The UN-REDD Programme is the UN system’s collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and supporting conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening 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).
Objectives
The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ efforts and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders in national implementation and international activities for REDD+.

Activities
Within countries, the UN-REDD Programme supports processes for REDD+ “readiness” and contributes to the development of national REDD+ strategies (Phases 1 & 2 from the development of national strategies to the implementation of policies, measures, strategies and action plans and associated capacity building). Guided by principles of country ownership and leadership, the Programme provides technical advice on ways to address deforestation and forest degradation as well as methods and tools for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and forest carbon flows. The Programme promotes and facilitates consultations among a wide range of key stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples (IP) and other forest-dependent communities. It also helps establish linkages in the areas of governance, development, poverty reduction, food security and biodiversity and ecosystem services.

At international level, the UN-REDD Programme seeks to share information, promote common understanding 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 among governments, civil society organizations and technical experts to ensure that REDD+ efforts are based on science, and that they take into account the views and needs of all stakeholders.

Results
The UN-REDD Programme currently supports REDD+ readiness activities in over two dozen developing countries spanning Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America. National programmes in five pilot countries (DRC, Indonesia, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia) are now in their implementation phase.

Some examples of key results from the first two years of the programme include:

- A series of publications on defining, assessing and safeguarding the multiple ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+.
- Regional consultations in Panama and Viet Nam with IP representatives and civil society organizations to facilitate the development of guidance on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for national UN-REDD activities.
- Regional training on forest monitoring systems based on remote sensing and geographic information system techniques to build the capacities of countries in developing effective forest and forest carbon monitoring systems.

Partnerships
The UN-REDD Programme works in close coordination with the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) to ensure coordinated support to REDD+ countries. Other partners include the UNFCCC Secretariat, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) as well donors, civil society, non-governmental organizations and academia.

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