

# UN-REDD Programme Newsletter

## Introduction

Dear Readers,

On the heels of another successful UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting last month in Asuncion, Paraguay, it's encouraging to reflect on how far the Programme has come and what our partner countries have been able to achieve to date.

One intervention at the policy board meeting that stood out to me in particular, was made by the Executive Coordinator of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office under UNDP, which administers the UN-REDD Programme fund. He said that among the more than 50 funds the MPTF Office manages, the UN-REDD Programme fund is one of the most active and successful in terms of disbursement rates. He concluded that the UN-REDD Programme is a success story more people should know about.

Indeed, after three years in operation, the UN-REDD Programme does have real progress to report. From its nine initial pilot countries, the Programme has grown to support 42 partner countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. With the recent approval of funding allocations to UN-REDD National Programmes in Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka, the UN-REDD Programme now provides financial and technical support to 16 National Programmes, of which 13 are in implementation. With this support, most of these countries are already actively engaged in setting up systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV); several among them are trailblazing systems for benefit sharing and participatory governance assessments; and all of them have engaged in robust processes of stakeholder engagement. Early lessons from all these activities are contributing the global advancement of the REDD+ mechanism. These early lessons have also revealed that establishing national coordination mechanisms for REDD+ is critical for progress, and the UN-REDD Programme continues to engage with partner countries to support these efforts.

As of March 2012, total UN-REDD Programme support to countries, through both National Programmes and activities under the seven integrated work areas of the UN-REDD Global Programme, totaled US\$116.1 million. To date, the Programme has benefited from the generous donor contributions of Denmark, Japan, Norway and Spain, which now total US\$118.3 million. But with so much of this donor funding already allocated, the Programme's significant progress stands to lose momentum if more funding cannot be raised this year and beyond.

The UN-REDD Programme has evolved to be an integral vehicle of multilateral support to REDD+ countries and the broader international REDD+ community. We look forward to sharing our progress and results with new and prospective donors in 2012, in order to mobilize the resources needed to continue contributing to the success of the REDD+ mechanism.

Yemi Katerere

Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

## News

### Highlights from UN-REDD's 8<sup>th</sup> Policy Board Meeting

At its recent meeting in Paraguay, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved US\$8 million in critical funding for REDD+ in Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka, and endorsed the Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria.

During its eighth Policy Board meeting 25-26 March 2012 in Asuncion, Paraguay, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board allocated US\$4 million each to Republic of Congo and Sri Lanka's UN-REDD National Programmes, bringing the total amount of approved

funding for 16 UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$67.3 million. The Policy Board discussed progress on the implementation of National Programmes and approved the timeline for implementing a robust country needs assessment in

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

collaboration with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which will inform how the two initiatives can best deliver streamlined REDD+ support to countries. The Board also endorsed the Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria as a guiding framework for REDD+ countries. Read the

official eighth Policy Board announcement in English, French and Spanish at: [http://www.un-redd.org/PB8\\_Press\\_Release/tabid/78557/Default.aspx](http://www.un-redd.org/PB8_Press_Release/tabid/78557/Default.aspx)

All documents and presentations from the eighth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting are available on the Programme's website, as is the Programme's newly released 2011 "Year in Review" Report. Check out the latest pictures from the meeting on the UN-REDD Programme Facebook page. The ninth policy board meeting will be held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo in the fall of 2012.

### Country Reactions

#### Republic of Congo

"The approval of Republic of Congo's funding request is a way of recognizing the quality of our National Programme submission and encouraging sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and the enhancement of carbon stocks in Republic of Congo," said Mr. George Claver Boundzanga, National REDD+ Coordinator for the Ministry of Sustainable Development.



"The Republic of Congo is an experimentation laboratory in terms of the

sustainable management of tropical, humid forests. To this end, the country has already engaged in a number of planning exercises to ensure the effective management of its environment and its forest and farm resources," said Mr. Claver Boundzanga.

Check out Republic of Congo's new country page on <http://www.un-redd.org>.

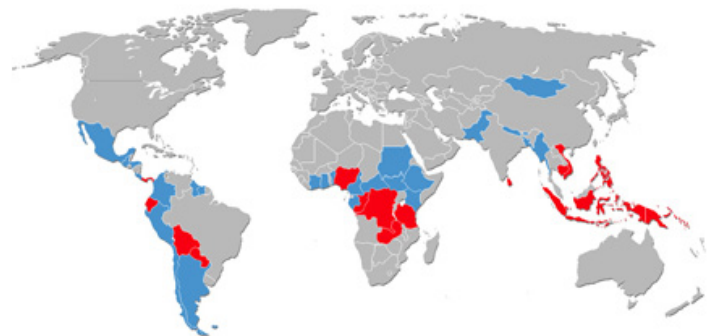
#### Sri Lanka

"It's a new dawn, it's a new life for our forestry sector," said Mr. Anura Sathurusinghe, REDD+ National Coordinator for Sri Lanka's Forest Department, after the Board's endorsement.

Mr. Sathurusinghe went on to say the endorsement of Sri Lanka's UN-REDD National Programme provides a great opportunity for Sri Lankan foresters to build their capacities not only on technical aspects but more importantly in sociological and other related areas in forestry. He added that the UN-REDD Programme's support will also help Sri Lanka raise awareness among various stakeholder groups who are directly or indirectly responsible for decision making that have direct impact on the country's forestry sector.



"Being a small but highly populated country with 30 per cent forest cover that is home to very high biological diversity, conservation is the first priority in our forestry agenda. Therefore, REDD+ provides us with the necessary guidance on how to create the path to achieve this goal," said Mr. Sathurusinghe.



- Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.
- Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan and Suriname.

Check out Sri Lanka's new country page on <http://www.un-redd.org>. ■

## Update on Paraguay's REDD+ Progress

### Paraguay recently hosted an inception workshop to kick off its UN-REDD National Programme.

On 14 March 2012, Paraguay's National Team organized an inception workshop in Asunción which marked the culmination of intense discussions and solid agreements for implementing the country's UN-REDD National Programme, as well as the formal beginning of previously programmed implementation activities.

The workshop brought together representatives of national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of Indigenous communities and civil society organizations. The Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM) in Paraguay, the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) and the Federation for the Self-Determination of

Indigenous Peoples (FAPI) constitute the National Team in charge of implementing the country's UN-REDD National Programme.

The Minister of the Environment, Mr. Oscar Rivas, chaired the event and gave a detailed and thorough presentation on national environmental policy and on the importance of the UN-REDD National Programme for both the environmental and national forest management strategies in Paraguay. The United Nations Resident Coordinator for Paraguay, Mr. Lorenzo Jimenez de Luis, in turn emphasized that the readiness process was exemplary and that preliminary implementation agreements were carried out jointly and in a well-articulated manner. Mr. Jimenez de Luis also highlighted the

participation of Indigenous Peoples in the political and technical management of the Programme.

The President of FAPI encouraged Indigenous Peoples to further become involved in initiatives related to global issues relevant to all stakeholders such as climate change. He also urged the country to continue granting Indigenous Peoples a space for dialogue and decision-making.

Funding earmarked for Paraguay's UN-REDD National Programme is US\$ 4.7 million. The Programme is supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Paraguay presents the latest developments in its national forest monitoring system at the eighth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting.

At the UN-REDD Programme's recent Policy Board meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay presented the beta version of its National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The development and implementation of a beta version of Paraguay's NFMS began in February 2012 with a training workshop on land representation via satellite images in Asunción.



Paraguay's NFMS achieves one of the requirements of the Cancun REDD+ Agreements, allowing the country to begin the first phase of its REDD+ implementation. The NFMS will also help prepare for Phase II of REDD+, where countries have to ensure that sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities are results-based. In order to achieve this, the NFMS aims to provide accurate and transparent information regarding several forest related indicators. The NFMS will also provide information on how Paraguay is

addressing some of the REDD+ safeguards with particular reference to emission displacements. The UN-REDD Global Programme provided additional targeted support to promote a fast development and implementation of the beta version of Paraguay's NFMS through capacity building activities.

The development of the NFMS has relied on FAO's experience with similar projects already taking place in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam and with the collaboration of Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE). The satellite monitoring system and the GIS-enabled web portal were the two initial components developed as the first steps towards an autonomous and operational NFMS. The web portal will be used as a tool for sharing and disseminating information related to REDD+ and other forestry related activities.

The training workshop, which took place 27 February to 8 March, addressed the following topics: an introduction to remote sensing applied to forest monitoring; geospatial data-management; satellite image edition in TerraAmazon; and advanced processing of satellite images with



OpenForis Toolkit (a set of open source tools developed by FAO). The main outcome of this training was the development of methodologies and techniques for mapping forest coverage and forest cover changes tailored to the country's national reality and using only free and open source tools. These methodologies have been applied in an operational and iterative manner allowing the production of preliminary forest mask maps in Paraguay.

The development of Paraguay's NFMS web portal is still underway, however initial maps produced during the workshop and existing national data regarding forest coverage and changes in forest for some selected areas can be found here.

The NFMS web portal interface allows any user to visualize the maps, calculate statistics on deforestation and provide comments about the data. Depending on other national needs and requirements, the web portal also allows the communication of other types of information related to Paraguay's forest resources. ■

## Nigeria Hosts Innovative "REDD+ University"

A new course at the University of Calabar in Nigeria's Cross-River State brought together an international group of experts to teach the basics of REDD+ to more than 200 participants from across the country.

Nigeria held a REDD+ University event on 19-21 March 2012, at the University of Calabar, in Cross River State, southeast Nigeria. The event was organized as a short course on the basics of REDD+, looking at its wide scope as well as its development dimensions. It was organized by the joint Nigeria REDD+ team, with technical and financial support from the UN-REDD Programme, with the leadership of Cross River State's Forestry Commission and the hospitality of the University of Calabar.

The objectives of the event were to: (i) enhance understanding on the REDD+

mechanism among Nigeria's stakeholders; (ii) to facilitate stakeholder engagement and dialogue around forest conservation and REDD+, with emphasis on Cross River State as the demonstration state for REDD+ in Nigeria; and (iii) to stimulate preparatory discussions and arrangements for the implementation of the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, including options for expanding the scope of REDD+ to other States.

The widespread interest in the event exceeded all expectations. More than 200 participants attended, drawn from the

federal government, the Cross River State, Nigerian states interest in REDD+ and from other African countries already engaged in REDD+ (notably Zambia). Participants represented the full spectrum of stakeholders for REDD+, including government ministries and agencies, civil society organizations (particularly NGOs and community-based organizations), the academic community, private sector entrepreneurs, the media and local communities in Cross River State.





The event was designed around four themes, looking at: 1) the concept and meaning of REDD+; 2) REDD+ initiatives in Nigeria; 3) REDD+ in other countries; and 4) REDD+ related initiatives. While the first two themes were covered on the first day of the event, the last two were covered on the second day. A total of 24 speakers from Nigerian institutions and from abroad, including technical specialists, policy advisors, development practitioners, NGO members, private entrepreneurs in relevant sectors, members of academia and UN officials, led discussions on these themes. International speakers came from a wide range of countries including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, USA and Zambia. The third day of the event focused on group work and provided

opportunities for presenters to clarify issues raised during the first two days.

The event was inaugurated by his Excellency Senator Liyel Imoke along, Governor of Cross River State, along with: Professor James Epoke, vice-chancellor of the University of Calabar; Janthomas Hiemstra, UNDP-Nigeria Deputy Country Director for Programmes; Salisu Dahiru, National REDD+ Coordinator; Odigha Odigha, Chairman of Cross River State Forestry Commission; Chief Samuel Olori, a community leader; and Josep Gari, the UN-REDD Programme advisor for Africa.



Further information as well as the presentations from the event will be available shortly on Nigeria's page on the UN-REDD Programme website. ■

## Clarifying Forest Governance in Viet Nam

During Viet Nam's recent Participatory Governance (PGA) workshop, the UN-REDD Programme participated in discussions aimed at making forest governance concepts and terminology more understandable to forest-dependent communities.

The translation of governance terminology from English into Vietnamese can be a challenge. The term governance itself is sometime translated to "management". To address these and other challenges related to Participatory Governance Assessments and REDD+, Viet Nam and the UN-REDD Programme hosted a workshop on 6 March in Hanoi, which brought together more than 80 participants representing both state and non-state actors from across Viet Nam.



More than 80 participants from eight Vietnamese provinces attended the country's recent PGA workshop.

Throughout the full day workshop that launched Viet Nam's PGA, participants called for the PGA to focus on using language and terminology that is understandable for forest-dependent communities. The morning session offered a series of presentations, including an overview of the principles of democratic governance, governance issues relevant to REDD+ in Viet Nam,

lessons learned from the Provincial Administration Performance Index (PAPI) assessment, as well as stake-away results from the FAO supported Forest Governance Monitoring in Viet Nam (FGM) workshop held in January 2012. After lunch, participants were divided into four groups to brainstorm and agree on key governance challenges for REDD+ in Viet Nam and on criteria for selecting a pilot province.

Some groups underlined the lack of involvement of forest-dependent communities in decision-making processes as a pressing challenge. Others argued that REDD+ is still a very complex issue, and that few state and non-state stakeholders at the local level currently had the capacity to comprehend REDD+ and its implications, stating that, "forest cultivation is not equivalent to forest protection."

Mr. Trieu Van Luc from the Forest Protection Department (FPD) in Viet Nam chaired the workshop, and applauded participants for agreeing on a work plan and next steps for the PGA process. At the end of the day, participants had produced a prioritized list of key governance challenges as well as criteria for selection of a pilot province for implementing the 12-month pilot phase.

### Context and next steps

Viet Nam follows in the footsteps of its fellow UN-REDD Programme partner country and

neighbor, Indonesia, which has been implementing a PGA for REDD+ since 2011. While the pilot in Indonesia focuses on different provinces, Viet Nam agreed at its workshop on 6 March on criteria for selecting one pilot province. Based on the experiences from this initial pilot phase, REDD+ stakeholders will decide after the 12-month trial whether the PGA will be expanded to include more provinces.

The process to identify and contract a national NGO to co-implement the PGA will continue in April 2012. The criteria for the pilot province and expertise on the identified governance challenges will be used in selecting the relevant NGO. Simultaneously, members of a broad-based multi-stakeholder advisory group will be selected. The PGA will then look to hold initial stakeholder consultations in the pilot province before the end of June.



The full workshop report can be accessed at <http://tinyurl.com/VietNam-ForestGov-Report> here. More details can also be found on the website of the National REDD+ Network in Viet Nam. ■

## The Philippines Seeks Inputs from UN-REDD on REDD+ Safeguards

The UN-REDD Programme shares its experience during a consultation workshop on biodiversity and governance safeguards in the Philippines.

The UN-REDD Programme presented its Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC), as well as its work on Multiple Benefits for REDD+ and the Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA) for REDD+ at a recent consultation workshop organized by the Philippines-Swiss REDD+ initiative. The Ateneo School of Government and HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation hosted a multi-stakeholder safeguards consultation workshop, with a focus on biodiversity and governance, in the Philippines from 31 March to 1 April 2012.

The workshop gave special focus to the implementation of biodiversity and governance safeguards, monitoring and reporting on safeguards and financing of safeguards. The discussion revealed a rich body of experience on implementing and monitoring safeguards, highlighting the need to compile these experiences into concrete lessons for REDD+ actors. Forest tenure, cross-sectoral coordination and the definition of "performance" emerged as key challenges in relation to safeguards. Suggested options to address these issues included community-based monitoring and

convergence between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The workshop brought together experts and practitioners on REDD+ governance and biodiversity safeguards from civil society, Indigenous Peoples organizations and the public and private sectors. This included the UN-REDD Programme and other participants such as the Africa Forest Forum, the International Tropical Timber Organization and the CoDE REDD+ partnership which co-prepared the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy.

The input received during the workshop will be used for the development of training and capacity building materials to further assist REDD+ countries. The report of the workshop will be available in the coming weeks at [www.asg.ateneo.edu](http://www.asg.ateneo.edu). ■

## Features & Commentary

### Sudan's REDD+ Progress

Sudan is now working with a range of international partners to actively explore how REDD+ can play a critical role in reducing the country's rates of deforestation and forest degradation.

By: **Dr. Patrick Van Laake**

Sudan is facing challenges in the sustainable management of its natural resources, with the management of forest resources emerging as one of the priorities. Household biomass energy consumption is one of the major sources of deforestation. The Forests National Corporation (FNC) estimates that firewood consumption in 2011 will exceed 22.1 million cubic metres, a figure which is projected to increase to 24.2 million by 2015. Africover data of Sudan shows that forest cover reduced from 11.6 per cent in 2000 to 10.05 per cent in 2011. Reversing the high rate of deforestation is a challenge. FNC is dependent on revenues from forest exploitation which exacerbates the challenge of making the investment to reduce

deforestation. To this end, Sudan acknowledges the contribution that external funding from such initiatives as the UN-REDD Programme and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) can make, and has been actively working with both initiatives over the past two years to achieve their REDD+ goals.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is also providing support for the Sudan Integrated Environment Programme, with technical support from UNEP. This Programme provides on-going support to FNC and the High Council on Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) on sustainable environmental management and governance, with reference to REDD+ as well. FNC, with HCENR, have established a REDD+ Desk with the mandate to develop the framework for a National REDD+ Programme. Early in 2012 the British Embassy in Khartoum provided additional funds, specifically for

the preparation of early actions in support of the first phase of implementation of the National REDD+ Programme, as called for in the Cancun Agreements. With experience in working for Viet Nam's UN-REDD National Programme, I recently led a team of international and national experts, tasked with developing a framework for Sudan's National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan and an approach for capacity building. Other senior team members included Dr. Graham Floater, Director of The Climate Centre in Brussels and former Deputy Director at the UK Treasury, Prof. Hassan Osman Abdel-Nour, founder of FNC and former Senior Forestry Officer at the FAO Near-East Regional Office, and Dr. Sayeda Ali Ahmed Khalil, Department Head at FNC and coordinator of the REDD+ Desk. The team was completed by staff from FNC and HCENR and the climate change Focal Point at UNEP.

In March of this year, the team visited senior officials in five ministries and several governmental agencies in Khartoum, to discuss the REDD+ mechanism and the possible role of the various offices in defining the National REDD+ Strategy and implementing the Programme. The FAO and UNEP offices were visited, as well the Sudan Environment Conservation Society – a leading national NGO on environmental protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation – and two private companies interested in participating in the National REDD+ Programme. The States of Al Gazira, Gadarif, Sennar and White Nile were visited to gain first-hand experience with forest conditions and forestry management schemes, including some highly successful community-managed forest



The Abu Galfa forest in Sudan



protection schemes along the banks of the Blue and White Nile, irrigated forest plantations, and tree planting for combating desertification, among many other examples of forest management. The State Minister of Agriculture in Sennar and the State Minister of Animal Husbandry in White Nile received the team to discuss the potential of integrating REDD+ with existing programmes for natural resources management and poverty reduction.

In Khartoum, senior officials of FNC and HCENR presided over a workshop to brief participants on REDD+ activities and the Sudan REDD+ initiative (by HCENR and UNEP). Prof. Abdel-Nour and myself presented the early findings of the expert team to about 80 people from central

agencies, four states, academia, NGOs and the private sector attended. The framework National REDD+ Strategy was generally well-received and much interest was demonstrated in participating in the consultation process towards the final Strategy. Additionally, two technical seminars were organized in March for about 20 technical staff from FNC and State forestry offices on technical issues, such as general requirements for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), land-use category mapping and reference (emission) levels, and on aspects related to implementation, such as securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), gender issues and benefit distribution.

FNC and HCENR are preparing for follow-up activities in the form of a consultation

process for the further development of the Sudan REDD+ Strategy and a capacity-building needs assessment for three priority areas of development. It is expected that a draft of the Sudan REDD+ Strategy and a UN-REDD National Programme document will be submitted to at the next UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in October 2012.



*Dr. Patrick Van Laake is an independent REDD+ consultant, who formerly worked on the UN-REDD National Programme in Viet Nam.* ■

## Panama Focuses on the Multiple Benefits of REDD+

In designing its REDD+ Programme, Panama is exploring various scenarios to capture the environmental and social benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon.

By: **Gabriel Labbate**

A REDD+ Programme that aims to capture the full range of carbon, environmental and social benefits can take many different forms. It all depends on the type of benefits the country wants to prioritize. For example, in addition to carbon benefits, the country can choose to prioritize biological corridors that improve connectivity between protected areas, and then enjoy benefits in terms of carbon payments and biodiversity conservation. Or, in the presence of areas with similar carbon stocks, a REDD+ programme can choose to prioritize those that are located upstream in the catchment basin and that are important for water quality. The Programme can also prioritize income generation from sustainable land use activities in addition to biodiversity benefits and conservation of a given carbon stock.



With the assistance of the UN-REDD Programme, Panama is currently exploring which options of REDD+ could capture the greatest range of benefits. A team of local and international experts recently met in Panama

City on 6-8 March to report and share progress on this front. The work began last year with the identification of historical deforestation trajectories using deforestation maps that could be compared across time. The next step was to understand the contribution of potential drivers of deforestation, including the expansion of road networks, investments in mining or hydroelectric, population density and other variables like soil type, elevation and the like. Once the contributions from these drivers are well understood, the team will be in a position to explain past deforestation, to project results into the future and to observe how things may look in the absence of REDD+. The team can estimate how deforestation will advance if drivers do not change and it can also estimate impact if drivers change in intensity and/or location.

In parallel, the team has begun to estimate the potential benefits and costs of REDD+ by adding additional variables into the analysis. Specifically, they are putting into spatial format variables such as carbon stocks, costs of REDD+ (opportunity, implementation and transaction) and an array of environmental and social services such as biodiversity, soil retention and water quality among others. Some of these variables, such as estimated carbon payments or the opportunity cost of alternative land uses, can be presented in monetary terms. Others, however, may need to be shown in physical units or qualitative scales.

When environmental and social benefits, including carbon, are included in the spatial design of REDD+, the country can explore how these affect the private and social returns from deforestation. The result is a number of scenarios that differ one from another in the number and location of hectares that are included in a hypothetical REDD+ Programme. Each trajectory, or scenario, has its own benefits and costs, or in other words, what the country stands to gain from pursuing different REDD+ policies.

The exploration of REDD+ scenarios entails several iterations with policy makers, which have to respond to the different demands from various constituencies. The process is one of joint exploration of options. Policy makers may want to know the impact of REDD+ on current development policies, and/or they may want to go further and explore whether there are complementary investments that can increase the benefits of REDD+ while at the same time promoting a shift towards a green economy in the rural sector. The options are many. In the end, the choice of scenario, or the spatial design of a REDD+ programme, is not a technical but rather a political choice that countries need to make. The UN-REDD Programme continues to support countries such as Panama to inform these critical choices and priorities.



*Gabriel Labbate is a regional technical advisor for the UN-REDD Programme (UNEP) in Latin America and the Caribbean, based in Panama City.* ■

## Reports & Analysis

### UN-REDD Launches its 2011 Year in Review Report

The UN-REDD Programme's 2011 Year in Review report was launched at the Programme's recent Policy Board meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay.

The 2011 "Year in Review" report provides a comprehensive snapshot of the significant progress and achievements made by the Programme's 14 National Programmes and other partner countries, as well as the international support and outreach provided

by the Programme throughout 2011. The report also features high-level testimonials from donors, partner countries and other organizations involved in REDD+, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Global



Environment Facility (GEF), Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Download the report in

English:

<http://tinyurl.com/2011YIR-English>

French:

<http://tinyurl.com/2011YIR-French>

Spanish:

<http://tinyurl.com/2011YIR-Spanish> ■

### UN-REDD Gender and REDD+ Report Now Available French and Spanish

Read more about the report in English, French and Spanish below



Last December, the UN-REDD Programme released "The Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+", which sought to demonstrate why integrating gender equality into REDD+

programming makes sense, and proposing ideas on how to do it. We are happy to announce that the report is now available in French and Spanish. Follow progress of the activities of the UN-REDD Programme on gender, anti-corruption and other topics related to transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ funds

on the UN-REDD Programme web site page dedicated to these issues.

*(Français)*

ONU-REDD Rapport sur le Genre et la REDD+ est Maintenant Disponible en Français et en Espagnol

En décembre dernier le programme ONU-REDD a lancé un rapport sur pourquoi et comment intégrer les questions de genre dans la REDD+. Ce rapport est maintenant disponible en français, sous le titre « Placer le genre au cœur de la REDD : un facteur de succès ». Retrouvez des détails sur les activités du Programme ONU-RED en ce qui concerne le genre, l'anti-corruption et autres thèmes liés à la transparence, l'équité et la reddition de comptes dans la gestions des fonds sur la page du site web du Programme ONU-REDD.

*(Español)*

ONU-REDD Informe Sobre Género y REDD+ ya está Disponible en Francés y Español

El año pasado en diciembre el Programa ONU-REDD anunció la publicación de un informe sobre porque y como incorporar los temas de género en la REDD+. Este informe ahora esta traducido en español, y se titula « Estudio de viabilidad sobre la incorporación de la perspectiva de género a REDD+ ». Se puede encontrar más información sobre las actividades del Programa ONU-REDD sobre género, anti-corrupción y otros temas de transparencia, equidad y redición de cuentas en el manejo de los fondos REDD+ en la página del sitio web del Programa ONU-REDD.

Download the report in:

English:

<http://tinyurl.com/Gender-report-English>

French:

<http://tinyurl.com/Gender-report-French>

Spanish:

<http://tinyurl.com/Gender-report-Spanish> ■

### Two New UN-REDD Workshop Reports now Available

Final reports are now available for the UN-REDD Programme's recent global workshops on its Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria, and its Guidelines for Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

In February, the UN-REDD Programme convened two workshops on social and environmental safeguards for REDD+, focused on UN-REDD Programme's Social and

Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The reports of these workshops are now available and can be

downloaded by clicking the following links:

<http://tinyurl.com/SEPC-workshop-report>

<http://tinyurl.com/FPIC-workshop-report>

Discussions on the SEPC were also held at the eighth Policy Board meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay, where the the Policy Board endorsed the principles and criteria. Read more here:

<http://tinyurl.com/PB8-Highlights> ■

## New Go-REDD+ Issue Explores How to Become a “Forest Adding” Country

The latest issue from the UN-REDD Asia-Pacific listserv looks at how lessons from REDD+ can help countries become “forest-adding” states.

### Go-REDD+

The Go-REDD+ issue entitled, “Lessons from REDD+ on how to become a forest-adding country”, highlights the results of a recent study (“The Greener Side

of REDD+: Lessons for REDD+ from Countries where Forest Area is Increasing” by Hans Gregersen et al.) that looks at how five countries (Chile, China, India, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam) have managed to add millions of hectares to their forest estates in recent decades, to learn what and what not to do under a REDD+ mechanism.

### About Go-REDD+

Go-REDD+ is a bi-monthly newsletter distributed by email and managed by the UN-REDD Programme team in Asia-Pacific. The main objective is to distribute information, synopses of research results and activities related to REDD+ in Asia-Pacific, to assist countries in their REDD+ readiness efforts.

Access previous Go-REDD+ articles in the Go-REDD+ archive at: <http://tinyurl.com/GoREDD-Archive> ■

## Looking Ahead

### Indonesia REDD+ Workshops on Participatory Governance Assessments and Free, Prior and Informed Consent

11-21 April, 2012: Bogor, Indonesia

### Indigenous Peoples Dialogue for Africa

19-24 April, 2012: Arusha, Tanzania

### Strengthening Accountability and Transparency in REDD+ in Africa Workshop

24-26 April, 2012: Lusaka, Zambia

### FIP Sub-Committee Meeting

30 April-4 May, 2012: Washington, D.C., USA

## UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

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

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