



2010 YEAR
IN REVIEW

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME





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.



2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
National Programmes.....	4
Global Programme.....	12
Measuring and Monitoring for REDD+.....	13
Governance and Stakeholder Engagement	15
Ecosystem-based Multiple Benefits	17
Policy Board Highlights	19
Partnerships	20
Events in 2010.....	21
Promoting and Disseminating Knowledge on REDD+	22
Financial Snapshot.....	23

Acronyms

CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFF – Congo Basin Forest Fund
CCBA – Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CSO – Civil Society Organization
COP – Conference of the Parties
DRC – Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCPF FMT – The Facility Management Team of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP – Forest Investment Program
FPIC – Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GEF – Global Environment Facility
GEO – Group on Earth Observation
GHG – Greenhouse gases
INPE – National Institute of Space Research, Brazil
IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IP/CSO – Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations
ITTO – The International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
MDTF – Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MRV – Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAFORMA – National Resources Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
PNG – Papua New Guinea
REDD+ – 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
REL – Reference Emission Levels
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF – United Nations Forum on Forests
UN-REDD – The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries
WCMA – World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WRI – World Resources Institute



Introduction

The UN-REDD Programme partner countries can be incredibly proud of what they accomplished in 2010. Extensive national-level consultations and capacity building processes culminated in eight partner countries presenting full or initial National Programmes to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, which in turn approved a total of US\$29.8 million in funding for them. All nine of the Programme's initial pilot countries have now submitted National Programmes and by the end of the year, seven of them had entered into implementation. Building on their achievements over the past two years, UN-REDD Programme partner countries produced valuable REDD+ knowledge and lessons learned throughout 2010, providing significant inputs into the very evolution of the REDD+ mechanism.

During 2010, the UN-REDD Programme remained focused on providing technical expertise, policy advice and financial resources to support the development of national REDD+ strategies, targeted support towards implementation, monitoring and reporting, robust governance systems and stakeholder engagement and the multiple functions and benefits of REDD+. The scaling up of this work will now be guided by the Programme's new five-year strategy which was officially endorsed by the Policy Board in November.

The UN-REDD Programme continued to work closely with partners such as the FCPF and FIP in 2010 to build and enhance coordinated delivery mechanisms to REDD+ countries. Together with the FCPF, the Programme also provided secretariat support to the REDD+ Partnership, established in May as an interim platform for countries and stakeholders to scale up REDD+ actions and finance.

None of the Programme's work and support to countries would have been possible without renewed commitments from our donors in 2010. In March, Norway committed an additional US\$32 million to the UN-REDD Programme for 2010 and in November confirmed its intention to continue supporting the Programme in 2011. Also in November, Denmark announced US\$6 million in new funding and Spain committed US\$1.3 million. The Programme was also pleased to hear Japan officially announce their desire to contribute to the Programme.

But perhaps the best news in 2010 was saved for last when, in December, the UNFCCC COP16 delivered one of the most significant steps forward for REDD+ in the form of its first-ever official agreement on REDD+. This agreement gives the entire REDD+ community further guidance in developing strategies and confirms the mechanism as a critical component of the climate change solution.

Moving forward, the UN-REDD Programme will continue to support the UNFCCC process guided by the Cancun agreement on REDD+, and we will focus on mobilizing more resources, working closer with a broader range of stakeholders, scaling up further and delivering even more results - in support of REDD+ efforts by countries.



*Yemi Katerere
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat
March 2011*



“The UN-REDD Programme is one of the multilateral initiatives that laid the foundation for the enhancement of forest related mitigation actions in developing countries. The Cancun agreements have given new life to the UN-REDD Programme so that the Programme can give new life to the forests of the Earth. The outcome of Cancun has demonstrated an international commitment to ensure that REDD+ is well coordinated, transparent and fully inclusive at all levels, including Indigenous Peoples for whom forests are their heritage and home. I commend the UN-REDD Programme and look forward to its continued support to developing countries.”

Christiana Figueres
Executive Secretary, UNFCCC

National Programmes

In 2010, the 29 partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme each advanced towards REDD+ readiness and implementation efforts, particularly in building up their institutional and technical frameworks. The Programme’s Policy Board approved US\$14.7 million for National Programmes in Bolivia, DRC and Zambia in March and another US\$15.2 million for full or initial National Programmes in Cambodia, PNG, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands in November. This brought the total amount of funding for UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$51 million.

By December 2010, the Programme’s nine initial pilot countries achieved the significant milestone of having all submitted National Programmes to the Policy Board. Bolivia, DRC, Indonesia, Panama, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia had reached or gone beyond their inception phases to move into implementation.

Cambodia, PNG, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands entered their elaboration and approval phase. Chart 1 provides an overview of the steps countries are moving through in the development of UN-REDD National Programmes.

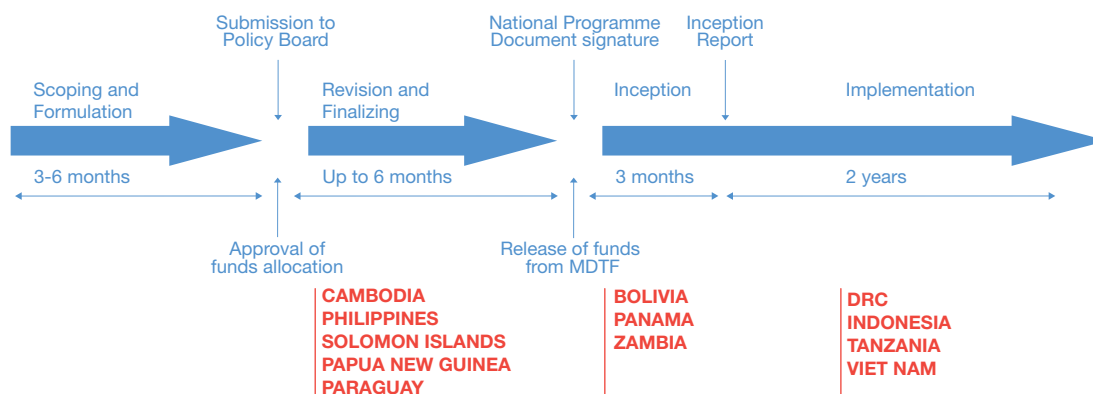
Among the early lessons that have emerged in UN-REDD Programme partner countries is the recognition of how the *process* of developing REDD+ strategies, through rigorous stakeholder engagement and tapping into local knowledge, is as important as the end product. The Programme has also seen how expeditious access to funds has been critical in allowing countries to start working on REDD+ and learning through the process. National level leadership has also proven to be absolutely critical, as is the need to link REDD+ strategies to broader development policies.

New Members

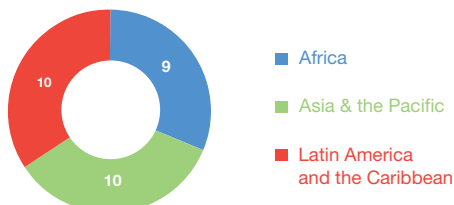
In 2010, 15 countries were welcomed to the Programme as new partners and given observer status to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Central African Republic,

Colombia, Costa Rica, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands and Sudan.

CHART 1: Country progress in developing their UN-REDD National Programmes



UN-REDD Programme Partner Countries by Region



Countries in the inception and implementation phase

BOLIVIA

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$4.7 million

Timeframe of National Programme:
2010-2013

Context: Approximately 50 per cent of Bolivia is covered by forests, but an estimated 330,000 hectares of forests are lost every year. The Bolivian government has been carrying out efforts to improve development strategies, plans and regulations within the environment and forestry sectors. The UN-REDD National Programme in Bolivia is supporting the country in its efforts to achieve national REDD+ readiness, in coordination with the FCPF and the German Development Cooperation.



Achievements in 2010 include:

March: US\$4.7 million is approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for Bolivia's National Programme.

October: The document is signed by the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Management and Development, the Vice-Ministry of Public and External Investment, by the UN-REDD Programme agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator.

December: Funds are released from the MDTF; inception phase expected to start in January 2011.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$1.9 million (initial National Programme)
US\$5.5 million (full National Programme)

Timeframe of National Programme:
2009-2010
2010-2013

Context: DRC is at the heart of the Congo Basin, where the second largest tropical forest in the world is located. Cognizant of the great potential for REDD+ in the country, DRC has forged ahead from the planning to the implementation stages of REDD+ preparedness. The initial DRC National Programme, which helped launch and structure the country's national REDD+ strategy, transitioned into the full National Programme (Readiness Plan) after it was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in March. DRC's National Programme document was signed in October and funds were disbursed in November, marking the official launch of the country's UN-REDD Programme. With the beginning of its full National Programme, activities have moved from strategic planning to results, including completing key studies, testing REDD+ pilot projects, training of personnel, sharing knowledge at a regional level, completing in-country consultation processes and launching the country's first university curriculum on REDD+.

Achievements in 2010 include:

January: After public consultations, seven projects are identified and developed by the Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation, in close cooperation with international and national NGOs as well as the private sector and local authorities. In November, the project documents are granted a total of US\$22.5 million by the CBFF (funded by Norway and the United Kingdom and managed by the African Development Bank).

July-December: The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, through the REDD National Coordination and with UN-REDD Programme support, selects six early action programmes and develops scoping strategic documents with five other ministries and relevant partners. The six programmes pave the way for 10-15 years of REDD+ enabling, sector-based and integrated activities, with a first request of about US\$600 million for a first period of investment of two years.

August: National and inter-ministerial REDD+ committees are launched, strengthening the coordination of the national REDD+ process.

August: The REDD university curriculum trains 250 Congolese and Africans from 15 countries through an intensive nine-day seminar covering all issues related to REDD+. Other information, education and communication activities are carried out on a regular basis throughout the year with roundtables and workshops about REDD+ and materials such as sketches and documentaries produced for national radio and television.

October: A key study assessing successful forest conservation experiences and lessons learned is completed, providing the Programme with valuable information on the best ways to design REDD+ projects.

November: Workshops on technical issues are held to introduce REDD+ concepts at the provincial level, and various training sessions are conducted to inform and train stakeholders, facilitating their active participation in the REDD+ process.

December: A REDD+ national registry and accreditation process is launched, beginning a process of listing, coordinating and advising other REDD+ projects and initiatives to ensure consistency and knowledge sharing.

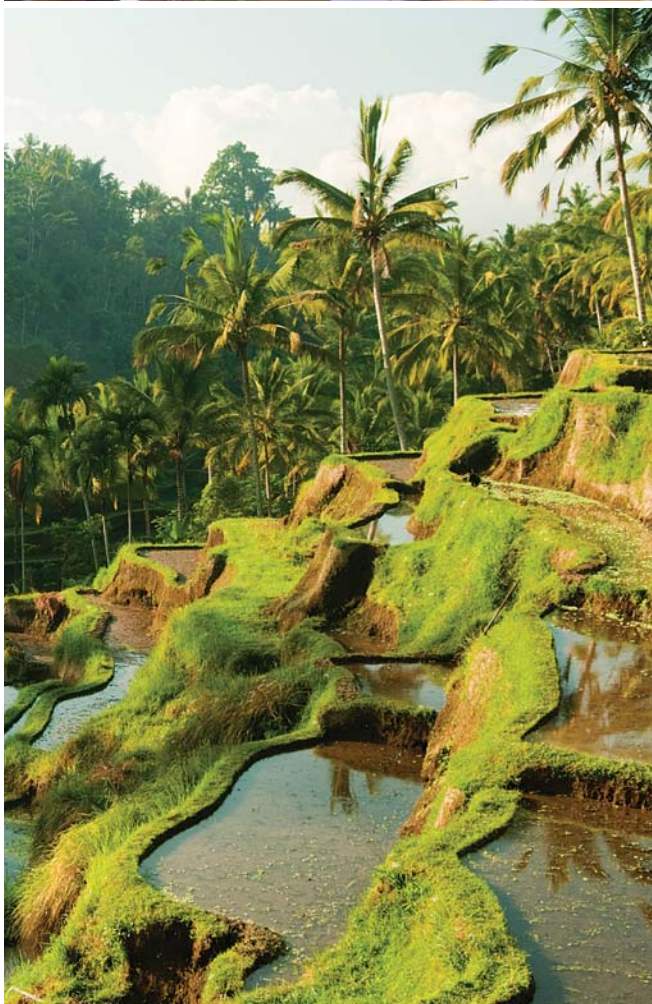


“The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia provides support in numerous ways. It gives us the methodology to collect factual data to count emissions levels. It also facilitates FPIC in the framework of our capacity building process, bridging the silent majority to be heard by the government and REDD+ proponents. If Indonesia’s UN-REDD Programme did not exist, who would be the bridge between the two?”

*Hadi Daryanto
Secretary-General, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia*

INDONESIA

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$5.6 million



Timeframe of National Programme:
2009-2011

Context: Indonesia hosts the third largest tropical rainforest in the world, with forests covering approximately 70 per cent of the country. The UN-REDD National Programme aims to facilitate the development of a REDD+ architecture in Indonesia that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD+ implementation, significantly contributing to a sustainable reduction in forest-related GHGs.

In March 2009, US\$5.6 million was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for the Indonesia National Programme. In March 2010, funds were released from the MDTF, marking the start of the Programme’s inception and implementation phase.

Achievements in 2010 include:

March: Inception workshop is held in Jakarta attended by more than 150 participants, marking the start of the National Programme’s implementation phase. The workshop increases awareness and examines complementarities between the Indonesia UN-REDD Programme and other REDD+ initiatives.

May: The Programme supports climate change and REDD+ training for key institutions within the government and provides them with practical support in implementing numerous REDD+ related activities, resulting from capacity needs emerging from the signing of the letter of intent between the governments of Norway and Indonesia on a US\$1 billion agreement.

July: The UN-REDD Programme project management unit is established, working from an independent office within the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry.

July-December: The UN-REDD Programme is assisting the Ministry of Forestry with the development of a MRV roadmap for the REDD+ Task Force and future agency, in accordance with the Norway-Indonesia agreement which requires an independent MRV body to be established.

October: Central Sulawesi is chosen as the main pilot province for the National Programme and the start of activities is launched at an event in Palu, bringing together more than 200 multi-stakeholders.

November: Together with the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and through an intensive and thorough multi-stakeholder consultation process, the draft National REDD+ Strategy is concluded and submitted to the REDD+ taskforce with the support of UN-REDD Indonesia.

Throughout 2010: A process of strengthening the capacity on FPIC for interaction with Indigenous Peoples and local communities is started. Together with the National Forestry Council, Indonesia’s UN-REDD Programme develops national FPIC guidelines and a targeted FPIC process is started in the pilot province of Central Sulawesi. The Programme also collaborated with the National Climate Change Council.

Throughout 2010: Communication of the Programme is strengthened by the launching of web pages for UN-REDD in Indonesia, and the production of videos presented at COP16 in Cancun.

PANAMA

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$5.3 million

Context: In 2000, Panama had almost 45 per cent forest cover, down from about 70 per cent in 1947, making a national REDD+ Programme imperative for the future of its forests. At present, some of the main drivers of deforestation and degradation are logging operations, infrastructure development and cattle ranching. The overall objective of the UN-REDD National Programme in Panama is to assist the government of Panama in developing an effective REDD+ regime. In October 2009, US\$5.3 million was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for Panama's National Programme.

Achievements in 2010 include:

September: Comments from the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, the independent reviewer and the Policy Board are addressed and incorporated in the final version of Panama's UN-REDD Programme document.

October: A regional workshop to facilitate the development of guidance on FPIC and recourse mechanisms for national UN-REDD Programme activities is hosted in Panama with the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and civil society organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by the UN-REDD Global Programme.

October: The final National Programme document is signed by Panama's Ministry of Economy and Finance and UN-REDD Programme agencies.

December: Funds for 2011 are disbursed from the MDTF to the UN-REDD Programme agencies; Panama's National Programme is ready to enter into its inception phase.

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011-2014



TANZANIA

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$4.3 million

Context: Roughly 40 per cent of Tanzania is covered by forests and woodlands. However, expanding arable land from the lowlands towards the mountains, rapidly rising energy needs and commercial logging are all factors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation in the country. In May, the inception report was approved which, together with the arrival of key programme staff in July marked the start of the implementation phase of Tanzania's National Programme.

Achievements in 2010 include:

September: Two training workshops are held on remote sensing, funded by the UN-REDD Programme and the NAFORMA Programme, strengthening the crucial cooperation between the two initiatives. The Programme funds the refurbishment of premises for the establishment of a GIS Laboratory. The building also provides office space for the future mapping unit within Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, which is jointly developed by the UN-REDD Programme and the NAFORMA Programme.

November: Workshop is held, in cooperation with FCPF and WBI, providing participants with tools to analyze the opportunity costs of REDD+, as an important element to feed into the development of national REDD+ strategies.

December: A study on "Forest Management Practices suitable for REDD+ in Tanzania" is initiated and expected to conclude in February 2011. An inception meeting is held on 14 December.

Throughout 2010: Key management arrangements are in place including: the establishment of a Programme Coordination and Management Group; a fully staffed Programme; close coordination with the National REDD Task Force and other organizations and institutions working on REDD+ in Tanzania; and meetings with government counterparts to agree on objectives, resource management and implementation procedures for activities under the UN-REDD Programme.

Timeframe of National Programme:
2009-2011



VIET NAM

UN-REDD funding allocation:

US\$4.4 million



Timeframe of National Programme:

2009-2011

Context: About 40 per cent of Viet Nam is covered by forests, making the country highly suitable for a national REDD+ Programme. Despite an overall increase in forest area, various regions of Viet Nam still have high rates of deforestation. In March 2009, US\$4.4 million was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for Viet Nam's National Programme, and with the final approval of the National Programme document in September 2009, the country entered its inception and implementation phase. As implementation has moved forward, the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme was very active in 2010, and is currently completing strategic national level activities, as well as initiatives in several pilot districts.

Achievements in 2010 include:

February-March: Process to seek FPIC for REDD+ field-based activities is implemented in two pilot provinces.

February-November: Capacity for REDD+ is significantly improved, thanks to three meetings focused on supporting the development of the National REDD+ strategy, MRV and monitoring and piloting REDD+ benefit sharing, which are held by the National REDD+ Network. The Network also establishes two technical sub-groups to work on MRV and monitoring and local implementation.

May: The Viet Nam REDD webpage is developed and continues to provide updated information to stakeholders throughout the year (www.vietnam-redd.org).

July: A communication and awareness raising strategy is developed, serving as an important tool in sharing lessons learned nationally and internationally, as well as strengthening national and local REDD+ awareness.

November: Regional activities are started with an information exchange between Asia Pacific UN-REDD Programme countries, followed by a dialogue on emissions displacement in Bangkok.

December: A manual and field testing for participatory carbon monitoring (PCM) is completed, paving the way for rolling out PCM in the two pilot districts in 2011.

December: A local consultation workshop on Viet Nam's Benefit Distribution System is organized, providing valuable comments by the provincial authorities on key areas of the system.

Throughout 2010: Viet Nam's National REDD+ Strategy is developed with support from the UN-REDD National Programme, and is now under full-scale national level consultation. Once finalized it will form a legal context for the National REDD+ Programme and define the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors in the implementation of REDD+ in the country.

In order to improve capacity to manage REDD+ at the district level, a provincial REDD+ working group has been established and is now functional in Lam Dong Province.

ZAMBIA

UN-REDD funding allocation:

US\$4.5 million

Context: Zambia has approximately 50 million hectares of forest, with an estimated deforestation rate of 250,000 to 300,000 hectares per year. The large-scale and cross-cutting nature of interventions required to implement REDD+ in Zambia will necessitate high-level government support and reforms. In recognition of the role REDD+ can play in reducing emissions and facilitating sustainable socio-economic development, the Zambian government is presently assessing the opportunities potentially delivered through REDD+.

Achievements in 2010 include:

March: US\$4.5 million is approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for Zambia's National Programme.

October: The final National Programme document is signed. Funds from the UN-REDD Programme MDTF are released, marking the start of the Programme's inception and implementation phase.

November: The Programme is launched in Lusaka with the participation of more than 70 stakeholders from academia, NGOs, government ministries, the private sector and media.

Timeframe of National Programme:

2010-2013





“DRC’s early success with REDD+ stems first and foremost from our strong commitment to the REDD+ process, and also from the invaluable support of the UN-REDD Programme in collaboration with other partners. The contribution of the UN-REDD Programme has been crucial. The Programme has worked closely with DRC, supporting and advising the national leadership, and promptly releasing early funds which were key to the success of our process. Moving forward, we will work with the three implementing agencies of the UN-REDD Programme to address operational challenges in order to improve implementation and achieve even further success.”



*Vincent Kasulu
Director of Sustainable Development, Ministry of the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Tourism, DRC*

Countries in the revision and finalization phase

Below are the five partner countries of the UN-REDD Programme that have had their funding allocation requests approved by the Policy Board, and are in the process of revising and finalizing their National Programme documents before they receive their funds and enter into the inception and implementation phase.

CAMBODIA

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$3 million

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011-2013



Cambodia has a total of 10 million hectares of forest cover, or nearly 57 per cent of its land area. It is one of the first countries in the Greater Mekong region to address REDD+ with pilot activities starting in 2008. The objective of the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme is to “support Cambodia to be ready for REDD+ implementation, including development of necessary institutions, policies and capacity”.

In order to meet this objective, four outcomes will be pursued:

- Effective national management of the REDD+ readiness process and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the roadmap principles
- Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework
- Improved capacity to manage REDD+ at sub-national levels
- Design of a monitoring system and capacity for implementation

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$6.4 million

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011-2013

Approximately 60 per cent of PNG is covered by natural forests, making it one of the most significant areas of largely-intact tropical forest in the world. However, these forests are facing acute and imminent threats. PNG’s full National Programme funding allocation was approved with conditions set by the Policy Board to revise some of the Programme content. These conditions are to be met prior to the release of funds. The objective of the UN-REDD Programme in PNG is to, “refine and implement a full MRV roadmap that will drive country actions to obtain a fully operational monitoring system by the end of 2013 that supports PNG’s overall REDD+ framework and readiness efforts”.

To achieve this objective, five outcomes will be pursued:

- Readiness Management arrangements in place
- National MRV system developed
- Historical drivers of deforestation assessed
- Monitoring of abatement concepts supported
- Stakeholders aware of REDD+ activities and opportunities in PNG



PARAGUAY

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$4.7 million

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011-2014



Paraguay has experienced important changes in its forest cover over the last several decades mainly due to land use change. The forest cover of the eastern region has been reduced from 55 per cent of the surface area in the 1940s to 24 per cent in the 2000s, eliminating some 6.7 million hectares of forest. The National Programme for Paraguay will support the government in its efforts to overcome the drivers of deforestation and degradation of forests, ensuring that the country is ready for REDD+.

Paraguay will pursue three outcomes to meet this objective:

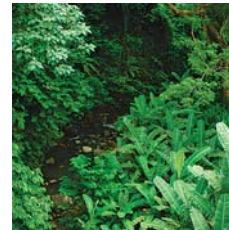
- Improved institutional and technical capacity of government and civil society organizations to manage REDD+ activities in Paraguay
- Capacity established to implement REDD+ at the local level
- Increased knowledge and capacity building on REDD+ for forest dependent communities, especially Indigenous Peoples and other relevant stakeholders

PHILIPPINES

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$500,000

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011

Forest cover in the Philippines is estimated at 7.2 million hectares or 24 per cent of the total land area. The combined effects of indiscriminate logging, inadequate forest protection, expansion of upland agriculture, fires, pests, diseases and unplanned land conversion are cited as the main causes of forest depletion. The objective of the initial National UN-REDD Programme for the Philippines is to increase capacity of managers in forestland, protected areas and ancestral domains and support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities.



In order to meet this objective, the Philippines will pursue three outcomes:

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

SOLOMON ISLANDS

UN-REDD funding allocation:
US\$550,000

Timeframe of National Programme:
2011-2012



The total forest area in the Solomon Islands is approximately 2.2 million hectares, and the country has the highest per cent loss of forest in the South Pacific. The objective of the initial National UN-REDD Programme is to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness.

To meet this objective, Solomon Islands will pursue:

- REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes
- REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+
- Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV



“Recognizing the importance of REDD+ to mitigate global climate change, Denmark has allocated funds to support a number of initiatives since 2008, including the UN-REDD Programme. The combined efforts of national governments supported by the UN-REDD Programme agencies and other partners will lead to reduced emissions, while at the same time protecting biological diversity and respecting the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and forest communities. Thus, the progress being made through the UN-REDD Programme constitutes a solid basis for tackling the complexities of sustainable forest management in the tropical regions.”



*Margit Thomsen
Ambassador, Department for Environment,
Energy and Climate Change, Denmark*

Other Partner Countries

In addition to the 12 partner countries that have received funding allocations for National Programmes, the Programme also works with 17 other partner countries to support their REDD+ readiness activities. Throughout 2010, these countries engaged in numerous trainings, workshops and events organized by the UN-REDD Programme. Below are highlights from these activities.

JULY

The UN-REDD Programme held a joint scoping mission to **Ecuador** with the German Development Cooperation, which resulted in the revision of Ecuador’s REDD+ efforts and the identification of areas for future support from the UN-REDD Programme. Since then, Ecuador has held multiple stakeholder consultations and completed a series of studies. The country also continued to implement its “Socio Bosque Program”, testing REDD+ payments and benefit distribution systems.

AUGUST

The UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF organized a joint mission to the **Republic of Congo** to support stakeholder consultations and engagement in the country’s REDD+ readiness efforts. This included a workshop with more than 100 participants from IP/CSO organizations and government representatives, as well as the public launch of the country’s Readiness Plan. The UN-REDD Programme and FCPF prepared a work plan on stakeholder engagement for 2010-2011, which will be financed with US\$75,000 in UN-REDD Programme funds via UNDP.

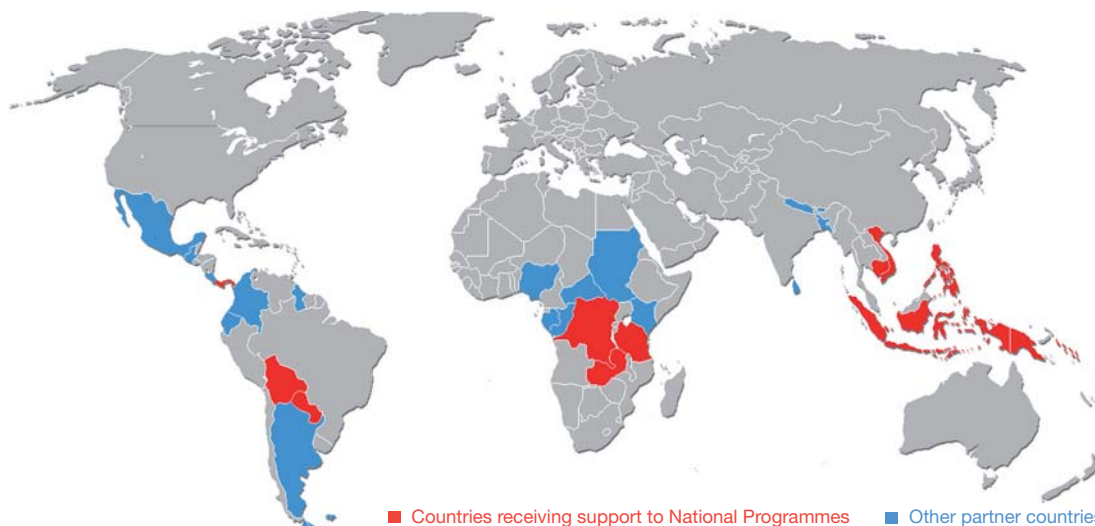
OCTOBER

The UN-REDD Programme held a scoping mission to **Nigeria**, resulting in a roadmap to prepare Nigeria’s REDD+ Readiness Plan.

DECEMBER

With support of the UN-REDD Programme, Nigeria actively participated in the Climate Summit in Cancun. The Federal Ministry of Environment, the Cross River State’s Forestry Commission and UNDP released a “Preliminary Assessment of the Context for REDD in Nigeria” report, providing basic information to establish a REDD+ readiness process in Nigeria.

A US\$15 million collaborative agreement between the government of Norway and UNDP was signed in Cancun to reinforce REDD+ readiness in **Mexico** and enable South-South cooperation. UNDP and FAO will jointly support the project, as part of their commitment to the UN System “Delivering as One” in Mexico. In particular, the agreement will build Mexico’s capacities for a MRV system necessary for the implementation of REDD+, and will facilitate research on local incentives for REDD+ in Mexico, as well as promote Mexico as a centre of excellence for South-South cooperation.





Global Programme

In 2010, the UN-REDD Global Programme focused - across its several work areas - on developing and sharing common approaches, practical guidance, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices in support of REDD+ efforts at all levels. To support all of these activities, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved an additional US\$15 million for the Global Programme, bringing total funding to date to US\$24 million.

Throughout 2010, it became clear to the Programme that additional services were needed to support countries in their REDD+ efforts. In response to this, the Global Programme expanded its portfolio by three new work areas:

- **National REDD+ governance:** supporting countries' capacities to coordinate and collaborate with different governmental bodies, assess their governance contexts and needs, and to develop a common understanding to provide information on governance and other safeguards.
- **Transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds:** developing guidance and dialogue on corruption risks of REDD+, catalyzing engagement of corporate actors, strengthening national approaches on benefit distribution systems and analysis of conditional cash transfers.
- **REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy:** supporting stakeholders in countries to better understand how to catalyse the transformative potential of REDD+ investments, so as to garner multiple benefits for climate change mitigation, development and conservation.

Box 1 highlights the six current work areas of the UN-REDD Global Programme, as identified in the Programme's five-year Strategy (2011-2015) developed in 2010.

Box 1

The UN-REDD Global Programme has six main work areas:

- MRV and Monitoring
- National REDD+ governance
- Engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders
- Ensuring multiple benefits of forests and REDD+
- Transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds
- REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy

“REDD+ not only tackles deforestation and forest degradation, but also ensures food security through good agriculture practices, biodiversity preservation, livelihoods diversification, good governance and better land management. One of the fundamental challenges of REDD+ is to establish robust and transparent measuring, reporting and verification systems to guarantee a reliable REDD+ mechanism. FAO, along with its partners within the UN-REDD Programme, is fully committed to supporting member states in establishing national REDD+ programmes.”



Jacques Diouf
FAO Director-General

Highlights from the Global Programme's main achievements in 2010

Measuring and Monitoring for REDD+

To achieve an effective REDD+ mechanism, countries must develop robust and compatible systems of MRV and monitoring (MRV&M) of physical, social and economic aspects required by REDD+ such as greenhouse gas emissions, activity data and safeguards. MRV&M is one of the main pillars of support provided to countries and one of the largest areas of work of the UN-REDD Programme.

During 2010, the UN-REDD Programme supported countries in their development of MRV&M methodologies adjusted to national needs. The REDD+ agreement reached at COP16 in Cancun provides details on activities that must be carried out such as national plans, national RELs and transparent national forest monitoring systems all of which were central to the work of the UN-REDD Programme during 2010.

Towards MRV implementation

The UN-REDD Programme contributed to the international consultation process for the implementation of MRV systems at the country level in several ways throughout 2010. The Programme provided global guidance on the development of REDD+ MRV&M systems and their implementation in accordance with IPCC guidelines together with experts and stakeholders. The Programme also facilitated synergies between existing initiatives in countries to provide advice on essential components to be included in REDD+ national strategies in countries such as Ecuador, Tanzania and Zambia.

The UN-REDD Programme also strengthened its cooperation with other partners, such as the FCPF, for coordinated technical support in DRC. The Programme engaged with GEO and other key players to facilitate access for REDD+ countries to satellite data and expertise on remote sensing as well as in the development and training of various MRV&M components.

Building capacities for MRV

The UN-REDD Programme supported the capacity development of MRV in partner countries by collaborating with INPE, the Coalition of Rainforest Nations (CfRN) and the German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ, formerly GTZ) to organize a series of global-level workshops on MRV systems and greenhouse gas inventories, RELs as well as other REDD+ monitoring related actions.

Remote sensing tools, methods and data were transferred to countries as representatives of partner countries were also trained in the use of the remote sensing survey of the FAO Forest Resource Assessment, where a global set of satellite images are available for different time periods that will allow the analysis of forest cover change over the last two decades.

Together with INPE, the UN-REDD Programme carried out the first of a series of training for trainers of some 40 countries on operational MRV systems, in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with FAO in December 2009.



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Monitoring for REDD+

Together with other partners, the UN-REDD Programme is providing guidance to support the development and strengthening of national monitoring for REDD+. In addition to carbon MRV&M, the implementation of REDD+ will require the monitoring of other physical, social and economic issues. This is necessary not only to avoid possible adverse effects of a REDD+ mechanism, but also to ensure successful mitigation outcomes. In particular, countries would be required to adequately report on the governance of national REDD+ systems, as well as the environmental and social impacts of REDD+ activities. To this end, the UN-REDD Programme has developed the Guidance Framework on Monitoring Governance for REDD+ (see Box 2 on page 15).

In November, the UN-REDD Programme also participated in an expert meeting on land tenure issues and requirements for implementing climate change mitigation policies in the forestry and agriculture sectors, which identified what is needed to address land tenure issues in the implementation of climate change mitigation policies including REDD+.

Disseminating knowledge on MRV

A series of events were organized by the UN-REDD Programme to inform partner countries on methodologies and considerations to implement MRV&M within countries, taking into account their unique development goals and UNFCCC requirements. The UN-REDD Programme in collaboration with the Mexican National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and GEO organized a workshop to establish a roadmap for the implementation of MRV&M at the country level in June.

In addition, during the FAO Committee on Forestry in October, a REDD+ event was held to inform partner countries about the current status of REDD+ and the challenges for MRV&M activities linked to other important areas such as food security and biodiversity. A series of side events on MRV were also held during the UNFCCC negotiations in Tianjin, Bonn and Cancun.

Moving forward

The UN-REDD Programme continues to develop a systematic review of the existing evidence on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. Key findings of this work are expected to be shared in the fall of 2011. As the REDD+ framework within the COP16 agreement continues to take shape, the UN-REDD Programme is committed to increasing efforts to build capacities and improve coordination of MRV&M of REDD+ safeguards in the broader context of climate change mitigation.



"2010 was marked by the agreement on REDD+ reached by developing and developed countries, a promising outcome of the Cancun negotiations. It recognizes the critical role of forests in the global effort to tackle climate change, as well as the centrality of good governance and the role of women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the success of REDD+. In 2011, the International Year of Forests, UNDP will continue, through our partnership in the UN-REDD Programme and in collaboration with the World Bank, to help developing countries strengthen their capacity to take full advantage of the opportunity that REDD+ provides for a transformation to green and sustainable economies."



*Helen Clark
UN Under Secretary General and UNDP Administrator*

Governance and Stakeholder Engagement

Good and efficient governance of national REDD+ mechanisms will be central to the success of REDD+ policies and measures. If the allocation of forest or carbon rights is opaque and uncertain, if the distribution of benefits is unpredictable or captured by a few, and if a lack of enforcement allows free riders to exploit the system, stakeholders will not take the risk of forgoing the income they derive from their current uses of forest resources.

Underpinning the UN-REDD Programme's approach to governance are the principles of representation, transparency, accountability, access to information, participation, inclusion, and the promotion and respect of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities. Activities throughout 2010 focused on supporting countries in developing inclusive and effective governance systems for REDD+ predicated on strong stakeholder engagement, as presented in the Guidelines on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities. Activities at the global level achieved this through the development of stakeholder-led guidance and tools, and at the national level with direct support to its partner countries. The UN-REDD Programme is also working closely with the FCPF to harmonize stakeholder engagement standards, producing joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness.

Upholding the Right to Free Prior and Informed Consent and Supporting Recourse Mechanisms

In response to demand from UN-REDD Programme partner countries, Indigenous Peoples and civil society stakeholders, the Programme undertook a series of regional consultations with Indigenous Peoples' and civil society representatives to develop guidance on how FPIC should be sought and how recourse mechanisms should apply to UN-REDD Programme activities. Two regional consultations were conducted in 2010 for the Asia-Pacific and Latin American and the Caribbean regions. This phase of direct consultations will conclude with a third and final consultation for the Africa region in early 2011, and will be followed by a public input process. The resulting guidelines will form an annex to the joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness.



Supporting Stakeholder Engagement in National Programmes

At the request of national counterparts, the Programme supported stakeholder engagement processes for National Programmes in Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, the Republic of Congo and Viet Nam. This backstopping ensured the fulfillment of the Programme's Operational Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement and the effective implementation of participatory processes in readiness planning, and included the implementation, documentation and evaluation of a pilot FPIC process for the Vietnam UN-REDD Programme.

Box 2

Monitoring Governance for REDD+:

The UN-REDD Programme held two expert workshops in partnership with Chatham House and WRI to inform the development of governance monitoring in REDD+ countries. The workshop inputs provided the basis for a framework with three elements - "What to monitor", "How to monitor it" and "Who should monitor it" - to support the establishment of national monitoring systems for REDD+ implementation. A "Guidance Framework on Monitoring of REDD+ Governance" is currently being finalized and will be released early 2011. Reports from the workshops are available at www.un-redd.org



Mapping Corruption Risks and Anti-Corruption Measures

The UN-REDD Programme contributed substantive inputs to a comprehensive report produced by UNDP that examines corruption risks in REDD+¹. This report covers both the readiness and implementation phases and recommends measures to tackle corruption risks, including multi-stakeholder processes. In consultation with UNDP's anti-corruption experts and in line with an increasingly active international community working on anti-corruption in REDD+ and climate governance, the UN-REDD Programme has contributed to shaping a comprehensive scope of work to help curb national-level corruption risks.

Developing Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+

In consultation with a number of partners, the UN-REDD Programme developed and refined its approach for participatory governance assessments for REDD+ (PGA-REDD+), based on the expertise and practice of UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre. PGA-REDD+, to be piloted in 2011, can help identify and overcome country-specific hindrances to democratic governance in both the planning and implementation of REDD+ national strategies. A PGA is initiated, implemented and sustained by national actors including local communities, government agencies and academia. These partnerships add legitimacy to the process and enhance the sustainability of governance reforms that derive from the assessment. Inherent in a PGA-REDD+ is capacity development for actors on both the supply and demand side of transparency and accountability. These assessments can also be a pivotal contribution in the development of a national REDD+ governance monitoring framework (see Box 2 on page 15).

Identifying and curbing social and environmental risks

The UN-REDD Programme developed a framework for social and environmental principles to provide guidance to partner countries in identifying and mitigating social and environmental risks associated with readiness activities and to assess positive social and environmental benefits of readiness activities. The social and environmental principles framework is part of the analytical and technical support that will assist countries to realize the multiple benefits of forests. By allowing countries to identify and mitigate social/livelihood and governance risks associated with REDD+, the tool assists in not only maximizing the social impact of REDD+, but also in enhancing the robustness and resilience of national REDD+ strategies.

The UN-REDD Programme is developing social Principles and Criteria and an accompanying Social Principles Risk Identification and Mitigation Tool², drafted and refined through discussions and feedback with partners and stakeholders and in workshops organized by UNEP-WCMC, Transparency International and the Rights and Resources Initiative. The tool was presented at the Programme's Policy Board meeting in November.

Supporting Policy Board Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations

In 2010, the Programme established a small grant system to support IP/CSO Policy Board members to reach out and report back to constituents on the activities of the UN-REDD Programme and Policy Board decisions, resulting in a strengthened ability for IP/CSO board members to represent their constituencies and participate in the Programme's overall governance.

Moving forward

In 2011 the Programme will enhance its stakeholder engagement and governance activities by facilitating PGA for REDD+ in three to five countries, initiating capacity strengthening for a range of stakeholders to prevent and combat corruption in REDD+, providing guidance on governance and social safeguards, and continuing its critical support in the engagement of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities at national and international levels.

¹ "Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change" UNDP 2010. Available at www.undp.org/energyandenvironment

² Available online at www.un-redd.org under Global activities/Multiple Benefits



“Next year governments again meet in Rio 20 years after the Earth Summit of 1992. The Green Economy, within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, is one of the two key themes. UNEP’s work through 2010 on REDD+, focusing on the multiple benefits that forests can offer for climate, development and conservation, represents a maturing and inspiring policy pathway spotlighting how a deeper response towards sustainability and the green economy can actually be realized, through partnership in the UN-REDD Programme.”

Achim Steiner
UN Under Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director



Ecosystem-based Multiple Benefits

2010, the International Year of Biodiversity, was an important year for the development of concepts and tools intended to help safeguard and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services during the implementation of REDD+.



Maps and tools

In 2009, maps of the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+ were developed for Tanzania. This year, separate funds from Germany made it possible for UNEP to build on these techniques and produce colour maps and reports for Nigeria, Cambodia and Ecuador. These maps help to visualize the overlap between carbon and other benefits from forests. Several countries including Cambodia have allocated some National Programme funds to multiple benefits mapping, illustrating the demand at the national level for this approach developed by the UN-REDD Global Programme. Also in 2010, 1000 copies of Tanzania’s mapping report produced in 2009 were requested and distributed by the country’s Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Forestry and Beekeeping Division), and one of the maps was featured in an article in *Science* magazine.

A simple tool for assessing ecosystem services in reforested, afforested and restored forest areas was developed for Viet Nam, along with basic monitoring guidance. Work was started on more universal monitoring guidelines for the impacts of REDD+ on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on draft environmental principles and criteria intended to identify and mitigate risks in National REDD+ Programmes.

Events and workshops

Several events and workshops were organized or co-hosted by the UN-REDD Programme to build capacity on and raise awareness of the multiple benefits of REDD+.

In April 2010, the Programme hosted an international workshop in Cambridge, UK, on *identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+*, which involved sharing experiences between pilot countries, the demonstration and review of materials produced to date, and the development of recommendations for the UN-REDD Programme. These include a call to develop tools and guidance on topics such as multiple benefits monitoring, mapping, trade-offs and valuation, and to ensure that environmental safeguards drafted by the UN-REDD Programme are consistent with those developed elsewhere.

In September, a UN-REDD Programme/CBD workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, entitled “*Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits of REDD+*” provided an opportunity for capacity building, sharing of information and experience and the development of recommendations on ensuring biodiversity and other benefits from REDD+.

In October, at the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) of the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, the UN-REDD Programme launched its first series of “REDD+ Hour” workshops. In all, over 160 participants explored the conservation and development linkages between REDD+ and the CBD agenda. There was a clear recognition of the opportunities and some of the dangers that might arise from the catalytic role of forest carbon finance in transforming forested landscapes and the sectors that depend upon them, while also providing benefits for conservation, climate, livelihoods and development.

Reports from all of these events and workshops are available on www.un-redd.org.





“The UN-REDD Programme understands that climate change, biodiversity loss and poverty are interlinked challenges. The 193 Parties to the CBD have set ambitious new forest targets in the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for biodiversity, such as halving deforestation, protecting 17 per cent of terrestrial ecosystems, and restoring 15 per cent of forest landscapes by 2020. We are pleased to work with the UN-REDD Programme to support Parties in achieving win-win results.”

Ahmed Djoghlaif

Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity



Multiple Benefits Resources

In 2010, the UN-REDD Programme produced and contributed to a wide range of publications on the multiple benefits of REDD+, and launched new web pages on the topic in October at CBD COP10³. Also at COP10, the UN-REDD Programme launched its Multiple Benefits Series of publications.

This series includes nine papers:

- A safer bet for REDD+: Review of the evidence on the relationship between biodiversity and the resilience of forest carbon stocks
- Carbon and biodiversity relationships in tropical forests
- Ecosystem services from new and restored forests (developed for Viet Nam)
- Methods for assessing and monitoring change in the ecosystem-derived benefits of afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration (developed for Viet Nam)
- Monitoring for REDD+: carbon stock change and multiple benefits
- Potential links between monitoring for multiple benefits of REDD+ and the monitoring requirements of the Rio Conventions
- Database for decision-making related to REDD+ (developed for Bolivia)
- Safeguarding and enhancing the ecosystem-derived benefits of REDD+
- What are the ecosystem-derived benefits of REDD+ and why do they matter?

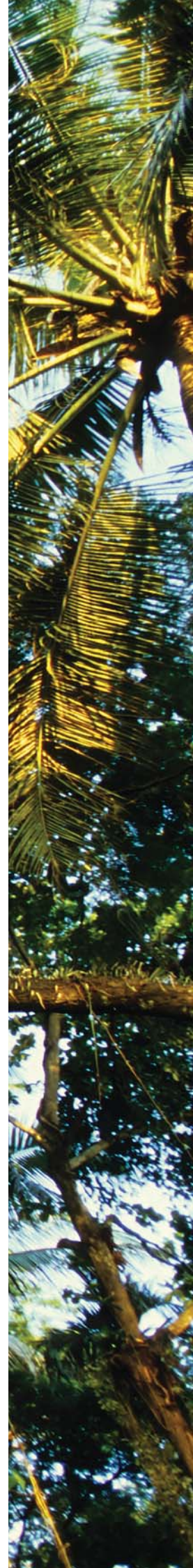
Other publications from 2010 include two scientific papers, and a brochure demonstrating the mapping work undertaken for Nigeria. Contributions were also made to books published by the CBD and the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Moving forward

The draft Environmental Principles and Criteria, complementing the Programme's Social Principles will be presented to the Policy Board in March 2011, and further developed and tested over the course of the year⁴. The Programme also aims to test monitoring guidance for multiple benefits, and produce guidance on other topics such as mapping multiple benefits of REDD+. Plans to undertake multiple benefits mapping work in collaboration with DRC are already in the works, and several other countries have expressed interest in doing likewise.

³ Available at http://www.un-redd.org/multiple_benefits/tabid/1051/Default.aspx

⁴ Read more on the Programme's Social Principles and Criteria, on page 16 under «Identifying and curbing social and environmental risks».





“The way the UN-REDD Programme is designed facilitates and enhances the feedback loop between national and international REDD processes. The guidance and technical input provided by the Programme’s global activities not only reach and benefit national programmes but also other countries going through the readiness phase and even organizations supporting them. This Programme facilitates the decision making in REDD countries. In addition, the existence of a **multi-stakeholder policy board** promotes higher and stronger environmental and social standards for REDD+ national strategies and international actions.”



*Consuelo Espinosa
Senior Forest and Climate Change Officer, IUCN*

Policy Board Highlights

4TH POLICY BOARD

Nairobi, Kenya 17-19 March 2010

During its fourth meeting, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved US\$14.7 million in funding for National Programmes in Bolivia, DRC and Zambia. The Board also discussed the need for further collaboration with the FCPF and other REDD+ initiatives, and provided feedback on the draft elements of the UN-REDD Programme’s five-year strategy. The Board welcomed new pledges made by Norway of US\$32 million for 2010, and US\$20 million from Spain for 2010-2012. The Policy Board also welcomed Costa Rica, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands and Sudan as new partner countries and observers to the Board. The Policy Board welcomed remarks from keynote speakers Achim Steiner, UN Under Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director, and Wangari Maathai, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and founder of the Green Belt Movement and Goodwill Ambassador for the Congo Basin Forests. Participants also learned about REDD+ efforts in Kenya’s Rift Valley through an informative one-day field visit to the area.



5TH POLICY BOARD

Washington D.C., USA 4-5 November 2010

At its fifth meeting, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved US\$15.2 million in funding for initial or full National Programmes in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands. Among strategic and policy issues discussed, the Board endorsed the UN-REDD Programme’s five-year Strategy (2011-2015), and took note of the forthcoming review of the Programme in 2011. The Board also welcomed progress updates made by Ecuador and Nigeria, both of which are expected to present National Programme proposals in 2011. Guyana and Gabon were welcomed as new partner countries and observers to the Board. The Board welcomed new funding commitments for 2010 from Denmark (US\$6 million) and Spain (US\$1.3 million). Norway confirmed its intention to continue to support the UN-REDD Programme in 2011 and Japan also announced their desire to contribute.





“The cooperation between the UN-REDD Programme Team and the FCPF Management Team has intensified over the past two years. One of the positive outcomes has been to understand and harness the complementarities among the UN and Multilateral Development Bank systems. 2011 will see new opportunities and challenges for the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF, including their alignment with each other to deliver the optimum support to countries REDD+ efforts, as detailed policy guidance on REDD+ starts emerging in the UNFCCC.”

*Benoit Bosquet
Coordinator, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility*

Partnerships

The UN-REDD Programme worked closely with a number of initiatives throughout 2010 in order to deliver streamlined support to countries, share knowledge and early lessons learned and advance awareness and commitment for REDD+ at the national and international level. The following are some of the Programme’s key partnership activities in 2010.

CBFF

The UN-REDD Programme worked closely with the CBFF-- which provides funding for projects aimed at slowing down the rate of deforestation-- by developing the capacity of people and institutions in the Congo Basin countries. For example, in 2010, DRC submitted a number of projects for approval and a regional MRV system in the Congo Basin was planned to be co-sponsored by the UN-REDD Programme and CBFF.

FCPF and FIP

The Programme worked closely with the FCPF and FIP on a number of initiatives to streamline support to REDD+ countries, from conducting joint missions and governing meetings to adopting harmonized procedures. For example, in March, the DRC was able to present the same R-PP to both the FCPF and UN-REDD Programme which was in turn approved for funding by both initiatives, paving the way for a more coordinated REDD+ process. With FCPF, the Programme also began structuring a common delivery platform that will seek to strengthen all levels of cooperation, including common templates, delivery partnering, and common approaches to stakeholder engagement and safeguards. In 2010, the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF initiated the harmonization of their standards on stakeholder engagement to produce draft joint Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness, with a focus on the participation of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, resulting in strengthened coordination in stakeholder engagement between FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme in countries where both initiatives are active.

Throughout 2010, the UN-REDD Programme Team and the FCPF FMT collaborated in the provision of secretariat services for the REDD+ Partnership, established at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference in May. Together, the two initiatives supported the development and implementation of the REDD+ Partnership’s work plan. This included establishing a voluntary REDD+ database, the REDD+ Partnership website, co-organizing technical workshops and producing publications on lessons learned.

GEF

In 2010, the GEF was an active observer to the UN-REDD Programme’s Policy Board and made valuable contributions to the first joint meeting of the governing boards of the FCPF, FIP and UN-REDD Programme in November. The three UN-REDD Programme agencies are also GEF implementing agencies and are working with GEF to help countries access the support received through the GEF-5 SFM/REDD+ Program.

ITTO

The UN-REDD Programme collaborated with ITTO through their Reducing Emissions from Deforestation

and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services (REDDES) program, to provide “on-the-ground” technical support to REDD+ countries, including providing joint MRV expertise to DRC, and planned to widen the scope of collaboration in 2011.

UNFCCC

The UN-REDD Programme continued to liaise with the UNFCCC Secretariat throughout 2010 to support the implementation of UNFCCC decisions and share valuable experience and feedback from REDD+ countries in the context of the Convention’s negotiations on REDD+. The Programme also worked with the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2010 to provide targeted training to countries developing GHG inventories.

Other strategic partners of the UN-REDD Programme in 2010 included the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Center for International Forestry Research, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the UN Forum on Forests and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

In addition, the UN-REDD Programme collaborated with a wide range of other organizations such as the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, the Bank Information Center, the Center for International Environmental Law, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and CARE International, Chatham House, Forest Peoples Programme, Global Witness, Rainforest Foundation Norway/US/UK, Rights and Resources Initiative, Tebtebba Foundation, The Forest Dialogue, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the World Resources Institute, just to name a few.

COMIFAC was an active supporter of the UN-REDD Programme in 2010, through its participation in the Programme’s Policy Board and especially through its endorsement of the UN-REDD Programme in the Brazzaville Declaration in April.

Civil Society and Indigenous Partners in UN-REDD Programme Governance:

Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations are represented on the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN); Community Research and Development Services; Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indigenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA); Centre d’Accompagnement des Minorités Vulnérables; Eco-Forestry Forum; Global Witness; and Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), contributing to the overall governance of the Programme. In addition, members of the Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change provide independent advice and guidance on issues of concern to civil society and to national stakeholders who have engaged actively on readiness activities supported by the UN-REDD Programme.



Events in 2010

The UN-REDD Programme organized and participated in national and international workshops, events and conferences throughout 2010, sharing knowledge gathered from national and global efforts and addressing the key challenges and opportunities facing REDD+ countries in their readiness and implementation efforts. These events gave the Programme the opportunity to listen to the needs of REDD+ countries and communicate the ways in which the Programme and partners are responding to those needs. These events also gave the Programme the opportunity to reinforce the value and potential of REDD+ as a critical part of the climate change solution.

Below are some of the key regional and international events the UN-REDD Programme organized, in collaboration with partners, throughout 2010:

UN-REDD Programme

Events at:

9 th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	New York: April
Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) SBSTTA 14	Nairobi: May
32 nd session of the UNFCCC SBSTA	Bonn: June
IUFRO 2 nd Expert Panel Meeting – International Forest Regime	Nairobi: July
REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards Initiative	Washington DC: August
UNFCCC Climate Change Talks	Bonn: August
UNFCCC Climate Change Talks	Tianjin: October
20 th Session of the FAO Committee on Forestry	Rome: October
CBD COP 10	Nagoya: October
14 th International Anti Corruption Conference	Bangkok: November
UNFCCC COP16	Cancun: December
Forest Day 4	Cancun: December

UN-REDD Programme

Workshops & Information Exchanges:

Identifying and Promoting Ecosystem Co-benefits from REDD+	Cambridge: April
Expert Workshop on Monitoring Governance Safeguards in REDD+	London: May
Regional Consultation on FPIC and Recourse Mechanisms in Asia and the Pacific	Hanoi: June
MRV Workshop	Guadalajara: June
Delivering REDD+: From Copenhagen to Cancun	Edinburgh: July
Expert Workshop on Integrating Climate Change in National Forest Programmes	Rome: September
Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits of REDD+	Nairobi: September
Regional Consultation on FPIC and Recourse Mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama City: October
Asia-Pacific Regional Information Exchange	Bangkok: November
Expert Workshop on Monitoring Governance	Rome: November
UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and FIP 1 st Joint Meeting	Washington DC: November

REDD+ HOUR

At CBD COP10 in Nagoya in October, the UN-REDD Programme launched a branded series of side events called “REDD+ Hours”, which brought together more than 100 participants to explore the linkages between REDD+, the biodiversity agendas and the potential development and conservation opportunities of REDD+. At COP16 in Cancun, the “REDD+ Hour” series continued, with workshops that gave participants the opportunity to connect with REDD+ experts in an informal setting. Read more about the “REDD+ Hour” workshops on our blog: unredd.wordpress.com

Promoting and Disseminating Knowledge on REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme produced a number of REDD+ resources in 2010 to advance thinking on some of the biggest challenges and opportunities facing REDD+. All publications are available on www.un-redd.org and most are available in English, French and Spanish.

“Perspectives on REDD+”

In this concise, 12-page publication, the UN-REDD Programme explores the complex issues of free, prior and informed consent, monitoring beyond carbon and the multiple benefits of REDD+. The publication was launched at COP16 in December.

“Beyond Carbon: Ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+”

This multimedia, six-page booklet explores various aspects of the multiple benefits of forests and REDD+, and highlights the UN-REDD Programme’s contribution to this area. The booklet was launched at the CBD COP10 in Nagoya, Japan, in October.

Multiple Benefits Series

The papers in this series explore the multiple benefits resulting from retention and restoration of natural ecosystems in REDD+ areas. The series, launched at CBD COP10 in October, discusses methods to identify, monitor, safeguard and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.

“Working Together for REDD+”

The UN-REDD Programme partnered with the FCPF and FIP to produce a pamphlet highlighting the various ways in which the three initiatives are working together and with other REDD+ initiatives to streamline support to REDD+ countries. “Working Together for REDD+” was launched at the first joint meeting the three initiatives held in Washington in November.

“The UN-REDD Programme in Action”

This five-minute video gives an overview of the UN-REDD Programme’s work and value at the national and global level, and includes interviews with representatives of the Programme, partner countries, donors and other REDD+ experts. The video was launched in September and screened at COFO in Rome in October and the Programme’s Policy Board meeting in Washington in November.

Framework Proposal for National MRV systems

The UN-REDD Programme produced this technical report which seeks to support the integration of REDD+ mechanisms into other mechanisms under the UNFCCC. The Framework Proposal was launched during the UN Climate Change talks held in Bonn, Germany in June.

Asia-Pacific Lessons Learned Series

This series features nine leaflets that explore some of the early lessons emerging in Asia-Pacific on various aspects of REDD+, including FPIC, MRV, REL, and benefit distribution. The series was launched online and in print in May.

UN-REDD Programme Monthly Newsletter

The UN-REDD Programme distributed ten newsletters in 2010, focusing on partner country progress and analyses of global REDD+ issues and events. Monthly readership grew from roughly 13,000 at the end of 2009 to more than 47,000 readers by December 2010.

Connect with the UN-REDD Programme:

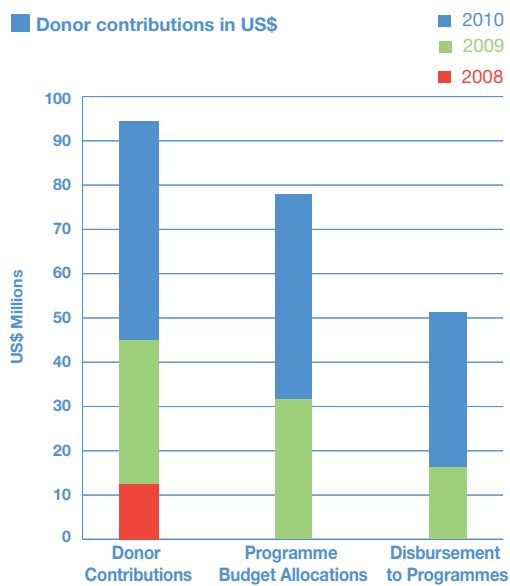
Website:	un-redd.org
Blog:	unredd.wordpress.com
YouTube:	youtube.com/unredd
Twitter:	twitter.com/unredd
Workspace:	<a href="http://unredd.net<sup>4</sup>">unredd.net⁴

⁴ 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 workspace, please contact admin@unredd.net

2010 Financial Snapshot

In 2010, the UN-REDD Programme allocated US\$44.8 million to National and Global Programmes and disbursed US\$35.5 million to these Programmes. To date, the Programme has allocated a total of US\$75.9 million to 12 National Programmes and the Global Programme.



Donor Contributions

In 2010, the governments of Norway, Denmark and Spain contributed a total of US\$39.6 million to the UN-REDD Programme. Overall, donor contributions to the Programme have increased by over 200 per cent over the past two years, from US\$12 million in 2008 to US\$94 million by the end of 2010.

Donors	2008	2009	2010	Total In US\$
Norway	12,000,000	40,213,730	32,193,159	84,406,889
Denmark		1,917,398	6,159,589	8,076,987
Spain			1,314,700	1,314,700
Total	12,000,000	42,131,128	39,667,448	93,798,576

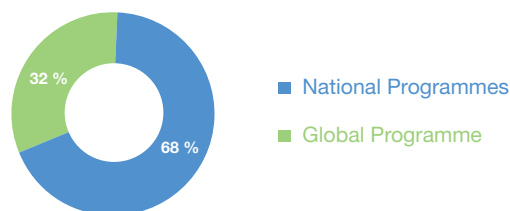


Budget Allocation to National Programmes

In 2010, US\$29.8 million and US\$15 million were approved for National and Global Programmes respectively, representing a 45 per cent increase over the amount of funding allocations approved in 2009. Since the Programme began in 2008, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board has approved a total of US\$51 million to 12 full or initial National Programmes and US\$24 to the Global Programme.

Programmes	2009	2010	Total In US\$
National Programmes			
Democratic Republic of Congo (Quick Start)	1,883,200		1,883,200
Democratic Republic of Congo (Full Programme)		5,500,000	5,500,000
Bolivia		4,708,000	4,708,000
Cambodia		3,001,350	3,001,350
Indonesia	5,644,250		5,644,250
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
Vietnam	4,384,756		4,384,756
Zambia		4,490,000	4,490,000
Sub-total	21,492,206	29,858,235	51,350,441
Global Programme			
Global Programme Technical support	9,562,005	15,021,622	24,583,627
Grand Total	31,054,211	44,879,857	75,934,068

Allocation to National and Global Programmes



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Design  *messaggio studios* - Print  *natura print*

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