

## Introduction

Critical support to UN-REDD Programme partner countries took a very important step forward this month, when the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board endorsed the UN-REDD Global Programme Framework document. In doing so, the Policy Board approved a Global Programme Framework which tackles the critical areas of REDD+, including how REDD+ can connect broader social, environmental and economic development strategies.

**Read more on the Global Programme Framework document in our News section of this month's newsletter.**

Key to achieving this endorsement was the major engagement between the UN-REDD Programme agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and partner countries to understand their needs and expectations. The final product represents a very serious effort to address all comments by Policy Board members and demonstrates the extent to which the Programme is committed to supporting country-led efforts.

With this endorsement, the UN-REDD Programme can now deliver robust and targeted support to partner countries as well contribute to global efforts to develop technical and normative approaches and methodologies in areas such as safeguards and MRV as defined in the Cancun set of agreements. Activities under the Global Programme directly support partner countries in the design of their national REDD+ strategies that can be presented to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for additional financial and technical support through UN-REDD National Programmes. In this way, the UN-REDD Global and National Programmes work hand-in-hand to ensure that partner countries are receiving the support they need to lead the development of their REDD+ strategies.

This need for capacity development support has never been greater within the UN-REDD Programme, which now has 35 partner countries. Thirteen of these countries are receiving direct support to the National Programmes they've presented and had approved by the Programme's Policy Board. If the UN-REDD Programme is to continue meeting the needs of partner countries, increased funding for both Global and National Programmes will be essential. We look forward to working with current and new donors to ensure that all UN-REDD Programme partner countries have the resources they need to fully realize the potential environmental and livelihood benefits of REDD+.

Yemi Katerere  
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

## News

### Five More UN-REDD Partner Countries Start Implementing their National Programmes

Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Paraguay and Solomon Islands recently signed their National Programme documents, and now join the seven other UN-REDD Programme partner countries already in the implementation phase of their National Programmes.

With the signature of these five National Programmes and the first transfer of funds from the UN-REDD Programme, 12 of the 13 UN-REDD Programme partner countries with National Programmes approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board have finalized their documents and have entered into implementation.

The process that these partner countries have followed to enter into the

implementation stage involved developing their National Programme documents-- which define a road map for their REDD+ readiness processes—and presenting those Programmes to the UN-REDD Policy Board for approval and funding allocations. Moving forward into implementation,

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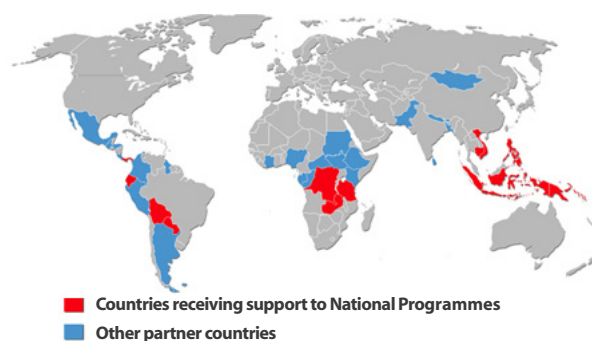
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these countries will now need to conduct further stakeholder engagement and consultation, begin developing capacities, and design the main technical elements needed to implement REDD+ activities in the country.

Read more on the goals of each of these four National Programmes in the UN-REDD Programme's 2010 Year in Review (pgs 9-10), in the UN-REDD Partner Country at a Glance, and in the National Programme's section of the UN-REDD website.

"The UN-REDD Programme congratulates these five partner countries for reaching this significant achievement and looks forward to continuing to support countries in their REDD+ readiness efforts," said Clea Paz-Rivera, Programme Officer of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

### Country reactions

#### Paraguay

"I'm profoundly satisfied with the role of Indigenous Peoples in the development of (Paraguay's) Programme," said **Jorge Lara**

#### Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paraguay.

Paraguay is the first UN-REDD Programme partner country to have their National Programme signed by Indigenous Peoples (FAPI), in addition to the UN-REDD Programme agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and the national Government of Paraguay. For this reason, Minister Lara Castro recently stated that, "Paraguay is a pioneer in the UN-REDD Programme, and the country will continue to ensure that this initiative can serve to achieve sustainable development goals of local communities."

#### Cambodia

Cambodia's UN-REDD National Programme was completed in August 2011. "This represents a key milestone in the REDD+ readiness phase for Cambodia and sets a new standard for policy development in the forestry sector in Cambodia," said **Omaliss Keo, REDD Focal Point for the Government of Cambodia.**

"We are now actively moving forward with establishing (our) National Programme, and

look forward to a REDD+ readiness process over the next few years that fully engages all relevant ministries in full consultation with key stakeholders, representatives of civil society and Indigenous Peoples," said Keo.

#### Solomon Islands

"The recent endorsement and signing of the UN-REDD National Programme Document for Solomon Islands is an important step forward for the country to put in place a national REDD+ strategy," says **Chanel Iroi, Under Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Solomon Islands.**

"Solomon Islands fully values the partnership with the UN-REDD Programme especially the tireless efforts of the staff of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. We would also like to thank the UNDP Bangkok regional office and Honiara UNDP sub office for the tremendous assistance in securing the endorsement of the document. We will now focus on implementing the project and the usual assistance of our partners will continue to be valued," says Iroi. ■

## Global Programme Framework Endorsed by UN-REDD Policy Board

### In August, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board inter-sessionally endorsed and approved the final version of the UN-REDD Programme's "Support to National REDD+ Action-- Global Programme Framework 2011-2015".

The approval and endorsement of the Global Programme Framework document comes after several months of robust consultations with Policy Board members, which resulted in a fully revised version of the Framework document, incorporating comments and suggestions of UN-REDD Policy Board members and observers. The original version of the Framework document was first presented to the Policy Board in March of this year.

The Global Programme Framework document, with a budget of US\$51.5 million over two years, lays out how the UN-REDD Programme's global-level activities aim to support the design and implementation of nationally-led REDD+ strategies in UN-REDD Programme partner countries. The Framework document states that, "the central goal of the UN-REDD Programme's National and Global Programmes is to support the efforts of partner countries to develop and implement REDD+ strategies. It is at this country level that the REDD+ concept is taking shape and making the most tangible inroads."

The UN-REDD Global Programme Framework seeks to benefit all UN-REDD Programme

partner countries simultaneously by developing and delivering knowledge-based services, products and expertise that support countries as they progress through the phases of REDD+, from initial readiness to full implementation. The expected impact of the Global Programme is to help partner countries establish sufficient capacity at all levels to design and implement results-based REDD+ actions and use their own natural resources in ways that maximize the multiple benefits of forests, including poverty alleviation.

The Framework seeks to operationalize the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015, through technical support to countries in six interlinked work areas:

1. Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring
2. National REDD+ governance
3. Transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds
4. Engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders
5. Ensuring multiple benefits of forests and REDD+
6. REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy.

These six work areas address the pillars for consistent REDD+ frameworks. Work on governance, stakeholder engagement and ensuring the multiple benefit of forests are critical for the UN-REDD Programme as a catalyst for inclusive and transparent national frameworks that can lead to more sustainable and equitable development paths.

"The UN-REDD Global Programme Framework document reflects the broad view of the Programme that REDD+ is not only an instrument for climate change mitigation but also for developing sustainable, inclusive, country-driven development strategies," says **Thais Linhares-Juvenal, Senior Officer of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.**

The Global Programme Framework addresses contents of the Cancun agreements and helps partner countries to place forests into a broader development context. Moving forward, the UN-REDD Programme will continue to consult with Policy Board members in order to further define how the Global Programme framework will be delivered. To this end, the Programme plans to have a productive discussion at its upcoming Policy Board meeting in Berlin in October, to further clarify certain areas of the Framework on which Policy Board members requested more information. The Programme sees these next steps as an opportunity to continue to engage in an important dialogue, resulting in programming that is in tune with countries' needs and encouraging stronger country ownership of UN-REDD Programme support. ■

## Nigeria Forges Ahead with REDD+ Readiness

Nigeria has recently been actively engaged in a number of REDD+ readiness activities on topics ranging from safeguards to national greenhouse gas inventories to tree planting of indigenous species.

### SPECIAL NOTE

*The UN-REDD Programme is deeply saddened by the bomb attack in Abuja on Friday 26 August, targeting the UN. The UN-REDD Programme wishes to express its support to the UN family in Nigeria, who has been an invaluable partner on REDD+ as well as in countless other development and policy initiatives.*

From 2-4 August in Abuja, a technical consultation was held to review the Nigeria National Programme document in conjunction with the draft UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (S&E P&C). Through the course of the consultation, over a dozen participants from the Federal Government, Cross River State Forestry Commission, federal and state NGOs and UNEP discussed aspects of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Nigeria. After an initial day discussing the multiple benefits and risks of REDD+, participants simultaneously reviewed Nigeria's National Programme document and the draft S&E P&C. This joint review process reinforced both the strengths of the Nigeria National Programme and the relevance and applicability of the draft S&E P&C.



*The Governor Senator Liyel Imoke planting a tree to mark his 50<sup>th</sup> birthday.*

Throughout August, the Cross River State Forestry Commission, with a commitment to conserve the Cross River State forests and wildlife resources, embarked on a extensive planting of indigenous trees to restore degraded lands in Cross River State. Through this process, the Commission hopes to extend the forest cover of the State by 25 per cent by 2015. The Commission is planting about one million trees this current planting season and plans to plant five million trees annually for the next four years. The exercise, which was recently launched by the State Governor, Senator Liyel Imoke, is being carried out across the State. The Forestry Commission plants in the degraded forest reserves and also provides seedlings and technical support for a community tree planting programme anchored on collaboration between the local government councils, communities and the Forestry Commission.

From 8-12 August, 2011, a training and capacity building workshop was held in Abuja under the CD REDD II Project, which was designed to build in-country capacity in potential REDD+ countries on the preparation of their national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for emissions and removals related to the agriculture, forestry and land use sector. The workshop was conducted by a technical team from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations Workshop participants were trained on the use of agriculture and land use (ALU) GHG software; provision of data management utilities; step-by-step guidance on the inventory process; quality assurance/quality control; and digital archiving and documentation procedures.

In all, 20 officers involved in GHG-related activities - drawn from the Departments of Forestry, Special Climate Change Unit, Drought & Desertification Amelioration in the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria Air Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), and Cross River State Forestry Commission - participated in the full training. Such specialist training on GHG inventory was the first ever to be conducted in Nigeria, and its large number of participants contributed to making it a success. This type of training also helps identify the type and level of support needed by Nigeria to establish its National GHG inventory system. This enables the country to advance in preparation towards



*Participants at the specialist training on GHG Inventory conducted by a Technical Team from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CFRN)*

developing its national MRV system that will provide concrete evidence and valid numbers about the results it will deliver under the forthcoming REDD+ mechanism.

Nigeria has also been actively engaged in the development of participatory governance assessments, the finalization of the Nigeria National UN-REDD Programme document which will be presented at the UN-REDD Policy Board in October and preparations for a multi-stakeholder event, the REDD+ University, to be held in Cross River State in October or November. ■

## Indonesia's Green Economy Corridor Initiative

Indonesia is collaborating with the three UN-REDD Programme agencies - FAO, UNDP and UNEP- on the development of an action plan that links its REDD+ efforts with its overarching goal of transitioning to a Green Economy.

The recent World Economic Forum on East Asia in Jakarta projected a transformation of Indonesia's economy from its present levels

to be in the top 10 economies in the world by 2020. The government recognizes this potential, but is equally conscious of the

climate change challenges in pursuing a fast-paced growth. In the words of Indonesia's President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, "We need solutions that will make economic growth and technology not the nemesis but the ally of our climate stability. And we need solutions that will serve the practical needs to slow, stop and reverse the process of climate change... I believe Indonesia can implement green economy to achieve seven per cent economic growth and 26 per cent reduction

of greenhouse gas emissions from business as usual scenario in 2020.”



In an effort to translate this vision, the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), headed by Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, is collaborating with the United Nations and a cross section of stakeholders on the development of an action plan to facilitate a Green Economy transition and support the REDD+ Implementing Agency to achieve its mandate of reducing forest based greenhouse gas emissions in Kalimantan, specifically the pilot province of Central Kalimantan, while at the same time generating multiple benefits for people’s livelihoods, the economy and conservation.

As a first step, a panel of eminent and world renowned experts on climate change mitigation and sustainable development converged in Jakarta on 12-13 August at a workshop to discuss possible scenarios, review successfully operating models elsewhere and explore possibilities of adapting these to the advantage of Indonesia.

Setting the context was the review of Indonesia’s recently launched Economic Master Plan Framework (MP3EI) that rests on three pillars: Economic Potential; National Connectivity; and Capacity of Human Resources, Sciences and Technology. The plan outlines six region-specific activities in the form of economic corridors and 11 national priorities. Green Economy as a transformation goal would rest on the five pillars of Indonesia’s REDD+ strategy: institutions and processes; legal and regulatory framework; strategic programs; cultural shift and stakeholder management. The challenges to the transformation goal include, unprepared capacity to handle the new concept; recognition of local and indigenous community rights; investment; strong regulations; and a paradigm shift.

The workshop was led by UKP4 and supported by UN-REDD Programme agencies, UNEP and UNDP, with participation from FAO, the UN’s International Labour Organization, the World Wildlife Federation and other national and international organizations. It focused on the Threshold 21 (T-21) sustainable development model which

is designed to support integrated long-term development planning using a variety of factors across sectors. T-21 works more effectively once a country identifies its vision and key goals and is customized to capture different elements critical to the country’s development and the consequences of the proposed strategies. The model has been applied with varying degrees of success in countries such as Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Bangladesh and others. Although Kalimantan is the current focus the development of the model, the aim is to make it replicable across Indonesia.

The initial output of this exercise is to develop a “roadmap for transformation”, including process, timeline, budget, roles and milestones. The roadmap is expected to realize the transformation investment package, with pledges, institutional arrangements and capacity to deliver. The workshop succeeded in strengthening the enthusiasm participants have regarding the possibility of a green economy transition in Indonesia.

Participants in the recent Green Economy workshop in Indonesia included Pavan Sukhdev, McCluskey Fellow at Yale University, founder-CEO of GIST Advisory and head of UNEP’s Green Economy team; Mr. Andrea Bassi from the US-based Millennium Institute; representatives from UNEP, FAO, UNDP, ILO, WWF; several donor representatives; national experts from various sectors including academia, NGOs, CSOs and other key stakeholders. ■

## 2012 Equator Prize to Recognize Community-based Management of Forests

The 2012 Equator Prize has been expanded to include a special recognition category for Sustainable Forest Management, including REDD+.



The 2012 Equator Prize will be awarded to 25 outstanding local initiatives working to advance sustainable development

solutions for people, nature and resilient communities. The 2012 edition has been expanded to include recognize Sustainable Forest Management, including REDD+.

The Equator Initiative, a UNDP-led partnership, has announced its call for nominations for the Equator Prize 2012, which will be awarded to 25 outstanding local initiatives that are working to advance sustainable development solutions for

people, nature and resilient communities. Winning initiatives will each receive US\$5,000, with 10 selected for special recognition and a total of US\$20,000. Representatives of winning communities will also be invited to participate in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), to be held in Brazil in June 2012.

The Equator Prize is awarded for community-based innovation in sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management and environmental conservation. The eligibility and selection criteria for this cycle of the prize, however, have been broadened significantly to accommodate a wider range of community-based initiatives, fields of work, and countries of operation. Eligibility has been expanded to all countries receiving support from UNDP, making this a

truly global award for local best practice, and includes a “special recognition” category for Sustainable Forest Management, including REDD+.

More information on eligibility, selection criteria and how to nominate is available at [www.equatorinitiative.org](http://www.equatorinitiative.org). Nomination forms are available in 16 languages, and may be completed online. ■



Cambodian recipients of the Equator Prize in 2010.

## Features & Commentary

### Designing and Implementing Gender-Responsive REDD+ Strategies

Specific attention to women's needs and contributions is key to efficient REDD+ strategies, writes **Lucy Wanjiru**, Programme Specialist at UNDP. The growing collaboration between UNDP's gender team and the UN-REDD Programme is supporting this goal.

The UNFCCC 'Cancun Agreements' require developing country Parties to integrate gender considerations in the design and implementation of REDD+ national strategies and programmes. It also requires countries to engage stakeholders and local communities in the process of addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure and forest governance.



Young woman gathering leaves from a Baobab *Adansonia digitata* tree for use as a sauce ingredient.

Because women and men have different roles, rights, responsibilities, knowledge, use of and access to forests, specific attention to women's needs and contributions is key to efficient REDD+ strategies and programmes. Women's rights and resource needs must be recognized, and the roles they can play as leaders, participants and beneficiaries in REDD+ must be carefully considered and reflected at every stage.

Mainstreaming gender in UN-REDD's support The UNDP Gender Team has a cross-practice relationship with the UN-REDD Programme team. This collaboration is aimed at providing technical support and building capacities to facilitate the integration of gender equality considerations in the readiness support delivered by the UN-REDD Programme, and to enhance the capacities of governments to design and implement gender-responsive national REDD+ strategies and programmes.

The gender component of REDD+ may vary from country to country depending on local situations. The cross-practice initiative is engaged in strategic planning and implementation of a gender strategy that seeks to:

- link REDD+ mechanisms to existing national development strategies
- establish means for forest communities, indigenous peoples and women to participate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of national REDD programmes
- ensure that REDD+ funds and benefits are equally accessible to poor women and men who manage the forests
- involve civil society organizations, and women-led community based organizations
- ensure that REDD+ programmes do not restrict women's access to the resources they depend on for their livelihoods.

Some of the milestones achieved to date through this collaboration include the formation of an interagency gender working group in the UN-REDD Programme;

integration of gender considerations into the UN-REDD & FCPF Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines; and a comprehensive integration of gender considerations in the 2010-2015 UN-REDD Programme Strategy that makes gender equality one of the guiding principle of the UN-REDD Programme. An ongoing review of requests for support to REDD+ countries is underway; Tanzania, for example, has requested technical and financial support to mainstream gender in its national REDD+ strategy and projects.

The gender and UN-REDD Programme teams are currently guiding the development of a joint study, called "the Business Case for Mainstreaming gender in REDD+" that will illustrate how inclusive, equitable, and gender-sensitive design and implementation will result in more efficient and effective REDD+ projects and programmes. This "business case", to be released next month, will be accompanied by recommendations for mainstreaming gender in the UN-REDD Programme.

If appropriately designed and implemented, REDD+ has the potential to serve as a vehicle for sustainable human development. The role of women in protecting and managing forests, and their right to equal access to resources, is an important component for an equitable, effective and efficient REDD+. A number of partners in the REDD+ arena, including those of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance, recognize this, and are undertaking research and advocacy to advance the issue. Gender mainstreaming requires explicit attention to gender across the entire decision chain, and at every stage and activity. The growing collaboration between the UN-REDD Programme and UNDP's Gender Team is one way to achieve this goal. ■



Lucy Wanjiru is a Programme Specialist on Gender and Climate Change in the Gender team of the Bureau for Development Policy at UNDP.

## DEFINITIONS

**Gender:** Refers to socially constructed roles, responsibilities and opportunities associated with men and women, as well as hidden power structures that govern the relationships between them.

**Gender Analysis:** is a systematic effort to identify and understand the roles, needs, opportunities, capacities and life circumstances of women and men in a given – or more often a changing – socio-economic context.

**Gender equality:** Equality exists when men and women are attributed equal social value, equal rights and equal responsibilities and have equal access to the means (resources, opportunities) to exercise them.

**Gender mainstreaming:** Involves taking into account gender equality concerns in all policy, programme, administrative and financial activities, and in organizational procedures, thereby contributing to a profound organizational transformation. This includes both the core policy decisions of an organization, and the small every-day decisions of implementation.

**Gender balance:** The ratio of women to men in any given situation. Gender balance is achieved when there are approximately equal numbers of men and women present or participating. This is sometimes also referred to as gender parity.

## REDD+ Orientation Workshop in Zambia– Enhancing Awareness and Stakeholder Dialogue

The first REDD+ Orientation Workshop was recently held in Zambia with the goal to enhance understanding of the REDD+ mechanism and the challenges for its design in Zambia.

By: **Katri Kallio-Koski**

The workshop which was held in Lusaka on 27-29 June 2011, brought together more than 75 participants from all over the country, from different stakeholder groups and organizations, including different governmental departments, non-governmental organisations, forest officers representing all Zambia's nine provinces, donors and representatives from different United Nations organizations that are engaged in the implementation of the REDD+ programme in Zambia. In addition to enhancing understanding of the REDD+ mechanism, another goal of the workshop was to foster multi-stakeholder engagement and dialogue on REDD+.



The UN-REDD Programme in Zambia began in September 2010 with the signing of the National Programme document. Zambia is

one of the initial nine pilot countries of the UN-REDD Programme. In line with the UN-REDD Programme's spirit of addressing the multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder nature of REDD+ readiness, the workshop served to build the foundations for the challenging REDD+ readiness process by providing awareness raising, information, technical knowledge, and open discussions on REDD+. It also responded to the country's priority for 2011 in its REDD+ work of focusing on public awareness raising and multi-stakeholder engagement.

Participants openly stated that the intense, three-day workshop, with its presentations and discussions, served to augment awareness and understanding of REDD+, as well as excitement to moving ahead. At the same time, stakeholders became more aware of the challenges and risks that lie ahead in crafting the REDD+ mechanism, and thus the need to work openly and constructively. In view of the value of the event, participants and government officials requested similar workshops to be conducted at provincial-level during the next months.

An interesting insight emerged out of the presentations and discussions: that in effect REDD+ is not a new concept to Zambia, since different initiatives for sustainable forestry, forest-sensitive rural livelihoods, forest assessment and monitoring, and the like have been conducted before and are ongoing. This provides a vital force to build REDD+ on existing knowledge and practices.

### More on the workshop

This first orientation workshop was structured in nine working sessions, which showcased about 20 specialized presentations and included two highly participatory sessions, in addition to questions-and-comments slots in which participants were particularly eager to intervene. The first day of the workshop dealt with climate change and the role of forests in climate change. The origin, evolution and concept of REDD+ was also introduced to kick-start the many different discussions held during the three days. The second day consisted mainly of presentations on the core REDD+ readiness components as well as on REDD+ initiatives and insights from around the world. This included the basics of REDD+ MRV, the lessons from REDD+ in Brazil, the scope of stakeholder engagement and participation, and the social and environmental safeguards required for REDD+ to function properly, among others. The third day of the workshop revolved around REDD+ in Zambia, including Zambia's initiatives related to REDD+ and its REDD+ process. ■



*Katri Kallio-Koski is a Programme Analyst and advisor to the UN-REDD Zambia Programme in the Energy and Environment Unit of the UNDP Country Office in Lusaka,*

Zambia. [katri.kallio-koski@undp.org](mailto:katri.kallio-koski@undp.org)

## Reports & Analysis

### UNEP FI Set to Release its Second Report on REDD+ Financing

The forthcoming report, "*REDDy-Set-Grow: Part II - Recommendations for International Climate Change Negotiators*" calls on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to expand the scale of the forest-carbon market.

The forthcoming report unites over 200 leading actors of the financial sector under a partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) to call on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to expand the scale of the forest-carbon market by including, in a future treaty, text that signals their commitment to

addressing some of the risks that currently characterize this market.

This briefing explores policy options for effectively mobilizing private finance and investment for forest-based climate change mitigation, particularly focusing on market development for REDD+ carbon credits.

Further, the report provides analysis on how policy design and implementation reflect on the risks and barriers of forest-based mitigation opportunities, and how it will be perceived by the private sector.

Among the specific policy recommendations formulated in the report are the details of a policy scenario, coined as the "nested approach," deemed most likely to close the REDD+ investment gap. The report also calls for reforms to the carbon credits-generating Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) scheme, which the financial sector would like to see secured – namely with the creation of permanent carbon credits – in a post-Kyoto climate change regime.

## Upcoming Webinar

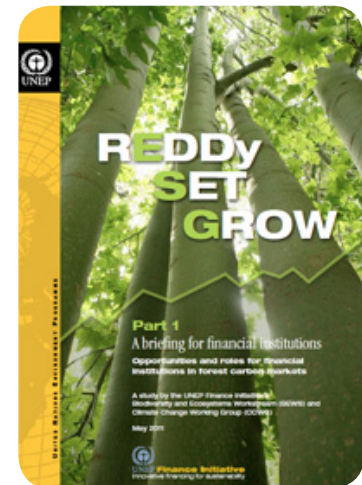
In conjunction with the launch of this report, UNEP FI will host a webinar to facilitate an open and critical debate to explore the key issues surrounding the financing of any future REDD+ agreement from the perspectives of the different stakeholders involved – developed and developing country governments, civil society and the private sector.

Titled 'REDDy for Durban: Designing an effective international regime for financing forest-based mitigation', the webinar will address the advantages and potentials as well as concerns and challenges of private sector engagement. It will explore ways in which the private sector can be involved and

mobilized while resulting concerns among all REDD stakeholders mitigated, so as to ensure the success, effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ projects and financing.

To accommodate global participation, two identical webinars will take place on Tuesday, 13 September at 9:00 and 16:00 GMT. Registration is free.

For more information, please contact Sunyoung Suh: [sunyoung.suh@unep.org](mailto:sunyoung.suh@unep.org) ■



Part one of the report titled "REDDy-Set-Grow: Opportunities and roles of financial institutions in forest carbon markets", released in May 2011

## Expert Meeting on Forest Inventory Approaches for REDD+

At its headquarters in Rome on 31 May and 1 June 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) organized an expert meeting on forest inventory approaches for REDD+.

Fifteen international experts along with staff from FAO's technical divisions participated in the meeting, along with experts from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The meeting focused primarily on carbon monitoring and participants prepared a set of general guidelines and a list of specific technical recommendations for planning and implementing a multi-objective national forest inventory that can provide forest and land use and land use change information for REDD+ monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). The guidelines and recommendations are intended to help decision makers and inventory experts to establish long-term forest inventory systems that are grounded in sound practice and defensible scientific rigour. Experts noted that, in addition to field sampling, different kinds of remote sensing, optical satellite data, RADAR or Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) can provide important

supplementary information for forest carbon monitoring and cited several articles illustrating the potential for using remote sensing data as a way of contributing to national forest inventories data and achieving REDD+ MRV mandates.

Participants also assessed the needs and opportunities for contributing to the UN's Climate Change Conference's (UNFCCC) and IPCC's preparation of methodological guidance for REDD+ MRV. During the discussions it was widely acknowledged that the information requirements for REDD+ activities and safeguards are consistent with information requirements for wider forest management objectives already carried out in many national forest inventories. These inventories were seen as having the potential to support reporting requirements and policy analyses related to REDD+ and forest and natural resources management. The 2006 IPCC guidance on preparing greenhouse gas inventories explicitly promoted the use of

national forest inventories. Participants agreed that, given the long experience in the science and application of national forest inventories, it would be worthwhile for the UNFCCC to review this knowledge and its application for REDD+ monitoring.

In discussing ways of working together to provide countries with knowledge, advice and technical assistance to meet their REDD+ obligations, participants drafted a set of options for moving the process forward. The proposals included:

- Making it a priority for FAO to formalize national forest monitoring (or national forest inventory) guidelines to include considerations for REDD+ MRV;
- Making the results of the expert meeting available to the UNFCCC process through side events and/or submissions before the UNFCCC's 17th Conference of the Parties (COP-17) in Durban; and
- Convening an expert meeting in the IPCC work plan for 2012 that addresses national forest inventories.

Download the report of the Expert Meeting on Forest Inventory Approaches for REDD+ at the following link:

<http://tinyurl.com/Expert-Meeting-Report> ■

## Looking Ahead

### **Anti Corruption and REDD+ Community of Practice session in Latin America and the Caribbean**

5-6 September, 2011: San Jose, Costa Rica

### **Dialogue on Forests, Governance & Climate Change**

7-8 September, 2011: The Hague, Netherlands

### **UNEP FI webinar: Launch of "REDDy-Set-Grow-Part II"**

13 September, 2011: 9:00 and 16:00 GMT

### **CBD Regional Workshop on safeguards and standards for REDD+**

20-23 September, 2011: Cape Town, South Africa

### **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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