

## Introduction

This month, the UN-REDD Programme is pleased to formally launch its first five-year Programme Strategy 2011-2015. This strategy, approved and further guided by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in November, provides a necessary roadmap for scaling up critical support to UN-REDD Programme partner countries.

The UN-REDD Programme Strategy is designed to be comprehensive, forward-thinking and ambitious. Through six strategic work areas, the strategy aims to provide targeted support to countries that have moved into REDD+ implementation, as well as continuing to provide readiness support to new partner countries. Central to the operationalization of the strategy will be the mobilization of new funding (read more details on the Programme Strategy in the News Section in this month's newsletter).

The launch of this strategy is timely following the Cancun REDD+ agreement that provides better guidance on what work needs to be done to fully define the REDD+ mechanism. The agreement provides some elaboration on the activities that developing countries need to undertake in the development and implementation of REDD+, such as a national plan, national reference emission levels, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems, backed by social and environmental safeguards. All of these activities are aligned with the work areas defined in the UN-REDD Programme Strategy (2011-2015). As such, the Programme remains in a good position to:

1. Strengthen country capacities in their efforts to design and implement national REDD+ strategies
2. Strengthen current partnerships and explore new ones, especially in the areas of capacity building, resource mobilization and policy development
3. Consult and engage with a broader range of stakeholders, including the private sector
4. Further support and inform the UNFCCC process as it works towards a comprehensive REDD+ agreement

The work that REDD+ countries undertake in implementing readiness activities between now and 2012 will be important next steps in supporting the Cancun agreement. Over the next five years, the Programme looks forward to focusing our efforts on mobilizing more resources, scaling up further and delivering even more strategic support to REDD+ countries.

Yemi Katerere  
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

## News

### UN-REDD Releases its First 5-year Programme Strategy

The inaugural UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 which provides a critical roadmap for increased support to UN-REDD partner countries, is now available for download in English, French and Spanish.



Key elements of this five-year Programme Strategy include:

- **Definition of six key work areas,** on which an increasing majority of the UN-REDD Programme's support will focus. The definition of these six work areas will enable

the UN-REDD Programme to provide targeted support to 20-40 individual countries in one or more of the defined work areas. This will allow the UN-REDD Programme to continue to provide relevant support to countries far later within the REDD+ 'life cycle.'

- **Support to up to an additional 20 countries for initial REDD+ readiness,** which will build on lessons learned from Quick Start support to the Programme's nine initial pilot countries.
- **Creation of a new financial modality**

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For more information on the UN-REDD Programme visit [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)

known as 'Tier 2', which will go beyond the Programme's Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) to include REDD+ activities undertaken by UN-REDD Programme agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) that are clearly contributing to the overall UN-REDD Programme Strategy and which are funded through various sources.

- **Scaling up coordination with strategic partners,** including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the REDD+ Partnership. For example, in the context of piloting multiple delivery partners for the FCPF Readiness Fund, the World Bank and the UN-REDD Programme agencies are developing common social and environmental principles.

- **Delivery of the strategy**, through UN-REDD National Programmes and the Global Programme

**The Programme's overall VISION**, defined in the Strategy is: Developing countries have significantly reduced their forest and land-based emissions, as a result of incentives from a performance-based REDD+ mechanism, while achieving national developmental goals in a sustainable and equitable manner.

**The Programme's MISSION is:** To support countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through national REDD+ strategies that transform their forest sectors so as to contribute to human well-being and meet climate change mitigation and adaptation aspirations.

The Strategy also identifies the following **OBJECTIVE for the Programme in 2011-2015:** To promote the elaboration

and implementation of National REDD+ strategies to achieve REDD+ readiness, including the transformation of land use and sustainable forest management and performance-based payments.

**Share your views, questions and comments on the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015 on our blog at:** <http://unredd.wordpress.com/> or write to us at: [un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org). ■

## REDD+ Safeguards, Governance Emphasized by UN-REDD Agencies at Forests 2011 Launch

High-level representatives from UN-REDD Programme agencies recently gathered in New York to support the launch of the International Year of Forests and emphasize the need for strong safeguards and forest governance.



UNDP Administrator gives address at High Level CPF event at UNFF9

The Ministerial Dialogue of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on 3 February coincided with the 9<sup>th</sup> United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), which launched the International Year of Forests (Forests 2011). In his opening remarks, **Eduardo Rojas-Briales**, Assistant Director-General at FAO and chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, noted that the International Year of Forests has, "generated new momentum, creating opportunities, synergies and networks that have shaped the operating environments and priorities of our organizations. "Rojas-Briales called for, "careful integration and strengthened coordination within the forest sector itself and with other sectors," and noted the need to, "strongly advocate topics on forests and how they play a concrete and significant role in sustainable development," in the lead up to the UN's "Rio +20" Earth Summit in 2012.

UNDP Administrator **Helen Clark** emphasized UNDP's commitment to REDD+ safeguards that will ensure environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision making; that risks are assessed and reduced; and that a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information is provided. Recognition in the Cancun Agreements, including the one on REDD+, of the need for strong social and environmental safeguards has been "a breakthrough," said Clark.

"In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, well structured REDD+ initiatives could bring about better forest governance and protection of biodiversity; generate social benefits and poverty reduction; and be positive for human rights, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples," she said. Ms. Clark also committed UNDP, through the UN-REDD Programme, to, "...having its work on environmental and social safeguards meet the expectations set out in the Cancun Agreement; developing a recourse mechanism for forest stakeholders involved in REDD+, to ensure accountability and provide a system for addressing complaints from affected parties; and ensuring that human rights and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, included the right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, underpin the a safeguards framework."

High level speakers from the fourteen members organizations of CPF included Jan Mc Alpine of UNFF, Frances Seymour of CIFOR, Julia Marton Lefevre of the *International Union for Conservation of Nature*, Gerard Dieterle of the World Bank, Monique Barbut of the Global Environment Facility, Ahmed Djoghlaif of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Emmanuel Ze Meka of the *International Tropical Timber Organization*, Denis Garrity of the World Agroforestry Centre and many others.

In his address, **Ibrahim Thiaw**, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation at UNEP, underscored how, "Even though forests do not appear explicitly on the agenda of Rio+20, they can still be very much present." He cited a TEEB report published in 2010 by UNEP that estimated that environmental services from forests could be worth between US\$2.5 and 4.7 trillion annually. Thiaw also highlighted the role of forest governance in sustainable development, citing the complexities of designing appropriate institutional frameworks and of governance of forest as well as mining and agricultural resources.

Promoting governance and operationalizing safeguards and accountability in REDD+ was also examined by panelists during the 9<sup>th</sup> Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change in London on 8 February, including Tim Clairs from the UN-REDD Programme. Read more on this event in London at the IISD summary and the Climate L summary. ■

## UN-REDD Launches New “UN-REDD Report” Series

In its first “UN-REDD Report”, the Programme explores the linkage between deforestation and the agricultural sector and suggests ways forward for consolidating the global agendas of curbing climate change and ensuring food security for all.



*Cacao agroforestry systems in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.*

In the UN-REDD Report entitled “Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation”, authors Linda Rosengren (UN-REDD Programme) and Christina Seeberg-Elverfeldt (Natural Resources Management and Environment Department, FAO) compare the different factors contributing to

deforestation in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America, and argue that agricultural expansion is one of the most important among them.

“Until now, income from the forestry sector was mainly derived by extracting timber and non-timber forest products and from converting the land to other uses such as pasture for cattle ranching or crop cultivation... for any REDD+ scheme to be successful, the different drivers of deforestation must be understood and addressed,” write Rosengren and Seeberg-Elverfeldt.

When designing national REDD+ strategies, policies, laws and action plans, the authors argue it is necessary to consider agricultural and rural development goals and use an integrated landscape approach. “If policies are designed only at the forestry

sector level, ignoring the different drivers of agricultural expansion, REDD+ policies will not be successful,” write Rosengren and Seeberg-Elverfeldt.

Download the full UN-REDD Report on “Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation” at: [www.un-redd.org/MediaCentre/tabid/4510/Default.aspx](http://www.un-redd.org/MediaCentre/tabid/4510/Default.aspx)

### About the UN-REDD Report series

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME



The UN-REDD Report series will feature concise, in-depth four-page “think-pieces” designed to contribute to the ongoing debates and discussions on REDD+. The

UN-REDD Programme aims to produce 2-3 of these reports per year. The first UN-REDD Report, “Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation”, is a joint report of the UN-REDD Programme and FAO’s Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme. ■

## Features & Commentary

### California Leading the Way Towards REDD+ Carbon Markets

Independent REDD+ Consultant **Christopher Cosslett** reviews the implications of California’s newly approved cap-and-trade regulations for REDD+, that have been called, “one of REDD+’s most significant milestones in 2010”.

On the ballot in California for the U.S. mid-term elections this past November was Proposition 23, a referendum question backed by big oil companies and aimed at overturning Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), California’s Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. According to AB 32’s Scoping Plan (2008), the creation of a cap-and-trade program would be a central instrument in reducing the state’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, followed by an 80 per cent reduction by 2050. However, ‘Prop 23’ called for suspending implementation of AB 32 until the state’s unemployment rate dropped below 5.5 percent for one full year, something that has rarely happened. In the end, the measure was soundly defeated.

Both before and after the defeat of Prop 23, the rulemaking, or process by which California’s Air Resources Board (ARB)

develops the regulations needed to implement AB 32, continued apace, culminating in California’s approval, on 16 December, of detailed regulations governing AB 32’s cap-and-trade mechanism. This event has been called one of REDD+’s most significant milestones in 2010, not least because it establishes a compliance market with demand for up to 74 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e between 2010 and 2020.

#### In the words of the regulation:

ARB will place a limit, or cap, on GHG emissions by issuing a limited number of tradable permits (called allowances) equal to the cap. Over time, the cap will steadily decline...In addition to allowances, a limited number of credits for emissions reductions from sources that are outside the cap coverage, called offsets, can be used for

compliance with the program... Offset credits are issued from projects developed using ARB-adopted compliance offset protocols. Compliance offset protocols contain the project eligibility criteria to ensure reductions are additional, quantification methodologies and regulatory verification and enforcement requirements...They contain the basic methods and procedures to conduct the offset project and determine the greenhouse gas reduction benefits.

The regulation includes and adopts four compliance offset protocols, namely: (i) U.S. Forest Projects, (ii) Urban Forest Projects, (iii) U.S. Ozone Depleting Substances Projects; (iv) Livestock Manure [Digester] Projects. As a result, beginning on 1 January 2012, forestry offsets generated by US landholders will be eligible to begin trading under the new system. However, the regulation and its protocols did not pass without controversy, as 47 environmental and conservation organizations complained vehemently about references to “even-aged management” which, they argued, would lead to clear-cutting and the replacement of natural forest with tree plantations. This

debate will be familiar to those who have followed as similar concerns were raised within the UNFCCC negotiations.

The regulation also recommends that the first sector-based credits to become eligible for trading under the state's cap-and-trade system should come from ARB-approved REDD sector-based crediting programs. In order to encourage further movement in this direction, the regulation provides a "framework" for REDD credits. In order to move from framework to a full-fledged Protocol and subsequent trading, California is expected to rely heavily on the Governor's Climate and Forests Taskforce

(GCF), which it helped to establish in 2008. The GCF includes sixteen states and provinces from the USA, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria. The GCF has already made substantial progress, including drafting a set of design recommendations for sub-national REDD frameworks, which parallels the UNFCCC decision in allowing for interim reference emission levels to be set at sub-national level. During 2011, the GCF Task Force is expected to work closely with the ARB, as well as with REDD technical experts, scientists, stakeholders and research institutes, in order to refine guidance for a high-quality sub-national REDD program. ARB

staff anticipate that REDD offset credits from Board-approved programs could enter the California market by 2015.



*Chris Cosslett is Director of Environment Strategies International, LLC. He created and operates [www.redd-plus.com](http://www.redd-plus.com), a REDD+ networking and news site. An extended version of*

*this article can be found at: <http://tinyurl.com/redd-plus-carbon-markets> ■*

## Mangrove Forests and REDD+

The role of marine ecosystems is often overlooked in international climate negotiations, argues UNEP Programme Officer, **Gabriel Grimsditch**, in this article that explores how mangrove forests are REDD+ relevant and represent great potential as carbon sinks.



Mangrove forests are considered highly productive ecosystems and most carbon is either buried in sediments locally and in adjacent systems or stored in forest biomass as the trees grow. Three different global estimates for carbon burial within mangrove systems all converge on a value equivalent to  $\sim 18.4 \times 10^{12} \text{ g C yr}^{-1}$  when applying a global area of 160,000  $\text{km}^2$  (Chmura et al. 2003). In comparison to tropical forests, mangroves have actually been found to be more efficient at carbon sequestration (Laffoley and Grimsditch, 2009). Mangroves are thus clearly an option for countries interested in developing REDD+ readiness plans.

Unfortunately, it is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the world's original mangrove

forests have disappeared (Valiela et al. 2001), and the annual global rate of mangrove loss continues to be between one to two per cent (Spalding et al. 2010). In order to counteract the loss of mangrove forests and to provide incentives against deforestation, REDD+ projects could finance the protection of mangroves.

Apart from their value as carbon sinks, mangroves also provide many other socio-economic benefits including regulating services (protection of coastlines from storm surges, erosion and floods; land stabilization by trapping sediments; and water quality maintenance), provisioning services (subsistence and commercial fisheries; honey; fuelwood; building materials; and traditional medicines), cultural services (tourism, recreation and spiritual appreciation) and supporting services (cycling of nutrients and habitats for species). For many communities living in their vicinity, mangroves provide a vital source of income and resources from natural products and as fishing grounds. Ecosystem services from mangroves thus translate directly into economic benefits (see Table 1).

However, the economic value of mangroves is usually ignored or under-valued when economic analyses are being made for coastal developments, despite the obvious economic arguments for including ecosystem services. The products and services mangroves provide are usually externalized and not accounted for. Therefore it is difficult to determine what people lose when mangroves are destroyed

until it is too late, and often other coastal developments such as infrastructure or aquaculture are deemed more profitable despite evidence to the contrary. If mangroves are to become viable investment options, it is important that thorough economic evaluations be carried out for all ecosystem services.

Ecosystem service	Value range from literature
Fisheries	750 to 16,750 USD per hectare
Penaeid shrimps	91 to 5,292 USD per hectare
Coastal protection	1,800 to 10,821 USD per hectare
Forest products	379 to 584 USD per hectare
Waste treatment	6,700 USD per hectare
Carbon sequestration (as burial in sediments)	139 g C per $\text{m}^2$

Furthermore, globally standardized protocols for measuring, reporting, verifying (MRV) and monitoring carbon in mangroves need to be developed. In order for countries to receive REDD+ financing, they need to implement measuring and monitoring systems for assessing the amount of carbon stored in their forests. These systems need to be compliant with the good practice guidelines agreed under the IPCC.

Financing mangrove conservation through REDD+ can 'unlock' the huge economic value that exists in these ecosystems, therefore providing more value per 'REDD+ dollar' than solely from carbon sequestration. Instead of investing in expensive infrastructure, mangroves provide many of the same services for a lower price, and this needs

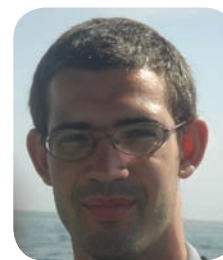
to be recognized by local and national governments. It is clear that as developing countries with relatively extensive mangrove forests prepare for REDD+, it is critically important to include mangrove forests in their strategies. Few other forest systems offer as many benefits for climate, conservation and development. It is thus strongly recommended that national governments consider the incorporation of mangroves in their REDD+ readiness plans.

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*Gabriel Grimsditch is a Programme Officer for the UNEP Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch working on oceans and climate change, based in Nairobi, Kenya.* ■

## Reports & Analysis

### UN-REDD Free, Prior and Informed Consent Consultation in Tanzania

The UN-REDD Programme held its third regional consultation with Indigenous Peoples (IP) in Africa to facilitate the development of guidelines on how to apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and develop recourse mechanisms for UN-REDD Programme activities during the REDD+ readiness process.



*The UN-REDD FPIC workshop in Tanzania brought together 53 participants representing 11 countries in the African region.*

The UN-REDD Programme convened a four-day workshop from 24-27 January, 2011 in Arusha, Tanzania to advance the development of guidelines for FPIC and recourse mechanisms for the UN-REDD Programme. This was the third step of a four-step process consisting of three regional consultations followed by a final public review of the resulting guidelines. **The regional consultation for the Asia-Pacific region**, held in Viet Nam in June 2010 resulted in draft guidelines that were reviewed and elaborated by participants during the regional **consultation for the Latin American and Caribbean region**, held in Panama in October 2010. This consultation provided the opportunity for

IP and civil society representatives from Africa to review the consolidated guidelines and provide inputs to reflect their views and regional priorities. The fourth step of the process will be to open the revised consolidated guidelines to a public comment process during the spring of 2011. The resulting guidelines will be added as an annex to the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) joint draft Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities.

This body of work is a crucial component of the UN-REDD Programme's objectives.

The UN-REDD Programme is mandated under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to support the implementation of its provisions; a key guiding principle of which is to uphold the right to FPIC as essential to ensuring the full and effective participation of IPs and other forest dependent communities.

The workshop - held in English and French - brought together 53 participants representing 11 countries in the region, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Core participants from national IP and civil society organizations (CSOs) were joined by representatives from international CSOs, UN agencies, the FCPF, and the Norwegian Embassy. The IP and CSO representatives to the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board for Africa, Mr. Elifuraha Laltaika and Mr. Pacifique Mukumba, were key contributors. Gender equity was prioritized in selecting participants and a number of IP and CSO women leaders active in the region participated.

The workshop began with opening comments from distinguished leaders from the Government of Tanzania, namely Dr. Felician Kilahama from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and Mr. Richard Muyungi from the Vice President's Office. Mr. Laltaika, Mr. Mukumba and Ms. Gertrude Lyatuu from UNDP's Tanzania country office also provided opening remarks to situate the workshop in the context of the UN-REDD Programme's broader mandate.

The first two days of presentations and discussions aimed to bring all participants to the same level of understanding of the underlying issues and regional context for supporting the right to FPIC. Presentations given by the UN-REDD Programme included

a review of the global and regional status of Programme activities by Josep Gari and Tom Twining-Ward, as well as an overview of the process employed to develop the FPIC guidelines by Nina Kantcheva and Gaya Sriskanthan. The FCPF also presented on their regional activities. Presentations by a range of other organizations introducing background issues and current experiences with FPIC were given by: IPACC; CIEL; FPP; the Network of Indigenous Pygmy Organisations (RAPY); Groupe Travail Climat REDD, DRC; TFCG; Zambia Climate Change Network; Natural Justice; and CIFOR. Tim Boyle from the UN-REDD Programme also gave a detailed presentation on a pilot FPIC process carried out in Viet Nam. A short documentary on this process is also available online. All presentations can be accessed here.

On days 3 and 4, participants formed six working groups to review: (i) the consolidated draft guidelines

developed during the previous regional consultations and elaborate what FPIC means in practical terms; (ii) what an effective recourse mechanism should look like; (iii) effective guidelines for consultation; (iv) how the guidelines could be translated into national action. Each group reported on their initial conclusions on day 3, allowing for further discussion with the broader group before presenting their finalized input on day 4.

The workshop was characterized by engaged and thoughtful discussion, particularly regarding the specific challenges faced in the African context, such as poor levels of recognition of the term "Indigenous Peoples." It was noted that the 2005 regional Report of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/ Communities presented some of the clearest guidance on this matter. Other

issues raised included the need to ensure there is capacity within the government and supporting UN agencies to understand IP issues and support the implementation of FPIC; the co-existence of different communities in the same areas; and the need to build capacity at the grassroots level. Working groups delved deeper into certain areas, such as creating enabling environments for implementing FPIC at the country level and providing detailed guidance for consultation strategies, providing rich material to further strengthen the existing draft guidelines.

A full report on the workshop and the updated draft FPIC and Recourse guidelines for the UN-REDD Programme are in the process of development and will be posted on the UN-REDD Programme workspace: [www.un-redd.net](http://www.un-redd.net) ■

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## National Systems for GHG Inventories

### The UN-REDD Programme along with its partners is helping countries build their capacities to gather and report information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from REDD+ sectors.

Some 72 participants from developing countries gathered at FAO headquarters in Rome from 25 to 28 January, 2011 to attend a training workshop on national systems for GHG inventories, aimed at exchanging views and recommendations on how to improve the legal, procedural and institutional arrangements to report GHG inventories to the UNFCCC in general and in the context of Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and REDD+ sectors.

The training workshop gave countries the opportunity to increase their knowledge on GHG inventories and the various steps to implement a national system. They also received information on the specific national context to report GHG inventories for the LULUCF sector and provide recommendations to improve the reporting for REDD+ activities under the UNFCCC. The UN-REDD Programme jointly organized the event with the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), and the Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI).

The workshop was also able to look at some of the implications of the December 2010 Cancun Accord, which included important decisions regarding mitigation actions that will be implemented by non-Annex I countries and significantly changes the legal requirements of non-Annex I Parties reporting to the Convention.

National GHG inventories are the instrument identified by the Convention for gathering and sharing information on GHG changes (emissions added and removed from the atmosphere) to understand national trends in emissions generated by human activity and estimate the global GHG balance. To produce a periodic national GHG inventory a set of functions for planning, preparation and management are established and maintained over time by countries. Under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC these functions have been formalized in a decision text and constitute the national system for a GHG inventory. For non-Annex I Parties the national GHG inventory is a portion of the National Communication.

Non-Annex I Parties will now be required to move from a system based on temporary arrangements, which delivers the national GHG inventory together with the National Communication without any time constraint, to a permanent system which should deliver every two years and the supplementary information related to Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and likely REDD+.

Keeping this in mind, the workshop was organized in four clusters of lessons and presentations: 1. Capacity building programs, 2. National systems for GHG inventories, 3. Elements of the national systems, and 4. Needs assessment and planning actions.

This workshop is also part of FAO's efforts to provide non-Annex 1 countries with assistance and technical support on national systems for GHG inventories for further dissemination as part of the UN-REDD Global Programme. All workshop information and presentations can be downloaded from [www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net) and the full report will be available on the UN-REDD Programme website in April 2011. ■

## Looking Ahead

**Programme of Anti-Corruption on REDD (PAC-REDD) Workshop**

25 February 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Conference**

2 - 3 March 2011, Paris, France

**CARE International and CCBA Social Impacts of REDD+ Workshop**

3 - 4 March 2011, London, UK

**CBD Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation and Capacity Building Workshop on REDD+**

15 - 18 March 2011, Singapore City, Singapore

**UN-REDD Programme 6<sup>th</sup> Policy Board Meeting**

21 - 23 March 2011, Da Lat, Viet Nam

**FCPF 8<sup>th</sup> Participants Committee Meeting**

24 - 25 March 2011 Da Lat, Viet Nam

**UNFCCC Climate Change Talks**

3-8 April 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

### UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

International Environment House,  
11-13 Chemin des Anémones,  
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

[www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)  
[un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)

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