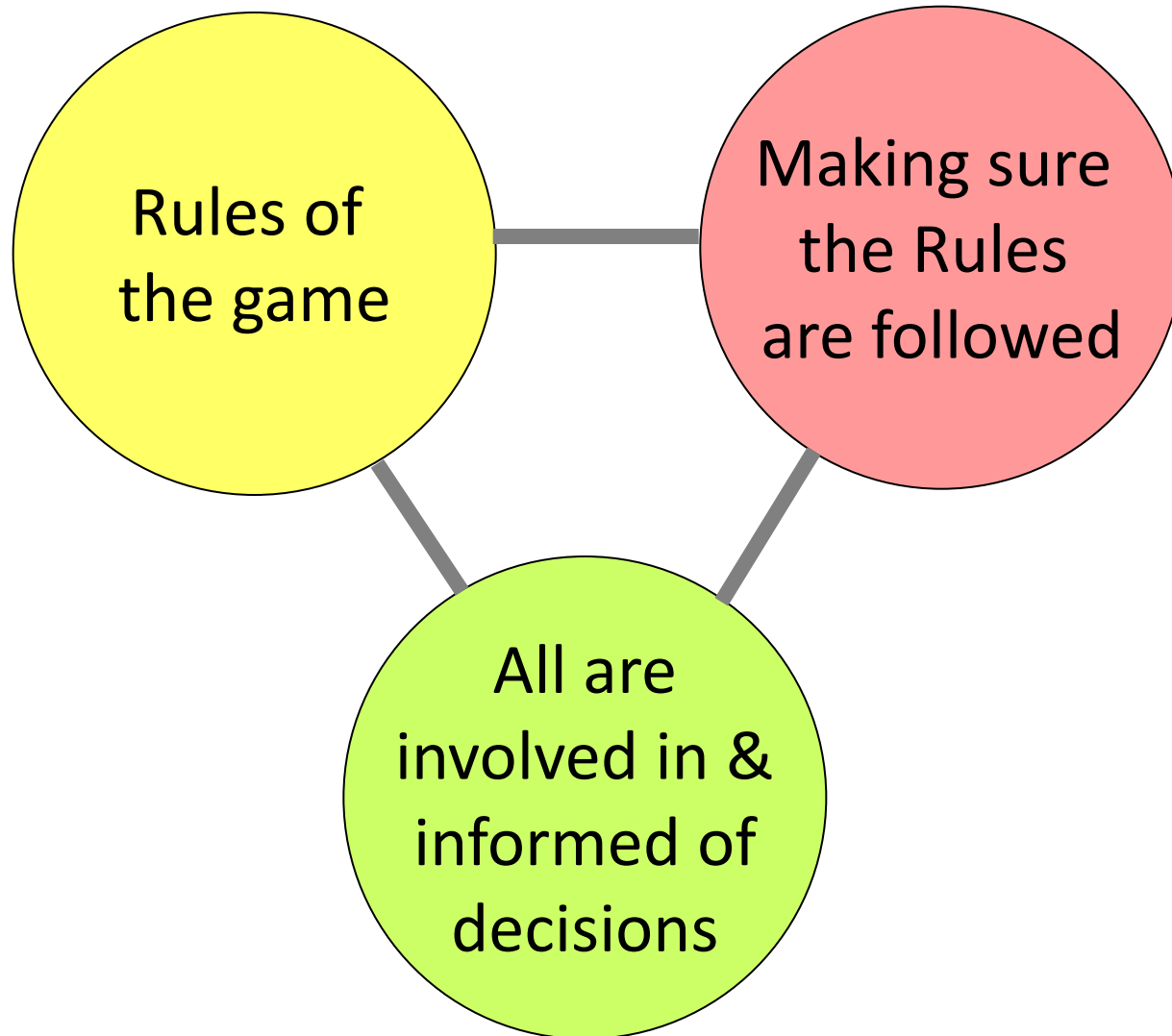


UN-REDD & Chatham House meeting

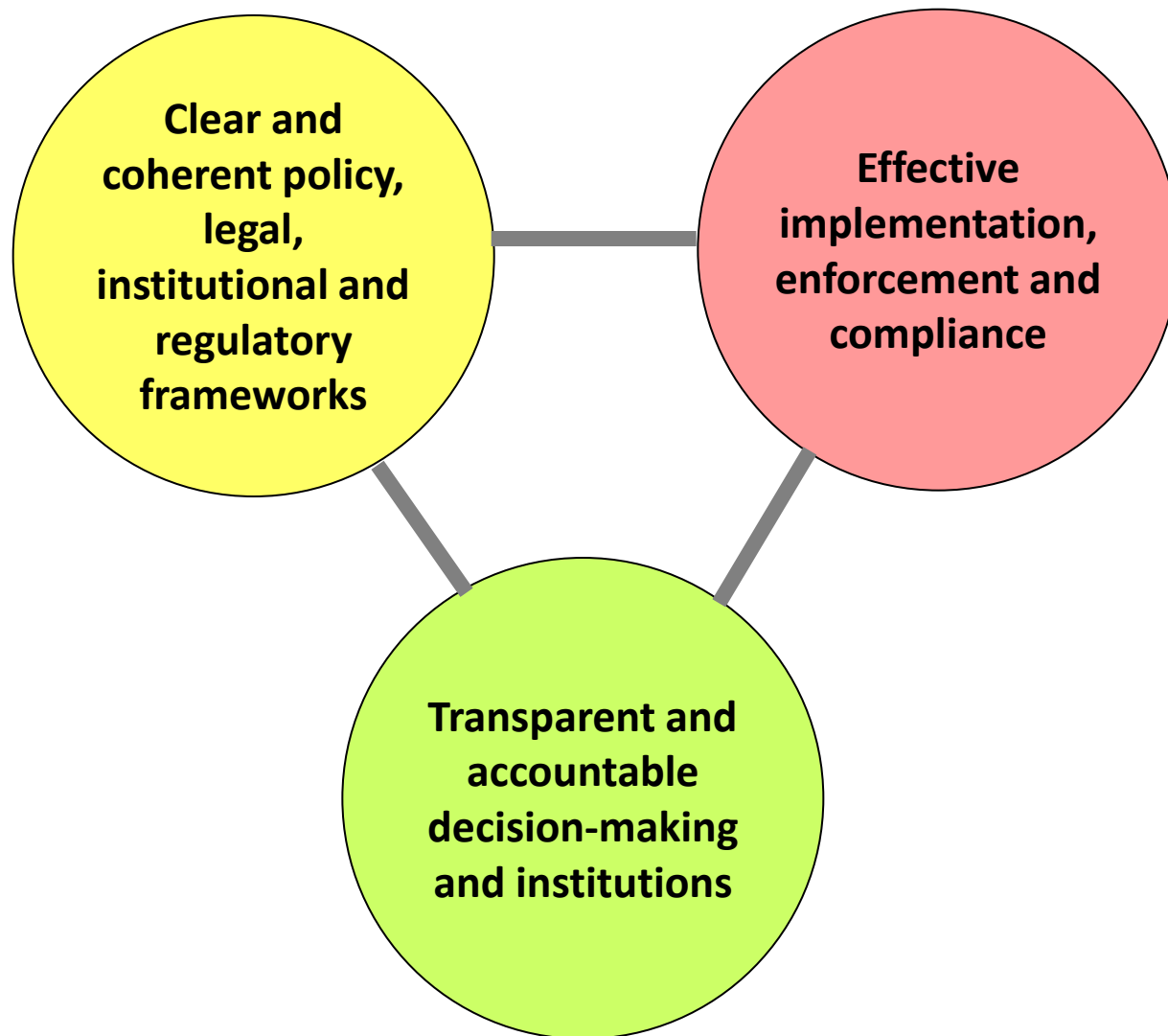
Aims:

- Improve understanding of what monitoring of governance for REDD+ might entail
- Develop :
 - draft framework of core governance parameters (*what* to monitor)
 - draft guidance on tools and institutional arrangements (*how* to monitor governance effectively)
- Inform UN-REDD multi-stakeholder country-led governance assessments, FAO FRA, R-PP development (Component 4B)

How about 3 core parameters to monitor governance?



Getting to the “What”



“What” - Draft Framework

3 core Governance Parameters

- **Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks**
 - e.g. land tenure/carbon ownership & use rights
- **Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance**
 - e.g. cooperative enforcement of REDD+ relevant laws
- **Transparent and accountable decision-making and institutions**
 - e.g. stakeholder participation in REDD+ design & implementation

The “How”

15 draft principles identified:

- *3 Specific Principles for developing indicators*
- *8 Specific Principles for developing effective tools and institutional arrangements*
- *4 Cross-cutting principles – apply to both*

Next steps

- Coordinate with other needs and link processes
- Move towards operational guidance
- Follow-up meeting in Rome, 18-19 November 2010

Finally

- REDD+ is a unique opportunity for forestry.
Take it.
 - High level political interest
- Monitoring should result in clear and simple communication
 - Details are problematic to sell
- Is there a real need for different specifications of forest governance or is one enough?
 - No need to isolate REDD+