

# KNOWLEDGE AND LESSONS REDD+ STRATEGY SETTING: DEVELOPING A NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

## UN-REDD ASIA-PACIFIC WORK ON DEVELOPING A NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGIES

The UN-REDD country programme in Viet Nam is helping to develop a National REDD+ Programme (as it is called in Viet Nam). As no country has yet developed such a document, the process began with a review of international experience in developing similar climate-related strategies, and assessing how international best practice and UNFCCC guidance aligns with existing national policies. This helped to define the structure of the document.

In parallel with this, information gathering on key elements of the strategy was initiated, including quantification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, environment and socio-economic impact assessment, and design of elements of the REDD+ implementation framework. These elements include a monitoring system for forest-carbon stocks and emissions, as well as benefit and impacts. An initial draft of the strategy will be ready for stakeholder consultations before the end of 2010.

## KEY ISSUES IN DEVELOPING A NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

UNFCCC Decision 4/15, "Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries" provides guidance on the formulation of a National REDD+ Strategy. It recommends:

- Identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the means to address them;
- Identifying activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and increased removals and stabilization of forest carbon stocks;
- Using the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating forest-related greenhouse gas emissions and removals, forest carbon stocks, and forest area changes;
- Establishing robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems, using a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches; and
- Monitoring systems should provide estimates that are transparent and consistent, accurate, and that reduce uncertainties, and results are available for review by the UNFCCC.

