

# UN-REDD

## P R O G R A M M E

2011 Year in Review



# UN-REDD

## PROGRAMME



The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical 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). The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

# 2011 Year in Review

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# Acronyms

<b>BDS</b>	Benefit Distribution System
<b>BeRT</b>	Benefits and Risks Tool
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CBFF</b>	Congo Basin Forest Fund
<b>CIRAD</b>	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>COMIFAC</b>	Central African Forests Commission
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAPI</b>	Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas, Paraguay
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>FPIC</b>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEO</b>	Group on Earth Observation
<b>GEO FCT</b>	Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation
<b>GLOBE</b>	Global Legislators Organisation
<b>IDLO</b>	International Development Law Organization
<b>INPE</b>	National Institute of Space Research, Brazil
<b>IP/CSO</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>LIDAR</b>	Light Detection and Ranging
<b>MNRT</b>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
<b>MRV</b>	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<b>NAFORMA</b>	National Resources Monitoring and Assessment, Tanzania
<b>NFI</b>	National Forest Inventory
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PCM</b>	Participatory Carbon Monitoring
<b>PES</b>	Payment for Environmental Services
<b>PGA</b>	Participatory Governance Assessment
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
<b>REL</b>	Reference Emission Level
<b>RL</b>	Reference Level
<b>SBSTA</b>	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
<b>SEAM</b>	Secretaría del Ambiente, Paraguay
<b>SEPC</b>	Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria
<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFF</b>	United Nations Forum on Forests
<b>UN-REDD</b>	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries
<b>UNPFII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>WCMC</b>	UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre

# Introduction

Throughout 2011 – the International Year of Forests – events and celebrations across the globe raised critical awareness about the importance of sustainable forest management. The UN-REDD Programme was pleased to see this much-needed spotlight put on forests, as we continued to support the concrete results toward REDD+ readiness achieved by many of our 42 partner countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Among these achievements was the approval of new National Programmes in Ecuador and Nigeria, which increased total funding to UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$59.3 million. By the end of 2011, 13 partner countries had begun implementation of their UN-REDD National Programmes. The Programme's support to countries also took an important step forward with the endorsement of the UN-REDD Global Programme Framework, which lays out seven integrated work areas through which partner countries will be supported. By the end of 2011, Global Programme support totaled US\$48.8 million.

At the international level, the Programme participated in important new initiatives such as the Oslo REDD Exchange in May, and continued to partner with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to support the ongoing work of the REDD+ Partnership. At the UNFCCC Talks (COP17) in Durban, South Africa in December, the Programme engaged in various side events aimed at sharing lessons and experiences among UN-REDD Programme partner countries, and supported the Joint Declaration of Intent for REDD+ in the Congo Basin. Throughout the year, the Programme also facilitated important regional exchanges which were instrumental platforms for sharing REDD+ lessons and experiences on the ground.

As always, none of this support at the national, regional and international level would be possible without the vital funding from the Programme's donors, with combined contributions now totaling US\$118.3 million. In 2011, Japan joined Norway, Denmark and Spain as an official donor to the Programme.

Sadly, 2011 was also the year the world lost one of its most beloved champions of tropical forests. In September, the UN-REDD Programme joined millions of others in mourning the passing of Professor Wangari Maathai. Throughout her life, Professor Maathai advocated tirelessly and courageously on behalf of forests, leaving behind her the richest of legacies and a clear call to action. The UN-REDD Programme remains committed to honouring her life's work by continuing to support the advancement of REDD+ in order to preserve forests in the developing world.

## Moving Ahead

In 2012, the UN-REDD Programme will explore appropriate engagement with the newly established Green Climate Fund and support the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) as it advances the technical work being done on REDD+. In collaboration with the FCPF, the Programme will also undertake a robust country needs assessment which will inform how the two initiatives can best deliver streamlined support to countries moving forward. All of the Programme's work in 2012 will remain focused on ensuring countries have the support they need to realize the full potential and benefits of REDD+.

Dr. Yemi Katerere  
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat  
March 2012







# Support to Partner Countries

**T**he UN-REDD Programme supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in two ways: (i) direct support to the design and implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes; and (ii) complementary support to national REDD+ action through common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices developed through the UN-REDD Global Programme. **By the end of 2011, total funding for these two streams of support to countries totaled US\$108.1 million.**

In 2011, the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board approved US\$8 million for new National Programmes in Ecuador and Nigeria, bringing total funding for all 14 UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$59.3 million. By December 2011, 13 out of the 14 UN-REDD National Programmes had moved into the implementation phase.

In 2011, the Policy Board also endorsed a robust Global Programme which will provide an additional US\$24.1 million in direct and indirect support to partner country actions in the coming year. This Global Programme lays out seven integrated work areas (see Outcomes box) through which all 42 partner countries can receive support. To date, the Policy Board has allocated a total of US\$48.8 million to global and regional support to country actions.

## UN-REDD National Programmes in implementation as of December 2011:

- Bolivia
- Cambodia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- Ecuador
- Indonesia
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea (PNG)
- Paraguay
- The Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Tanzania
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

Together, these 13 countries are home to 12 per cent of the world's tropical forests.



## Outcomes

The UN-REDD Programme's global and regional support to country actions is delivered through seven integrated work areas which aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- 1 REDD+ countries have capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring systems.
- 2 Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation.
- 3 National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened.
- 4 Indigenous Peoples, local communities, CSOs and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.
- 5 Multiple benefits of forests are promoted and realized in REDD+ strategies and actions.
- 6 REDD+ strategies and related investments effectively catalyze shifts to a green economy.
- 7 Knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels.



*"The continuous support of multi-lateral initiatives like the UN-REDD Programme ensures that nationally-led REDD+ efforts in developing countries are driven faster forward. In Durban, governments continued to consider financing for the full implementation of REDD+ activities and worked on safeguards to ensure their environmental integrity. The UN-REDD Programme's work in this sector, that affects so many peoples' livelihood and well-being, is helping us push on towards a truly sustainable future."*

– Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

# National Level Actions

This section highlights examples of national-level activities and results achieved by the 14 UN-REDD National Programmes, with technical and financial assistance from the two streams of the UN-REDD Programme's support to countries.

## AFRICA



### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

#### Funding Allocation:

US\$1.9 million (initial National Programme)  
US\$5.5 million (full National Programme)

#### Timeframe:

2009-2010 (initial National Programme)  
2010-2013 (full National Programme)

#### Achievements in 2011:

The implementation of DRC's UN-REDD National Programme progressed at a rapid pace in 2011. The approach taken was not to rush the drafting of the national REDD+ strategy (which will be completed by the end of 2012) and to focus on strategic building blocks, using an ambitious participatory approach through the involvement of 17 ministries and 400 people in more than 30 thematic meetings throughout the year. Major achievements in 2011 included consensus building around the work on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the civil society-led development and early experimentation of a comprehensive set of national social and environmental standards for REDD+ (using the UN-REDD Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria as a tool), regional-level capacity development through the REDD+ university, and the launch of the national forest monitoring system available at [www.rdc-snsf.org](http://www.rdc-snsf.org).

Beyond expectations, there are ongoing efforts to make REDD+ operational and to start the investment phase as quickly as possible. These efforts in 2011 included: preparation and in-field launching of seven integrated pilot projects; and preparation of the national Forest Investment Program (FIP) Strategy. A high level dialogue was also started in 2011 to mobilize top policy makers in DRC and their financial partners towards the launch of the REDD+ investments phase. The High Level Forum on Forests and Climate Change for Sustainable Development held in Kinshasa in October saw an unprecedented participation of Congolese ministers and international partners embracing the view that DRC has an opportunity to use REDD+ reforms and investments to shift its development trajectory towards more equitable and greener economic growth.

#### Expected Outcomes

- 1 A national REDD+ strategy in the 2030 horizon is constructed in a participatory manner and is ready to take off.
- 2 An institutional framework for REDD+ implementation is crafted and ready in 2013 on an interim basis.
- 3 A comprehensive MRV framework for REDD+ is built and operational.

#### Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme

**included:** A national action plan on information, monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) was developed and endorsed by the government, and capacity building and knowledge transfer activities were undertaken. Training activities on remote sensing, National Forest Inventories (NFIs) and MRV were held, a web-based information system for assessment of the historical changes in forest area was developed, and the start-up phase of DRC's real time deforestation monitoring project was launched in collaboration with Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

Guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+ was tested with DRC partners, and a draft set of maps was produced. An anti-corruption programme was initiated with help from international partners. Work of a more political nature involving harmonization and the definition of a long-term development vision was launched in 2011 in order to include the REDD+ process in DRC in the ambitious programme of reforms and investment for green development, and to raise visibility with policy-makers to garner necessary support for the investment phase to follow.

In partnership with the Ministry of Planning and with the TCGs, a workshop, with 90 participants held 17-18 November 2011, resulted in the definition of four prospective storylines for the country's development and has laid the groundwork for modeling to be carried out in 2012. Technical assistance was also provided to support the country's development of national REDD+ standards.

# NIGERIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4 million

**Timeframe:** 2012-2014<sup>1</sup>

## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level.
- 2 Framework for REDD+ expansion across Nigeria prepared.
- 3 Institutional and technical capacity for REDD+ in Cross River State strengthened.
- 4 REDD+ readiness demonstrated in Cross River State.

## Achievements in 2011:

Nigeria's successful outreach with stakeholders and REDD+ coordination over the past two years culminated in the presentation and approval of its UN-REDD National Programme to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in October. The Board approved US\$4 million for Nigeria's National Programme.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** several capacity building workshops for national level practitioners, including a technical consultation on social and environmental multiple benefits and safeguards for REDD+ which resulted in improvements to the National Programme Document and version 2 of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria.

Technical assistance was also given on exploring the economic value of multiple benefits derived from REDD+, and in the launching of Nigeria's Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) for REDD+. Through Nigeria's PGA, key governance issues were explored and a road map for the initial phase was drafted for further input by both civil society and government actors.

<sup>1</sup> Anticipated timeframe; to become official once Nigeria's UN-REDD National Programme is signed by its Government.



*"The UN-REDD Programme's invaluable support has enabled Nigeria to leap-frog from observer to full REDD+ participating country. The Government of Nigeria is working hard in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation issues with immense positive outcomes. Nigeria is greatly encouraged by the success of*

*the UN-REDD Programme in delivering timely support to REDD+ countries."*

– Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafia,  
Minister of Environment, Nigeria



# TANZANIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4.3 million

**Timeframe:** 2009-2012

## Expected Outcomes

- 1 National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD+.
- 2 Increased capacity for capturing REDD+ elements within national monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification systems.
- 3 Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and to provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels.
- 4 Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+.

## Achievements in 2011:

Activities under Tanzania's UN-REDD National Programme in 2011 were largely aimed at developing capacities of government and non-government stakeholders and preparing government staff and foresters for REDD+ implementation. Some 100 staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and other ministries took part in training courses on REDD+, and a series of awareness-raising workshops were initiated for government foresters at the field level. A training manual for MNRT was developed so these activities could be expanded.

There was great emphasis in 2011 on technical training of ministry staff on MRV and monitoring. Events included training on the Group on Earth Observation's Light Detection and Ranging system (GIS/LiDAR) for MNRT, the Vice President's Office, the Forest Training Institute and the Government of Zanzibar; and training of MNRT staff on forest area change analysis by the UN-REDD Programme. Tanzania's National Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) measured several thousand forest plots in the field as part of a comprehensive forest inventory and also undertook work on soil carbon data analysis with support from the UN-REDD Programme.

To help build awareness and capacities for REDD+, practitioners and participants from REDD+ pilot sites in Tanzania took part in two stakeholder feedback workshops, and MNRT visited 10 villages in three districts to prepare test payments for REDD+.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV.





## ZAMBIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4.5 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2013

**Achievements in 2011:**

Zambia's UN-REDD National Programme in 2011 focused in large measure on capacity development and stakeholder engagement. The newly-established REDD+ Coordination Unit worked with stakeholders throughout the year to enhance their understanding of REDD+ and involve them in the development of the country's National REDD+ Strategy. Activities included field surveys in nine provinces on a 'Stakeholder Assessments and Engagement Plan'; a REDD+ orientation and training workshop for 75 participants from various stakeholder groups; and regular meetings of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) serving various stakeholders.

On the technical front, a needs assessment was made for the establishment of a fully equipped GIS Unit at National and Provincial levels of the Forestry Department; two technical officers attended an intensive UN-REDD Programme training on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories in preparation for the set-up of a national GHG inventory in compliance with the UNFCCC reporting requirements; and a methodological framework document was developed for RL and REL in Zambia.

A civil society consultative meeting identified institutions and representatives for participation in the REDD+ readiness process, and Zambia's UN-REDD National Programme began collecting information for a digital database to underpin the readiness process.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and

### Expected Outcomes

- 1 Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened.
- 2 Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established.
- 3 National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened.
- 4 National REDD+ strategies identified.
- 5 MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened.
- 6 Assessment of Reference Emission Level (REL) and Reference Level (RL) undertaken.

MRV, and the development of a software platform to support national forest monitoring systems in collaboration with INPE.

The UN-REDD Global Programme also supported the establishment of a partnership with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) to produce studies on existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Zambia, among other countries.





# ASIA-PACIFIC

## CAMBODIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$3 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2013

**Achievements in 2011:**

The coordination of Cambodia's National Programme took significant steps forward in 2011 with the establishment of the country's Programme Management Unit and the implementation of the inception workshop. This unit ensures that REDD+ work is streamlined between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of the Environment.



### Expected Outcomes

- 1 Effective national management of the REDD+ readiness process and stakeholder engagement.
- 2 Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and implementation framework.
- 3 Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels.
- 4 Designing a monitoring system for implementation.



Cambodia also focused on stakeholder engagement in 2011, by holding two critical consultations with CSOs that led to the appointment of CSO representatives who will participate in the country's REDD+ advisory committee moving forward. To improve capacities to manage REDD+ at various levels, the government developed national guidelines which were used to allocate funding in two new REDD+ pilot projects. Data templates for Cambodia's NFI were also created to help develop emission and removal factors for REDD+-related activities in the country. Cambodia's inception workshop in November provided a forum for further stakeholder participation and officially launched the implementation phase of its UN-REDD National Programme.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV. Initial groundwork was also undertaken to establish an effective Benefit Distribution System (BDS) in Cambodia.



# INDONESIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$5.6 million

**Timeframe:** 2009-2012

**Achievements in 2011:**

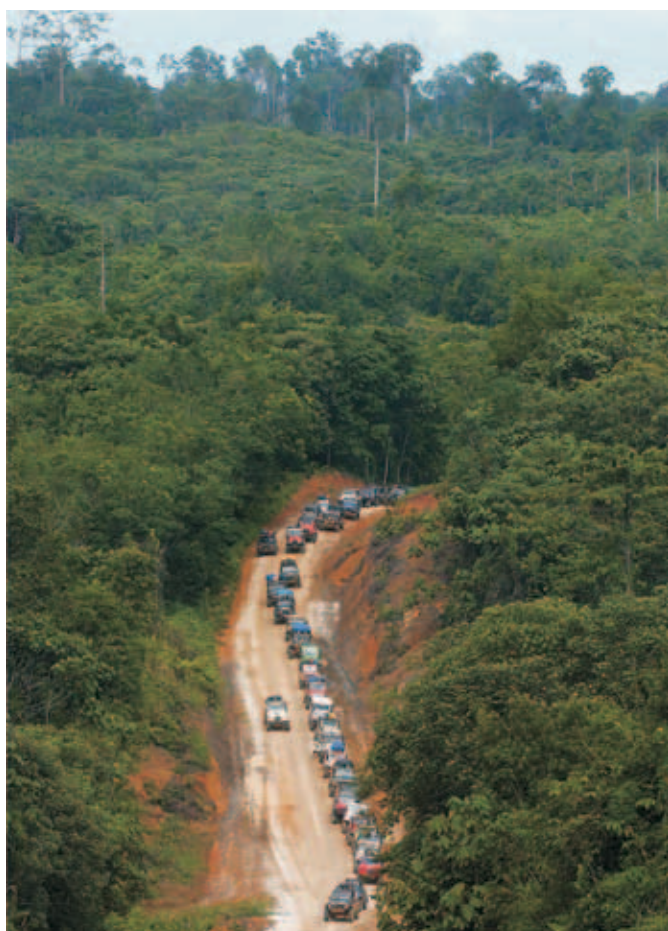
Throughout 2011, Indonesia engaged in a broad range of capacity development activities aimed at strengthening multi-stakeholder participation and capacity building for REDD+ implementation. From workshops and the production of communication materials on lessons learned, to extensive media outreach, training on gender issues and REDD+ opportunity costs, and community-level awareness-raising on climate change and REDD+, the country held dozens of events that helped empower stakeholders and inform them about the need and value of REDD+ in Indonesia. The country was also active in the area of advancing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for REDD+. Three national-level consultations on FPIC policies were attended by more than 200 experts in January and March. The country also developed a set of guidelines for FPIC implementation, selected two locations for FPIC pilot activities and developed a policy recommendation on FPIC principles at national and provincial levels. In addition, in February the Central Sulawesi Governor passed a decree on the establishment of a provincial REDD+ working group.

Several activities were also undertaken to advance the development of Indonesia's monitoring and MRV system and payment systems, and a recommendation on national REDD+ information, monitoring and MRV action plan was submitted to the REDD+ Task force. The national government also trained more



## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation.
- 2 Successful demonstration of RELs, MRV and fair payment systems.
- 3 Capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels.
- 4 Addressing cross-cutting issues (ie/ gender, governance).



than 30 people from the provincial government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and CSOs on basic remote sensing techniques, and held an MRV workshop aimed at training university educators. The country also developed a preliminary action plan on data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria, and developed a study on land-use classification based on SPOT 4 images for Central Sulawesi, as well as re-designing its NFI. Guidance on mapping the potential multiple benefits of REDD+ was tested, producing a set of draft maps for Sulawesi. A forestry development roadmap (designed for the forest industry and national parks) was drawn up and presented to the government in June, and by the end of 2011, Indonesia had selected five UN-REDD Programme pilot districts which will provide the platform to further advance REDD+ implementation in the country in 2012.

## Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme

**included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV. Work on Indonesia's PGAs for REDD+ was also initiated, and after having analyzed the governance situation, the most relevant governance issues to be addressed were prioritized in an inclusive and participatory manner. A draft indicator set was developed after several consultations with both national and provincial level actors which will feed into the national system for information sharing on safeguards once data is collected. Work on Indonesia's BDS was undertaken in cooperation with the FCPF and the National REDD+ Taskforce. The UN-REDD Programme also helped to develop a spatially explicit tool called "the REDD calculator", designed to help explore the implications of the moratorium on new logging in the forests of Kalimantan, and supported Indonesia to host an event on REDD+ and the Green Economy at COP17 in Durban.



# PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

**Funding Allocation:** US\$6.4 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2013

**Achievements in 2011:**

Stakeholder engagement was a major theme of PNG's REDD+ efforts in 2011. Throughout the year, a broad range of stakeholders participated in various REDD+ readiness activities, from making decisions on work plans and budgets at the country's National Programme inception workshop, to technical working group meetings on MRV and forest inventories. PNG's guidelines for FPIC also made significant advances in 2011 with the completion of a second draft, thanks to the active participation of civil society and other stakeholder groups.

PNG adopted a 'whole government' approach to coordinate REDD+ activities across a variety of government levels and departments, thereby avoiding duplication of effort among them and REDD+ partners. To this end, two provincial-level consultative workshops were held, while awareness-raising activities targeted government representatives at the provincial, district and local levels.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** The development of REDD+ Action Plan for Information, Monitoring and MRV, and capacity building activities on PNG's national forest monitoring system, as well as a system to provide information on the REDD+ safeguards. PNG was also supported in developing a beta version of the web-based information system and started the assessment of the historical changes in forest area. Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV were held, and the start-up phase of PNG's project on real-time deforestation was launched in collaboration with INPE. PNG's monitoring system was presented to the international community at a side event at COP17 in December.

## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Establishment of readiness management arrangements.
- 2 Development of a National MRV system.
- 3 Establishment of RELs and RLs.







## THE PHILIPPINES

**Funding Allocation:** US\$500,000

**Timeframe:** 2011

### Expected Outcomes

- 1 REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management process.
- 2 Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation.
- 3 Capacity to establish reference baselines increased.

### Achievements in 2011:

The Philippines inception workshop in October brought together more than 50 stakeholders from IP/CSOs, donor agencies and government offices to officially kick-off implementation and receive inputs on the Programme's vision and work plans moving forward.

The Philippines' UN-REDD National Programme ended the year by completing important groundwork, including the establishment of collaboration with the country's National Coordination Network which will open avenues for synergy and potential for policy formulation appropriate for REDD+ strategies.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV.

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

**Funding Allocation:** US\$550,000

**Timeframe:** 2011-2012

### Achievements in 2011:

Solomon Islands' National Programme was launched in 2011 with a series of activities aimed at building awareness, participation and capacity among the institutions and individuals involved in REDD+ readiness in the country.

A mid-year inception workshop with 30 participants focused on raising awareness of REDD+, its benefits and associated risks among national and local stakeholders and potential NGO partners. It also sought to ensure that the country's National Programme is well-coordinated with existing and planned local initiatives.

Capacity-building efforts in 2011 involved training in national MRV and monitoring systems, while a regional REDD+ workshop held in cooperation with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), as well as Japan and Australia, raised awareness of REDD+, provided updates on REDD+ initiatives in the Pacific, and discussed the findings and recommendations of a UN-REDD Programme mission in the Pacific.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV.

### Expected Outcomes

- 1 Support to REDD+ readiness through effective, inclusive and participatory management processes.
- 2 Building understanding among stakeholders of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+.
- 3 Developing capacity for REL formulation and MRV.



# VIET NAM

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4.4 million

**Timeframe:** 2009-2012

**Achievements in 2011:**

Throughout 2011, Viet Nam's National Programme continued to benefit from the country's high-level political commitment to REDD+. This was demonstrated through such actions as the Prime Minister's decree in January, which setup a cross-ministerial Steering Committee on REDD+, with participation from key ministries and government agencies. The same decree also established a National REDD+ Office with permanent staff to support the coordination of REDD+ activities in Viet Nam.

Viet Nam continued to greatly improve its institutional and technical capacity to manage and implement REDD+. Three new strategic working groups – on the REDD+ BDS, private sector engagement and governance – which include participation from various stakeholders, started work. Consultation activities with local and provincial stakeholders on setting up a BDS started, along with a piloting exercise. The recommendations of these exercises will inform the decision to implement a Decree on Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services.

On the technical front, a review of methodologies for establishing RELs/RLs took place, a study on ecological stratification for the development of RELs was completed, and a MRV framework document was developed and revised with stakeholder involvement. The country also made significant inroads in the area of Participatory Carbon Monitoring (PCM) with the production of a PCM manual in English and Vietnamese to engage communities and other stakeholders in forest monitoring and wider monitoring of REDD+ implementation. A pilot programme for a NFI got underway in two pilot provinces to test methodologies and approaches for forest inventory and assessment and to explore how and to what extent local stakeholders could be involved in forest monitoring. An exercise on mapping and analysis of historical forests maps and forest changes was held,



## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Improved institutional and technical capacity for national REDD+ coordination.
- 2 Improved REDD+ management capacity and incorporation of economic incentives and other tools into sustainable development planning.
- 3 Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions.

and subsequent consultations addressed the use of such maps and other tools in development planning.

Throughout 2011, Viet Nam organized several events to increase awareness of REDD+ among local people. These included ceremonies to commemorate the International Year of Forests and other international events. The publication of articles, posters and newsletters, the production of films and radio broadcasts, and the efforts of a strong team of twenty village facilitators helped to explain REDD+ activities and related environmental issues – including climate change – to local people. In addition, Viet Nam is collaborating with Cambodia, Laos and Thailand in compiling information for law enforcement and trans-boundary movement of forest products.

This extensive progress has already made Viet Nam a model of REDD+ readiness implementation internationally: its work on REL/RL developments and options was introduced at a side event at COP17 in Durban to inform the work of SBSTA on REDD+.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** MRV efforts on capacity building and knowledge transfer; training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV; and the development of a software platform to support national forest monitoring systems in collaboration with INPE. Work also began on the development of a consultation plan for stakeholder engagement, while funding and technical support allowed the PGA for REDD+ to get underway. A partnership with IDLO initiated a review of existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Viet Nam.





# LATIN AMERICA and the CARIBBEAN



## BOLIVIA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4.7 million

**Timeframe:** 2010-2013

**Achievements in 2011:**

In 2011, Bolivia began laying the groundwork for implementation of its UN-REDD National Programme by hiring staff to work in the country's UN-REDD Project Management Unit and planning for its National Programme inception workshop.

Despite delays due to Bolivia's official position on REDD+ in the international climate change negotiations, and some instances of national-level social unrest in the fall, Bolivia continues to

### Expected Outcomes

- 1 Improving capacity among national government institutions for implementing REDD+ activities, and monitoring and assessing carbon stock in forests.
- 2 Improving civil society's capacity for implementing REDD+ activities.
- 3 Generating REDD+-related experience at a local level, with the participation of territorial bodies and civil society.

move ahead with its UN-REDD National Programme. The country aims to begin implementation activities in 2012.

## ECUADOR

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2013

**Achievements in 2011:**

As a result of robust planning, coordination and stakeholder engagement throughout 2010, Ecuador successfully presented its UN-REDD National Programme document to the UN-REDD Policy Board in March, and was allocated US\$4 million in funding.

As Ecuador prepared itself for implementation throughout 2011, the country focused on laying the groundwork for developing its national information system to report on safeguards integrating tools from different initiatives, designing its MRV and monitoring system for REDD+, and continuing its multi-stakeholders engagement process and work on multiple benefits.

### Additional support from the UN-REDD

**Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV; support to Ecuador's initial phase of a PGA for REDD+; Spanish translation and publication of a German-funded colour brochure, mapping carbon and potential multiple benefits in Ecuador; and an exploratory REDD+ workshop with government representatives, CSOs, Indigenous Peoples' representatives and UN-REDD Programme staff.

### Expected Outcomes

- 1 The design and implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System.
- 2 National implementation of a REDD+ consultation process involving civil society, Indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio peoples and communes.
- 3 Development of policies and instruments for the implementation of REDD+.
- 4 Development of the operational framework for the implementation of REDD+.
- 5 Ensuring multiple environmental and social benefits.
- 6 Design and implementation of a benefit-sharing system.



*"The financial and technical contribution of the UN-REDD Programme will allow Ecuador to build its National REDD+ Programme and to finalize its REDD+ readiness phase matching other sources of cooperation. The key elements of Ecuador's National UN-REDD Programme are effective stakeholder engagement and the full compliance of the Principles and Criteria of the Programme."*

– Carola Borja, Undersecretary of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Ecuador

# PANAMA

**Funding Allocation:** US\$5.3 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2014

## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Establishment of institutional capacity for the efficient coordination and execution of a REDD+ Programme in Panama.
- 2 Building technical capacity for MRV of REDD+.

## Achievements in 2011:

The year was devoted to building the foundations for implementation of Panama's UN-REDD National Programme. Expert teams were established and produced preliminary findings in their analysis of drivers of deforestation, impact of past and present policy on forest conservation and sustainable use, and costs of REDD+. A joint national and international team of experts is advancing towards defining scenario options for REDD+. Legal groundwork was also laid with the completion of a report on legal aspects of REDD+ for various stakeholder groups.

Panama also made significant progress in building institutional capacity for implementing its National Programme at all levels. This work included participation in a training course on the costs of REDD+, and initial steps toward the development of an Indigenous consultation process. MRV and monitoring capacities were also strengthened with the procurement of satellite images to aid in the creation of Panama's new forest and vegetation map, as well as agreeing on the general structure of Panama's national forest and carbon monitoring system.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV.



# PARAGUAY

**Funding Allocation:** US\$4.7 million

**Timeframe:** 2011-2014

## Expected Outcomes

- 1 Improved institutional and technical capacity of government, Indigenous Peoples and CSOs to manage REDD+ activities.
- 2 Capacity established to implement REDD+ at local level.
- 3 Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD+ for forest dependent communities.

## Achievements in 2011:

In 2011, Paraguay laid the foundation for implementation of its UN-REDD National Programme, which included Indigenous Peoples as signatories and full participants in the country's National Programme. A technical team began work, the design of a National Forest and Environmental Information System was made available, and the structure and organization for a forest inventory was defined by the Instituto Forestal Nacional (INFONA) involving Secretaría del Ambiente (SEAM) and Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI).

A capacity building and consultation workshop in November brought together more than 70 participants from civil society, government, IP organizations and academia to review and discuss multiple benefits, costs of REDD+ and reference and deforestation scenarios for REDD+ in Paraguay.

Paraguay's National Programme can now turn its attention to completing the preparations for implementation by carrying out its inception workshop, as well as outreach, consultation and capacity-building at all levels, with a special focus on local and Indigenous communities. A proposal prepared by FAPI will serve as a basis for future REDD+ consultation processes with Indigenous Peoples for REDD+.

**Additional support from the UN-REDD Global Programme included:** Training activities on remote sensing, NFIs and MRV. The Programme also contributed to a workshop in Paraguay to build capacity on multiple benefits concepts, and discuss the scope for forest restoration under REDD+.



# Progress in Other Partner Countries

In addition to the 14 partner countries that have received funding allocations for UN-REDD National Programmes, the Programme also works with 28 other partner countries to support their REDD+ readiness activities. Partner countries that demonstrate strong commitment to REDD+ readiness can benefit from receiving targeted support from the UN-REDD Global Programme and knowledge sharing, which is facilitated by the UN-REDD Programme's online community of practice ([www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net)).

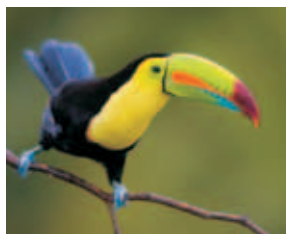
## Thirteen new partner countries were welcomed to the Programme in 2011:

Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, South Sudan and Suriname.

Below are examples of training events, workshops and other activities organized by partner countries in 2011 with support from the UN-REDD Programme.

## Bangladesh

The Bangladeshi government has been keen to make swift progress towards developing a full REDD+ Readiness Programme. In October, Bangladesh held its first national and sub-national REDD+ consultations, with a national multi-stakeholder workshop in Dhaka followed by a regional workshop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These events brought together more than 70 participants to engage in active discussions on Bangladesh's REDD+ Roadmap process and issues in its forest sector.



## Mexico

Two REDD+ workshops in 2011 in Mexico helped to advance the country's readiness efforts: (i) the first engaged officials and technical staff from the federal government, the Departments of Environment

of the Yucatan, Campeche and Quintana Roo states, and researchers with demonstrated experience in forest issues; (ii) the second engaged senior policy-makers to discuss the role of the legislature in REDD+, in collaboration with the Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE). Also, the UN-REDD Programme supported a study done by the IDLO which reviewed existing laws and regulations relevant to REDD+ in Mexico. Mexico also participated in a unique cross-regional exchange with expert REDD+ counterparts from Viet Nam, with support from the UN-REDD Programme (read more on page 20).

## Mongolia

While most REDD+ readiness and implementation activities are happening in countries with tropical forests, Mongolia is leading the way for REDD+ in countries with temperate and boreal forests. As a non-tropical country, Mongolia's participation in the UN-REDD Programme is unique, and lessons from the country's current roadmap development process should provide useful lessons to countries with similar forest types and ecological conditions.



## Republic of Congo

The Republic of Congo's commitment to advancing REDD+ readiness activities shone through during joint missions to the country by the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF. In 2011, the country prepared a full proposal for receiving UN-REDD Programme support from mid-2012 to end of 2014, to be presented at the Programme's Policy Board meeting in March 2012. Areas of potential UN-REDD Programme support were carefully identified to complement the already secured readiness funding from the FCPF. The missions revealed a high degree of national ownership in the early stages of the country's REDD+ process, as well as the strong mobilization of civil society which has recently formed a structured civil society platform on REDD+. Republic of Congo was also one of three partner countries in which the UN-REDD Programme conducted multiple benefits field studies in 2011.



# Lessons Learned

## in UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries

A wide range of valuable lessons have emerged from the readiness and implementation efforts in the 14 UN-REDD National Programmes. Below are examples of some of these lessons from the three regions in which the Programme works.

### ■ In Africa

- 1 As countries advance their REDD+ readiness and develop national strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the cross-linkages with other sectors within national development planning has become apparent. It is crucial therefore to strengthen national multi-sectoral ownership of the REDD+ agenda, if REDD+ is to meet the expectation for deep change. Such comprehensive change includes ensuring that REDD+ provides benefits for development, including poverty alleviation and gender dimensions.
- 2 As countries in Africa work with the REDD+ concept, it has become increasingly important to keep a focus on Phase 2, and even overlap Phase 1 and Phase 2 activities. By keeping Phase 2 on the radar from the beginning, stakeholders can test ideas and see the relevance of the early work they are doing in the grand scheme of REDD+.
- 3 Experiences from Tanzania, Zambia and DRC demonstrate that there is the need for a specific national team to be devoted exclusively to REDD+. This national team would serve as a focal point for REDD+ in a country and provide a locus for coordination of REDD+ activities.
- 4 Given the multiple REDD+ funding options available to African countries, there is a strong need for coordination to ensure that a common approach is taken and double-counting does not occur. To this end, the two main multi-lateral platforms for REDD+ in Africa, namely FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme, have developed good coordination backed by high-level political commitment.

### ■ In Asia Pacific

- 1 The first UN-REDD National Programme documents envisioned durations of 20 months for Phase 1. However, building the capacity of a variety of stakeholders, raising awareness of thousands, if not millions of people, and training sufficient numbers of people for tasks that lie ahead takes time. Completing Phase 1 in 20 months has, in most cases, proven unrealistic.
- 2 Involving a variety of stakeholders in planning, decision making and implementation has been significantly strengthened in many forestry agencies. Many stakeholders have also expressed appreciation for having space for their voices to be heard and being recognized as important partners.

- 3 Since deforestation and forest degradation are driven by business interests in many Asia-Pacific countries, only the effective engagement of the private sector will lead to necessary changes on the ground.
- 4 As requirements for REDD+ are in many cases similar to those of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), most UN-REDD National Programmes did not have to start from scratch. Many policies and measures, such as forest land allocation and forest use regulations are already in place.

### ■ In Latin America and the Caribbean

- 1 Engaging CSOs must start with clear and frequent communication of information that flows from the government to non-government stakeholders and vice versa. To this end, investing time and capacity for UN-REDD Programme teams to travel to Indigenous territories to meet and discuss with communities has been helpful.
- 2 Significant capacity building is necessary for stakeholders to engage effectively in the preparation of a UN-REDD National Programme, which at times initiates the national conversation on REDD+.
- 3 The boundaries of FPIC in LAC, as well as in Africa and Asia-Pacific, need to be carefully defined and communicated. While the right to FPIC is crucial, it does not define every single decision regarding REDD+ in a country, and clarifying when it applies is important.
- 4 Addressing multiple benefits is necessary in order to integrate the local values attached to forests into REDD+ planning. It can also help to communicate the true value of REDD+, bridging the gap between Indigenous Peoples' view of forest and a carbon-focused agenda.



*"The FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme continue to gain insights into the depth and breadth of the needs faced by countries as they become ready for REDD+. The assistance countries require from the international community must be well-coordinated to be effective, and FCPF and UN-REDD continue to work together to make important contributions in this context."*

– Benoit Bosquet, Coordinator,  
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)





*"There is a convergence between the agendas of climate change and food security. They both require changes to more sustainable production and consumption patterns. REDD+ can contribute to this, providing an opportunity to reverse the trend of deforestation and degradation of forests and to meet future food and agriculture needs in a sustainable way. With countries meeting again at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in June, we have an opportunity to advance in this direction. FAO and its partners will continue to support countries to further develop national capacities that are key for REDD+ and for sustainable development."*



– José Graziano da Silva,  
Director-General of FAO

*"The UN-REDD Programme is committed to supporting countries to develop environmental and social safeguards which meet the expectations set out in the Cancun Agreements, and ensuring that human rights and the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples underpin this work. We are deeply encouraged by the lessons and insights arising from the more than fifteen countries in the process of piloting the guidelines and tools which the UN-REDD Programme has developed for this purpose, as we continue to refine our assistance to countries to meet their needs."*



– Helen Clark, UN Under-Secretary General  
and UNDP Administrator

*"As world leaders prepare for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Brazil, countries ranging from Indonesia to the Democratic Republic of Congo are recognizing that REDD+ holds the opportunity to assist in scaling up and implementing sustainable development for this and generations to come – through optimizing and enhancing ecosystem services, tackling climate change, and generating green jobs. UNEP and the UN-REDD Programme - in collaboration with partner countries, NGOs, local and Indigenous Peoples and technical experts - are working in partnership to demonstrate the green development potential of forests and ensure the quality of growth promoted by assisting countries in establishing their own approaches to safeguards."*



– Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General  
and UNEP Executive Director



# International Support: Tools, Training and Guidance

In addition to supporting specific country actions in UN-REDD Programme partner countries in 2011, the UN-REDD Global Programme also developed a number of REDD+-related tools, common approaches, methodologies and best practices with the goal of creating resources for partner countries as well as the larger international REDD+ community. Below are some examples of these initiatives in 2011.

## Improving Guidance on MRV and Monitoring

- The UN-REDD Programme launched a systematic review of existing evidence-based methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. The review aims to attribute a scientific basis to the guidance provided to countries that aspire to participate in future REDD+ and land management mechanisms, and will summarize the scientific underpinning of the many approaches to carbon measurement and assessment which exist today.
- In collaboration with the Group on Earth Observations' Forest Carbon Tracking Task (GEO FCT), the UN-REDD Programme is developing a remote sensing package for partner countries which is compatible with UNFCCC agreements and includes available and easy-to-use technologies for REDD+ countries. In the same vein, the UN-REDD Programme has also been working with the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and its many partners including the European Commission Joint Research Centre to carry out a new global remote sensing survey of forests. The final assessment was released at the end of 2011 with disaggregated data at regional level that could be downloaded through the web.

*"Through the establishment of a cooperation agreement in 2009, the Brazilian Institute for Space Research and the UN-REDD Programme have been working harmoniously to ensure that interested partner countries receive adequate training and have free access to the technology necessary for the development of their own forest monitoring system, which is one prerequisite to ensure full participation in the REDD+ initiative."*



– Gilberto Câmara, Director, Brazilian Institute for Space Research (INPE)

- From training courses on MRV systems and techniques to workshops on how to establish national systems for GHG inventories with the participation of 36 REDD+ countries, the UN-REDD Programme was able to contribute to international capacity building efforts and improve technical expertise among country professionals.
- A synthesis document on monitoring and MRV functions for national REDD+ implementation was prepared and is under review to be presented at the next policy board meeting.
- A tool to develop National Forest Monitoring Systems was developed and tested in three countries (DRC and PNG).
- The UN-REDD Programme collaborated with INPE to develop monitoring and MRV systems for the ten countries of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC). The project was approved by the African Development Bank and COMIFAC, and will be executed in 2012 with funds from the Congo Basin Forest Fund.

## Increasing Engagement of Stakeholders in the REDD+ Agenda

- Building on the robust regional consultations which took place in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean over the past two years, the UN-REDD Programme released its draft guidelines for FPIC for global comment in December. These guidelines outline a normative, policy and operational framework for countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme to seek FPIC according to Programme principles and standards.
- The UN-REDD Programme and FCPF released joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness for public comment in 2011. This joint effort with the FCPF was designed in part to respond to the call from countries for streamlined REDD+ support and guidance. The final guidelines will be released in the first quarter of 2012.
- The UN-REDD Programme has supported Indigenous Peoples and civil society stakeholders to engage in REDD+ initiatives in order to inform them and build their capacity as well as to provide them with entry points to influence REDD+ debates. Examples of this are: (i) the UN-REDD Programme side events during the 10th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII); (ii) the Awareness-Raising Workshop on Anti-Corruption for REDD+ in Asia-Pacific; (iii) the First Regional Amazon Summit: Ancestral knowledge, Peoples and Full Life in Harmony with the Forest.



## Increasing Transparency and Effectiveness in National REDD+ Governance

- The UN-REDD Programme continued its work with Chatham House in the formulation of guidance that could be considered when providing national information on REDD+ governance safeguards. The UN-REDD Programme's "Draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance" complements the "Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance" developed by FAO and the World Bank, providing an overview of issues to consider when establishing a national information system on REDD+ governance safeguards.
- Four PGAs were initiated in 2011 in Indonesia, Ecuador, Nigeria and Viet Nam. These four PGAs will also contribute to the development of national safeguard information systems, and help strengthen accountability systems of governments and civil society.

## Strengthening National Systems for Managing REDD+ Funding

- The UN-REDD Programme organized two workshops in the Asia-Pacific region, sensitizing anti-corruption bodies from 11 countries on the opportunities and challenges involved in establishing equitable, transparent and accountable national systems of governance for REDD+. The workshops also introduced more than 60 REDD+ stakeholders to the tools available to mitigate corruption risks. The workshops put REDD+ on the map for anti-corruption agencies in the region, and led to the development of initial anti-corruption for REDD+ country action plans, to be completed in 2012.
- In a ground-breaking study entitled, "The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+" launched at COP17 in December, the UN-REDD Programme provided analysis of how a gender-sensitive approach to REDD+ readiness could positively impact REDD+ outcomes, including in the areas of emissions reductions, forest governance, stakeholder livelihoods, MRV, and social and ecosystem benefits.

## Promoting the Multiple Benefits of Forests

- Building on the progress and inputs solicited in 2010, the third draft of the UN-REDD Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) was presented to the Policy Board and released for broad public consultation in October, along with an accompanying Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) in December. Feedback has been received from a wide range of countries, experts and organizations. The SEPC are intended to contribute to the UN-REDD Programme's developing framework for ensuring that the Programme's activities contribute effectively to promoting social and environmental benefits and reduce any potential risk from REDD+ implementation. This consultative process is informing the ongoing international conversation about REDD+ safeguards.
- An online multiple benefits toolkit was also piloted in December. The aim of the toolkit, which will be finalized in



2012, is to support countries to ensure that environmental benefits are promoted and risks from REDD+ are reduced in national programmes. One component of the toolkit will be a multiple benefits mapping GIS tool and guidance developed by UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in 2011.

- The UN-REDD Programme collaborated with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in organizing a series of regional consultations and capacity building workshops, aimed at raising awareness and supporting the CBD and UNFCCC discussions of the relevant biodiversity safeguards for REDD+, and on the monitoring of biodiversity in the context of the forest-related targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

## Catalyzing Shifts to a Green Economy

- The UN-REDD Programme hosted a workshop to look at scenario methodologies and models that countries can explore to demonstrate the potential for REDD+ as a means for transitioning to a green economy. The workshop enabled country representatives to engage with experts in this field to gain an insight into application of these tools and methods in their national planning processes for REDD+.
- At the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, the UN-REDD Programme has engaged with the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight to support efforts towards a green economy transition in Kalimantan. Several high-level events during the UN General Assembly in September 2011 and at COP17 in Durban touched upon the developments in Indonesia and other partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme, to ensure dialogue and capacity building on sector transformation.
- UNEP partnered with the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) to carry out work related to green economy transformation in DRC, resulting in two draft reports: the first on addressing gaps in the national REDD+ process which will be critical for the effectiveness of the future REDD+ strategy; and the second on the feasibility and costs related to the large-scale implementation of policies to clarify and secure land tenure rights, which is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of REDD+ activities.

# Spreading the Word

## Events and Publications in 2011

### Events

Throughout 2011, the UN-REDD Programme hosted and supported dozens of events at the national, regional and international levels, all with the aim of facilitating the sharing of REDD+ knowledge and experiences in order to help advance the mechanism. Below are some highlights from these activities.



#### UN-REDD at the UNFCCC Talks: June and December 2011

The UN-REDD Programme brought hundreds of participants together in successful international-level side events at the UNFCCC Talks in Bonn and Durban (COP17), to facilitate the sharing of lessons on REDD+ readiness and implementation as well as contribute to the discourse on the development of safeguards for REDD+. At COP17, the Programme also supported side events led by Ecuador, DRC, PNG and Indonesia as well as various events at Forest Day 5. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme played a key role in the negotiation and adoption of the Joint Declaration of Intent for REDD+ in the Congo Basin that was agreed between 15 Central African and donor countries, and publicly announced at COP17 in Durban by several ministers and ambassadors.

#### Cross-regional REDD+ Exchange between Viet Nam, Mexico and Ecuador: April 2011

The UN-REDD Programme facilitated a unique cross-regional REDD+ exchange between delegates from Viet Nam, Mexico and Ecuador. Vietnamese delegates visited Mexico and Ecuador to learn from the ample experience in both countries on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and community-led forest management. Mexico and Ecuador, for their part, were very interested to learn from Viet Nam, given that it was the first country to start a UN-REDD National Programme in September 2009.



The Vietnamese delegation reported being particularly impressed with the sophistication of the BDS in both Mexico and Ecuador. Despite differences in the physical, socio-economic and political conditions in each country, all three delegations found commonalities in many aspects of establishing a National REDD+ Programme.

#### Innovative Approach to Reaching Audiences in Indonesia: June 2011

The Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia organized a meeting on REDD+ with religious leaders, which was attended by more than 100 people. In opening the meeting, Din Syamsuddin, one of Indonesia's prominent Muslim leaders, encouraged leaders of all religions to strengthen their role in the conservation of the country's forest resources. He said, "The role of religious leaders is very strategic, hence we need to join hands with the Government for making REDD+ a success in Indonesia." In signing a declaration, various leaders demonstrated their commitment to forests. Religious leaders can be a strategic partner in this endeavour. Their constituents are at the grassroots, and can be difficult to reach through workshops and written materials. Climate change mitigation is often in line with religious teachings, which can provide other innovative ways to spread messages.

*"In the International Year of Forests 2011, REDD+ continued to make progress in support of the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. As we meet again in Rio this June, 20 years after the Earth Summit, we must recognize the significance of forests to a sustainably managed landscape and to the people who live there."*



– Jan L. McAlpine, Director of United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat

## Publications

Below are examples of some of publications the UN-REDD Programme launched in 2011 to facilitate the sharing of REDD+ experiences and lessons learned at national, regional and international levels.

### New UN-REDD Lessons Learned Series

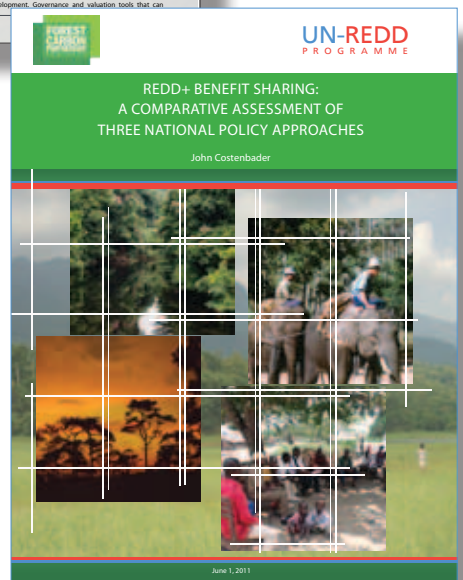
Drawing from the early experiences of supporting partner countries in their REDD+ readiness and implementation efforts over the past three years, the UN-REDD Programme launched its first “Lessons Learned” series with a substantive, 12-page publication focusing on lessons learned among UN-REDD Programme partner countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The Programme plans to launch two more publications in this series in 2012, focusing on Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

### New UN-REDD Policy Brief Series

The UN-REDD Programme's inaugural policy brief, *REDD+ and a Green Economy: Opportunities for a mutually supportive relationship*, explores the concepts of REDD+ as a source of investment for green development, as a natural capital-led investment strategy and as an opportunity for a transition to a green economy. The policy brief also offers recommendations for creating a roadmap for REDD+ in the context of green development.

### FCPF/UN-REDD joint papers

The UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF released three jointly commissioned papers on multi-stakeholder participation, benefit-sharing and safeguards for REDD+, which were distributed at several global events in 2011, including UNFCCC talks in June and December.



## Connect

with the UN-REDD Programme:

Website: [un-redd.org](http://un-redd.org)

Blog: [unredd.wordpress.com](http://unredd.wordpress.com)

YouTube: [youtube.com/unredd](http://youtube.com/unredd)

Twitter: [@unredd](https://twitter.com/unredd)

Facebook: [UN-REDD Programme \(FAO/UNDP/UNEP\)](https://www.facebook.com/UN-REDD-Programme-FAO-UNDP-UNEP)

Workspace: [unredd.net](http://unredd.net)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> unredd.net is the UN-REDD Programme online knowledge platform. Some of its sections require a password to access and share information. To become a member of the UN-REDD Programme workspace, please contact [admin@unredd.net](mailto:admin@unredd.net) with your name and affiliation.

In 2011, the UN-REDD Programme's website ([un-redd.org](http://un-redd.org)) averaged more than 1,000,000 hits per month; and users of the Programme's online community of practice workspace ([unredd.net](http://unredd.net)) grew to more than 800 members.



# Policy Board Highlights

## 6th Policy Board

21-22 March 2011, Da Lat, Viet Nam

During its sixth Policy Board meeting, the UN-REDD Programme approved US\$4 million for Ecuador's National Programme, and endorsed a robust global package to provide further support to countries' action on REDD+.

The Policy Board was pleased to welcome Japan's first funding commitment to the Programme of US\$3 million for the UN-REDD Global Programme, and a first-time funding pledge from the European Commission of approximately US\$14 million (€10 million).

Norway affirmed its continued support to the UN-REDD Programme, pledging at least US\$40 million in new funding for 2011-2012.

The sixth Policy Board meeting focused on exchanging lessons and experiences with an informative panel discussion among seven of the UN-REDD Programme partner countries implementing National Programmes, as well as during a field visit to one of Viet Nam's REDD+ pilot districts in the Di Linh District.

The meeting was attended by 122 participants from 24 countries, and chaired by Mr. Alexander Müller, Assistant Director-General of the Natural Resources Management and Environment Department (FAO) and Ms. Yetti Rusli, Senior Adviser to the Minister of Forestry on Environment and Climate Change, Indonesia.



## 7th Policy Board

13-14 October 2011, Berlin, Germany

During its seventh Policy Board meeting, the UN-REDD Programme approved US\$4 million for Nigeria's National Programme, bringing the total amount of approved funding for UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$59.3 million.

Focus was once again placed on exchanging experiences and lessons learned among partner countries. Cambodia, Paraguay and Tanzania engaged in an interactive panel to share the lessons emerging from their REDD+ implementation phases. The Policy Board heard updates on REDD+ readiness efforts in Colombia, Guatemala, Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka. Participants also gave valuable inputs into the Global Programme's support to country actions, including in the areas of MRV, FPIC, social and environmental principles and criteria, governance, and on REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy. The meeting was attended by 109 participants from 30 countries, and the Board was pleased to welcome back Mr. Alexander Müller from FAO and Ms. Rusli from Indonesia as co-chairs of the meeting.



*"The GEF is seeing its investments with the UN-REDD Programme in forests, sustainable forest management and REDD+ paying dividends by supporting and enhancing the many environmental and economic benefits forests can provide. Sustainable forest management supports our efforts in climate change, biodiversity conservation, and sustain-*

*able economic development at local, regional and national levels of people who depend on healthy forests for their livelihoods."*

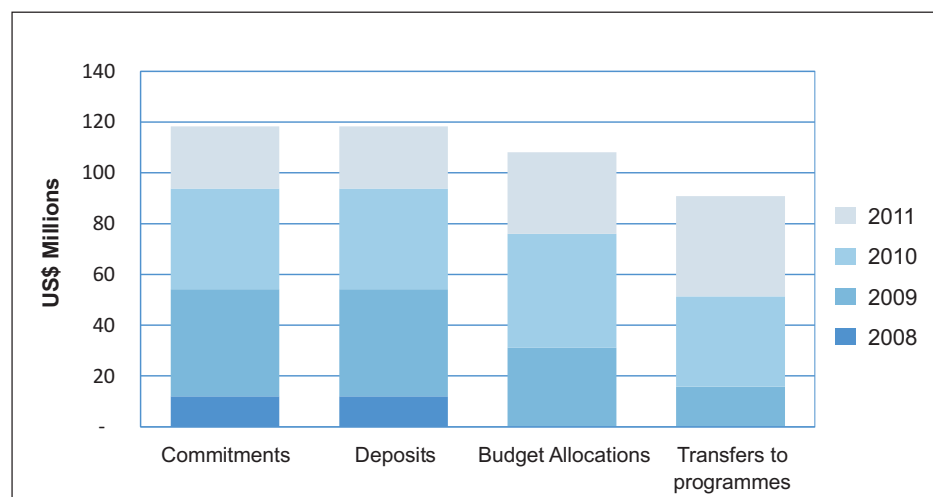
– Monique Barbut, CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)



# 2011 Financial Snapshot

In 2011, US\$32 million was allocated to UN-REDD National and Global Programmes. US\$39.6 million was transferred to National Programmes with approved allocations. By December, a total of US\$108.1 million had been allocated to UN-REDD Programmes, of which US\$59.3 million had been allocated to 14 National Programmes and US\$48.8 million to the Global Programme Support to Country Actions.

## Key figures: 2008 - 2011



## Budget Allocations to UN-REDD Programmes

Overall funding allocations to UN-REDD Programmes increased by 42 per cent in 2011. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board allocated US\$8 million to two National Programmes (Ecuador and Nigeria), and US\$24.1 million to the UN-REDD Global Programme Support to Country Actions.

UN-REDD PROGRAMMES	Year of Approvals			Total US\$
	2009	2010	2011	
National Programmes				
Bolivia		4,708,000		4,708,000
Cambodia		3,001,350		3,001,350
DRC – Full National Programme		5,500,000		5,500,000
DRC – Initial Programme	1,883,200			1,883,200
Ecuador			4,000,000	4,000,000
Indonesia	5,644,250			5,644,250
Nigeria			4,000,000	4,000,000
Panama	5,300,000			5,300,000
Papua New Guinea		6,388,884		6,388,884
Paraguay		4,720,001		4,720,001
Solomon Islands		550,000		550,000
Tanzania	4,280,000			4,280,000
The Philippines		500,000		500,000
Viet Nam	4,384,756			4,384,756
Zambia		4,490,000		4,490,000
Sub-total National Programmes	21,492,206	29,858,235	8,000,000	59,350,441
Global Programme				
Global Programme - Support to Country Actions	9,562,005	15,021,622	24,185,981	48,769,608
Grand Total	31,054,211	44,879,857	32,185,981	108,120,049



*"We consider the UN-REDD Programme contribution fundamental to support developing countries in their efforts to manage their natural capital in ways that reduce poverty the most. As donors, we attach a special value to the UN-REDD Programme as it generates real opportunities for the poor, ensuring they are equipped and empowered to take advantage of new opportunities linked to the fight against climate change, giving a central place to the needs and concerns of poor women and men and fostering the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities."*



– Juan López-Dóriga Pérez, Director of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

## Donor Contributions

In 2011, the Governments of Japan and Norway contributed a total of US\$24 million to the UN-REDD Programme. Overall, donor contributions to the Programme increased by 26 per cent in 2011.

Donor Contributions - 2008 - 2011					
Donors	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total in US\$
Denmark		1,917,398	6,159,589		8,076,987
Japan				3,046,138	3,046,138
Norway	12,000,000	40,213,730	32,193,159	21,411,366	105,818,255
Spain			1,314,700		1,314,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>42,131,128</b>	<b>39,667,448</b>	<b>24,457,504</b>	<b>118,256,080</b>







Disclaimer: The boundaries, colours, denominations and other information shown on any map in this publication do not imply on the part of the UN-REDD Programme any judgement on the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

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