

## Introduction

November was an exciting month for the UN-REDD Programme. Our Policy Board approved US\$15.2 million for five national Programmes, which means the UN-REDD Programme now provides direct support to 12 countries and has partnerships with 17 others. These developments underscore the growing strength of the UN-REDD Programme's community of practice, through which countries are learning from each other and sharing valuable lessons and experiences.

As we head into the end of the year, it's amazing to consider the inroads REDD+ has made this year. The Interim REDD+ Partnership, established at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference in May, is now up and running. The UN-REDD Programme, in collaboration with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), is now supporting the Partnership's work plan, which includes establishing a voluntary REDD+ database and website, developing a gap analysis on the current funding situation for REDD+, organizing technical workshops on lessons learned, as well as providing logistical support to meetings.

Within the UN-REDD Programme, we've also seen encouraging progress. All nine initial pilot countries have now submitted National Programmes to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board and have received funding allocations. Seven of these pilot countries are now in implementation (Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia). Three other UN-REDD partner countries have been allocated funds for either full or initial national programmes (Cambodia, the Philippines and Solomon Islands) and two more countries (Ecuador and Nigeria) are expected to present funding requests for their national programmes at the next UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in March 2011.

This year, we've seen donor countries renew their commitment to REDD+ in a very significant way. In March, Norway committed an additional US\$31 million to the UN-REDD Programme for 2010 and this month confirmed its intention to continue supporting the Programme in 2011. Denmark also announced US\$6 million in new funding this month, as did Spain (US\$1.4 million for 2010). The Programme was also pleased to hear Japan officially announced their consideration to contribute to the Programme at our recent Policy Board meeting.

Given all this momentum and advancement on REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme very much hopes for a positive outcome in the COP16 negotiations on REDD+, which will allow REDD+ countries to achieve even greater inroads in 2011.

Yemi Katerere  
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

## News

### UN-REDD at COP16 and Forest Day 4

The UN-REDD Programme is set to host and participate in a number of events during COP16 and Forest Day 4 in Cancun, Mexico, and will launch its new publication "Perspectives on REDD+", all with the aim of strengthening support and advancing REDD+ readiness and implementation efforts.



Join us at all of the following UN-REDD Programme events at COP16 and Forest Day 4!

**Delivering as One: Partnerships for REDD+**  
(CEB side event)

**Date:** Thursday, 2 December 2010

**Time:** 13:20 – 14:35

**Location:** Room Mamey at the Cancunmesse, Cancun



In this session, high-level representatives from REDD+ countries, the World Bank and the UN agencies will come together to take stock of the multifaceted partnerships that have emerged to support REDD+ efforts at the national, regional and international levels. By focusing on these various channels of collaboration (ie/ within the UN system; between the UN and World Bank; between the UN, Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations) presentations and discussions will highlight the meaningful partnership inroads being made to advance REDD+ efforts and what countries can learn from each other. For more information on this side event, email [un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org).

## In this Issue

### News

UN-REDD at COP16 and Forest Day 4 .....Page 1.

US\$15.2 Million Approved for 5 Countries at the UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting..... Page 3.

UN-REDD Hosts First REDD+ Regional Information Exchange .....Page 4.

Monitoring Governance for REDD+ .....Page 4.

REDD+ Partnership Launches its Voluntary REDD+ Database .....Page 5.

Joint Workshop on Opportunity Cost of REDD+ in Tanzania .....Page 5.

### Features & Commentary

UN-REDD Mission to Nigeria .....Page 6.

### Reports & Analysis

REDD+ Hours in Nagoya: Fostering Dialogue Among the Rio Conventions .....Page 7.

Conclusions for REDD+ at CBD COP10 .....Page 8.

REDD+ Issues Explored at Anti-Corruption Workshop in Thailand .....Page 8.

UNEP Launches New publication "Pathways for Implementing REDD+" .....Page 9.

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

**“Perspectives on REDD+” Publication Launch**

To further inform the discussions on how REDD+ work is advancing and the early lessons and challenges that are beginning to emerge, the UN-Programme will launch its new publication “Perspectives on REDD+” at the CEB joint side event on 2 December in Cancun (available in English, French and Spanish).

In Perspectives on REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme explores some of the most difficult questions facing REDD+ efforts in three articles that look at the challenges around the application of FPIC in stakeholder engagement for REDD+; the multiple ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon; and MRV and monitoring for REDD+. Outside of the CEB joint side event on 2 December, the publication will also be available in Cancun on USB keys at Forest Day 4, at FAO, UNDP and UNEP booths at COP16, as well as on:

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

**REDD+ Hour: REDD+ and Biodiversity**

**Date:** Tuesday, 30 November, 2010

**Time:** 15:30 – 17:30

**Location:** EU Pavilion at the Cancunmesse, Cancun

This session will explore the latest developments with regards to REDD+ and biodiversity. Specific topics will include safeguards for biodiversity, tools for incorporating biodiversity conservation into REDD+, and monitoring of biodiversity as part of REDD+. Key developments from the COP10 CBD negotiations will be covered in a presentation by Tim Christophersen, Forest Programme Officer, CBD Secretariat. Barney Dickson, Head of Climate Change and Biodiversity, UNEP-WCMC will discuss the latest tools that have been developed for mapping and monitoring biodiversity in REDD+ pilot countries. Country representatives will provide the perspective of implementing REDD+ at the national level and the implications for biodiversity. Tim Kasten, Deputy Director of the Division for Environmental Policy, UNEP will moderate the event which will have ample time for questions, answers and discussions following the panelists’ presentations.

**REDD+ Hour: Open Discussion sessions**

**Date:** Wednesday, 1 December, 2010; Friday, 3 December, 2010; Monday, 6 December, 2010

**Time:** 12:30 – 13:30

**Location:** Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion, Cancunmesse, Cancun

The REDD+ Open Discussion sessions will provide negotiators and others interested in REDD+ with an informal opportunity to discuss with REDD+ technical experts and practitioners, the latest developments on the ground and lessons learned from current experiences on REDD+. There will be three such sessions lasting one hour each, during which two to three REDD+ experts will be available in the meeting room to answer any questions or discuss any key issues raised by interested parties. There would not be any presentations or panel as it would be a more informal opportunity for discussion and specific questions and answers from negotiators about what they wish to discuss.

**Forest Day 4**

**Date:** Sunday, 5 December 2010

**Time:** 9 am-7 pm

**Location:** Cancun Centre, Cancun

Forest Day is one of the world’s leading global events for those interested in forests and climate change to come together with others and exchange their views. Last year, nearly 1,500 people attended Forest Day 3 in Copenhagen, including world leaders, three Nobel Prize winners, top scientists, donors, global and regional media, policymakers, leaders of Indigenous communities, and notably 250 climate negotiators. This year, organizers are anticipating about 2,000 participants.

At Forest Day 4, the UN-REDD Programme’s convening agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) will lead various learning events, all targeted at exploring various REDD+ issues (see below for details). You can also find out about the latest UN-REDD Programme activities and updates at the UN-REDD Programme booth, which will be set up all day long at Forest Day 4.

**REDD+ and UN-REDD at Forest Day 4**

Time	Event	UN-REDD Presenters
10.45 - 12.30	<b>Sub plenary:</b> Is REDD+ an appropriate financing instrument to meet both climate change and development objectives?	<b>Yemi Katerere (Head, UN-REDD Programme Secretariat)</b>
14.30 - 16.00	<b>Learning Event:</b> Delivering the emission reductions in REDD+: Challenges for MRV	<b>Peter Holmgren (FAO)</b>
14.30 - 16.00	<b>Learning Event:</b> Optimizing multiple benefits of sustainable forest management and REDD+	<b>Ravi Prabhu (UNEP)</b>
14.30 - 16.00	<b>Learning Event:</b> Moving forward on the governance reform agenda: Illegal logging, corruption, and climate change	<b>Eva Muller (FAO)</b>
16.15 - 17.45	<b>Learning Event:</b> REDD+ and Agricultural Drivers of Deforestation	<b>Ravi Prabhu (UNEP)</b>
16:15 - 17:45	<b>Learning Event:</b> REDD+ and Forest Finance: A 360 degree view on Forest Finance	<b>Pavan Sukhdev (TEEB – UNEP)</b>

## US\$15.2 Million Approved for 5 Countries at the UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting

Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay and Solomon Islands talk about their REDD+ efforts and the value of their partnership with the UN-REDD Programme, after the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board recently approved funding to support their national REDD+ efforts.

During its fifth Policy Board meeting from 4-5 November 2010 in Washington, D.C., the UN-REDD Programme approved US\$15.2 million in funding for national programmes in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands, bringing the total amount of funding for UN-REDD National Programmes to US\$51.4 million.

The Policy Board allocated US\$3 million for Cambodia, US\$6.4 million for Papua New Guinea and US\$4.7 million for Paraguay and provided further guidance and recommendations to the full National Programmes they presented. These Programmes lay out their REDD+ readiness plans including setting up governance, MRV and monitoring systems, safeguarding the multiple benefits of forests and ensuring stakeholder engagement. Initial national programmes in the Philippines and Solomon Islands were allocated US\$500,000 and US\$550,000 respectively.

**Omaliss Keo**, *REDD Focal Point, Cambodia*



"I think it is quite urgent for Cambodia to implement REDD, as there is no sustainable financing in place in Cambodia, and there is also some problems with illegal logging, and also there is a lack of engagement with local communities... REDD is about integration of local communities, and reforestation so I think it is a very good mechanism that will work quite well in Cambodia.

The value of working with the UN-REDD Programme is that these UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) have a very long history of success in working in different fields. UNDP works with local communities, governance and a lot of development things, FAO works very strongly and cooperatively with the Cambodia government on forestry issues, and UNEP is very strong in co-benefits, biodiversity and bio-life conservation, so you see these are very good opportunities for Cambodia to engage with them to gain technical support and help us to make REDD work in Cambodia."

**Gwen Sissiou**, *Director, MRV, Office of Climate Change and Development, Papua New Guinea*



"PNG is at a stage where we have come a long way, we have basically got a climate compatible strategy in place, we realized nine months ago going into Copenhagen that we needed to address REDD in a more holistic manner in terms of how it fits in an overall climate change strategy... We have a full program for consultation happening on the ground... we have identified MRV as a very key component... So we believe we are very much in a position for implementation of pilot projects for REDD+.

The UN has always been very strong in PNG and also in the region, in helping to come with the technical, with the capacity building support which we would not otherwise get from perhaps the private sector and even other development corporations. For REDD+, for this phase at least it's all about readiness, it's all about capacity building, and it's all about enabling environments, and we believe that the UN is the institution to help with that."

**Rodrigo Mussi**, *Strategic Planning Director, Environment Secretary, Paraguay*



"At the moment, Paraguay is in the readiness phase; we are building the National Joint Programme, which is why we have established a strategic partnership with Paraguay's Forest Institute, the Environment Secretariat and the Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples Self Determination in Paraguay. These are the three most important and strategic actors that will allow REDD+ to advance."

**Hipolito Acevei**, *President, Coordinating Organization for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (CAPI), Paraguay*



"Traditional Indigenous Peoples need to cooperate (in REDD+ readiness efforts) because it is for the well being of everyone, for humanity and we should not be kept aside. We have to be part of REDD in order to build it jointly because there is more than documents involved in this process, there is also the permanent and constant existence of our people."

**Chanel Iroi**, *Under-Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Solomon Islands*



"Deforestation is one of the problems that is challenging to us, because the forestry sector is one of the main revenues for the country, and at the moment the amount of forest being cut is very unsustainable... so that's why it is very important to look at REDD issues as one of the alternatives to tackle this problem.

We believe that the UN-REDD Programme is very valuable to us... because it certainly can help us in tackling the problem of reducing emissions with the country and we look forward in working together with the UN-REDD Programme."

The critical funds allocated to these five countries support the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies with the active involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, with the ultimate goal of protecting, better managing and wisely using their forest resources, contributing to the global fight against climate change. With these new funding allocations, the UN-REDD Programme is now working with 29 partner countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, of which 12 are receiving direct support to National Programmes. ■

## UN-REDD Hosts First REDD+ Regional Information Exchange

Regional UN-REDD country programme teams from across Asia-Pacific met in Bangkok this month to exchange valuable REDD+ information and lessons learned.



In getting ready for REDD+, countries have the option of doing it alone, or they can learn from the lessons others have already made. The latter offers two clear advantages; it saves time and is more cost effective. The UN-REDD Programme team in the Asia-Pacific region wanted to realize opportunities for an interactive exchange of information, through which targeted information is provided to and discussed by teams responsible for REDD+ readiness – in and beyond the formal sessions.

This first regional information exchange meeting, which took place 8-10 November 2010 in Bangkok included discussions on administrative and technical aspects of the

UN-REDD Programme, including establishing and managing broad-based multi-stakeholder networks, *Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers* (HACT), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and international legal frameworks, MRV and participatory carbon monitoring, Reference Emission Level (REL) methodology, and guidelines/requirements of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Especially during the initial readiness phase of the UN-REDD Programme, there are substantial opportunities for cost savings through exchange of information and lessons learned. For example, the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme has analyzed the policy implications of a REDD+ compliant benefit distribution system and REL methodologies. Many findings are of a generic nature, which also apply to other countries. Cambodia's process of establishing an effective and participatory mechanism for managing the readiness process (roadmap) also provides valuable insights for the new UN-REDD countries.

Participants of the meeting included delegations from bilateral partners such

as Norway, GTZ (Germany), JICA (Japan), and USAID, the national programme directors or their deputies, technical advisors and programme managers from national UN-REDD Programme teams, and country and regional representatives of the UN agencies. Representatives of some non-UN-REDD Programme countries were also invited to participate in the technical sessions.

The information exchange and lively discussions received high marks by the participants. Not surprisingly, they requested further information exchange. Proposals for future activities included annual regional meetings, smaller and more frequent targeted meetings on specific topics (e.g. FPIC, MRV), study tours and the establishment of regional UN-REDD Programme e-mail group.

Representatives of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme offered to host the next regional meeting in Indonesia in 2011. In the meantime, UN-REDD Programme regional coordinators in Bangkok will continue to support information exchange in the region. Additional opportunities can also be realized under the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Phase II, which has, as an explicit outcome, the enhancement of cost-effectiveness through sharing of experiences.

All presentations given at the regional information exchange workshop can be found at: <http://tinyurl.com/Regional-Information-Workshop> ■

## Monitoring Governance for REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House organized a second expert workshop this month at FAO headquarters in Rome to discuss national requirements and guidance for monitoring governance safeguards.



The UN-REDD/Chatham House governance workshop on 18-19 November brought together a range of stakeholders, including government representatives from REDD+ and donor countries as well as civil society and academia.

The expert workshop, held on 18-19 November and facilitated by Paul Hohnen, Chatham House, brought together a range of stakeholders, including government representatives from REDD+ and donor countries as well as civil society and academia to discuss the production of a guidance framework for the development of national systems to monitor governance for REDD+.

Building on progress made at the first meeting held in May 2010, the workshop opened with presentations on operational considerations for monitoring governance. Rosalind Reeve, Chatham House, started off with an overview of governance monitoring for REDD+ in multilateral fora, including the UNFCCC, the UN-REDD Programme, FCPF and FIP. Eva Muller, FAO, updated participants on the FAO-World Bank initiative on indicators for good forest governance. This initiative draws commonalities between existing approaches to forest governance

assessment (such as those of the World Bank, FLEGT, World Resources Institute etc.) in order to develop a core set of principles and criteria.

Field perspectives from Ecuador (Daniela Carrion), Kenya (Erikkla Antti), Indonesia (Emmy Hafield) and Tanzania (Felician Kilahama) then illustrated a variety of institutional arrangements and approaches, highlighting the importance of taking stock of ongoing in-country efforts to address, assess and monitor governance for REDD+. Peter Holmgren, FAO/UN-REDD, shared his vision of a comprehensive monitoring framework for REDD+ covering (1) carbon emissions, (2) the environment, (3) social safeguards and (4) governance. An overall framework would serve

both the needs of national policy processes (including compliance with international commitments) and of implementation on the ground. To continue the discussion, Rosalind Reeve presented a proposed what, how and who of governance monitoring, based on the background paper prepared by Jade Saunders, Chatham House, which develops operational considerations around three pillars - transparency, appropriate accountability and cost-effectiveness - and proposes an indicative national system for monitoring governance for REDD+.

These presentations laid the ground for working group and plenary discussions organized around "what" should be monitored, "how" it should be monitored and "who" should monitor it. The three

groups commented on the framework emerging from the background papers and formulated recommendations on the style and structure for the draft guidance. In addition to inputs on the substance, participants emphasized the need to produce a short and practical document that will facilitate the use of existing voluntary guidelines, assessment and monitoring tools, help institution building, and be useful to stakeholders ranging from ministers to field practitioners. Participants also agreed on a drafting and review process towards an expected released date in March 2011.

The workshop report is being finalized and circulated among participants and will soon be made available on the UN-REDD Programme website. ■

## REDD+ Partnership Launches its Voluntary REDD+ Database

With the aim of delivering reliable information on REDD+ financing and actions, the REDD+ database was launched at the Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership, held in October 2010.



During the Oslo and Climate and Forest Conference held in March 2010, the REDD+ Partnership called for the development of a database of REDD+ financing, actions and results, to improve the effectiveness,

efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives and financial instruments.

Now on-line, this publicly available database for REDD+ financing, actions and results offers a central tool to support analyses and improve transparency. By identifying gaps and overlaps in financing and facilitating the sharing of REDD+ experiences, the database

is a key source for information about REDD+ and its development. The database contains information about countries, institutions and their activities within the REDD+ Partnership.

The design and maintenance of the REDD+ database is being carried out by FAO and UNEP on behalf of the UN-REDD Programme Team and the Facility Management Team of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Visit the database directly at <http://reddplusdatabase.org/> or through the REDD+ Partnership website. ■

## Joint Workshop on Opportunity Cost of REDD+ in Tanzania

The UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania is teaming up with the World Bank Institute (WBI), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and the ASB-Partnership at the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) who will deliver a training workshop on the opportunity cost of REDD+.

The workshop, entitled "*Estimating the Opportunity Costs of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries, Conservation, Sustainable forest management and Enhancement of carbon stocks (REDD+)*" is taking place 22-25 November, 2010 in Arusha, Tanzania. The target audience is senior technical experts from ministries, national research institutes and other organizations involved in the preparation, implementation, and/or discussion of national REDD+ strategies in their respective countries.

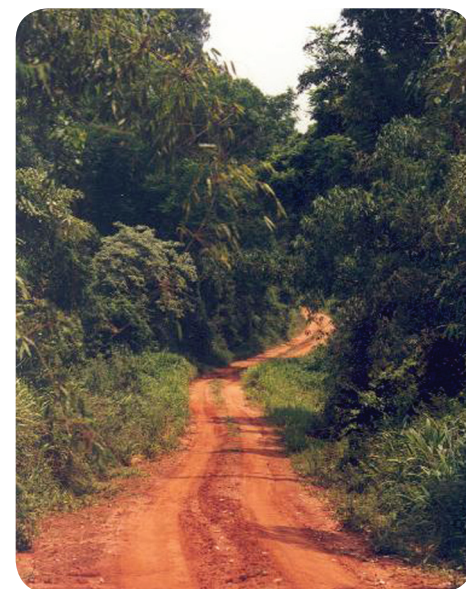
The primary goal of the training is to provide participants with tools to analyze the opportunity costs of REDD+, as an important

element to feed into the development of national REDD+ strategies. Participants will be provided with practical knowledge and software to assess the opportunity costs of REDD+, stipulating the advantages and constraints of this approach.

A thorough understanding of the economics of land use and land use change is key for the success of REDD+ schemes. Policy makers as well as project developers need to understand the cost of different forms of land use that compete with REDD+.

Workshop participants come from anglophone African countries that are members of the FCPF and/or the UN-REDD Programme, namely Tanzania, Ethiopia,

Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia. Similar training workshops are planned in 2011 for other regions and in other languages. ■



## Features & Commentary

### UN-REDD Mission to Nigeria

REDD National Coordinator, **Salisu Dahiru**, gives Nigeria's perspectives on the UN-REDD Programme's first scoping mission to the country last month.



Representatives from the Cross River State Forestry Commission brief the scoping mission team on a pilot plot site near Ekuri village.

The UN-REDD Programme's scoping mission, which was a part of Nigeria's national REDD+ roadmap, was held from 14-21 October, 2010 with the following objectives: to initiate the UN-REDD Programme's engagement in Nigeria; to provide key information and advice on the REDD+ mechanism and on REDD+ readiness processes, hence stimulating stakeholder engagement and dialogue; to discuss and enhance the REDD+ readiness architecture that has been established; to prepare a REDD+ readiness roadmap for the next six months, including capacity-building activities and consultations, which will culminate in the drafting and public validation of a national programme for REDD+ readiness. Nigeria's aim is to submit this national programme for financial consideration at the UN-REDD Programme's sixth Policy Board meeting in March 2011.

The mission was comprised of UN-REDD Programme team members from each of the agencies, independent experts on community forestry, as well as staff and officials from various levels of the Nigerian government and the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC).

This diverse group of participants and other stakeholders involved in the mission was indicative of the seriousness in, and the very high expectations of the Nigerian government from REDD+.

The scoping mission was conducted in two parts, starting in Cross River State (in Calabar) and moving to the Federal Ministry of Environment (in Abuja). Activities held in Calabar included:

- Meeting with the officials of the (CRSFC)
- Informal consultations/interactive session with non-governmental stakeholders (including NGOs, Academia and Experts)
- Visit to conservation projects sites in Calabar
- Field visits to: Ekuri Forest Community and Afi Mountain Forest Community/Wildlife Conservation Center

#### Field Visits to REDD+ Pilot Sites

Arguably the most significant activity of the scoping mission was the three-day field visit to REDD+ pilot sites in community forests in Ekuri and Buanchor Community Forest in the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. At Ekuri Village, an informal meeting with a patiently waiting and welcoming community was held from 11:30 pm to about 2:00 am, in an atmosphere of warm friendship, great hospitality and high expectations. The Mission heard the success story of the community's sustainable management and conservation of its forest over the last 20 years, its plan for the future, major challenges, and its confidence in, and expectations from, the REDD+ programme. Inspection of the REDD+ demonstration plot indicated a strong level of participation and capacity of the community in carbon measurement for MRV.

At the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, mission representatives inspected the second and third REDD+ pilot sites, conservation programme for Drill monkeys, Cross River gorilla and chimpanzees, and plant nursery for propagation of indigenous tree species.

#### Stakeholder Dialogue

The first of two REDD+ stakeholder dialogue workshops was held on Monday, 18 October, 2010, while the second took place on Wednesday, 20 October, 2010, in Abuja. Both workshops were well attended and had a wide range of participants. In fact, the Abuja workshop was attended by more than 90 participants; yet another demonstration of the keen interest stakeholders in Nigeria have in REDD+. The workshops provided platforms for stakeholder information exchange and dialogue and were conducted in full participatory fashion.



Part of the scoping mission involved visiting the longest rainforest canopy walk in Africa.

At the end of the workshops, the following key points highlighted the participants' understanding of REDD+:

- REDD+ is to help in protecting the forests, reducing carbon emissions and enhancing sustainable forest livelihoods;
- REDD+ is an environmental finance instrument
- REDD+ is a performance-based mechanism
- REDD+ is about reduced carbon emissions, within a context of biodiversity, poverty reduction, development and equality
- REDD+ is a policy process, as opposed to a project
- REDD+ entails a change of the development paradigm around forests and rural livelihoods
- REDD+ readiness shall conform to international agreements (post-Kyoto protocol) but adapt to country conditions
- Payments for REDD+ credits may come from an international fund and/or carbon markets (to be decided by negotiators and then countries)
- Distribution of REDD+ benefits needs to be fair and related to forest conservation and development

#### Concluding Notes

The UN-REDD Programme's first scoping mission to Nigeria was judged a success by all involved, as significant milestones were achieved. Special commendation must go to the Minister of Environment and Cross River State Governor for their leadership, determination, persistent interest and support for Nigeria's REDD+ efforts. We feel that a REDD+ family has been created. Stakeholders also realized that indeed, it was possible to enjoy working on a very serious technical activity like the Scoping mission. ■



Salisu Dahiru is the REDD National Coordinator for the government of Nigeria.

## Reports & Analysis

### REDD+ Hours in Nagoya: Fostering Dialogue Among the Rio Conventions

The UN-REDD Programme held five “REDD+ Hour” workshops during the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD) 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in October, to explore a range of issues related to REDD+ and the multiple eco-system benefits of forests.



Ravi Prabhu (far right), from the UN-REDD Programme, moderated the discussions during the UN-REDD Programme’s first “REDD+ Hour” workshop in Nagoya on 19 October.

The growing interest in REDD+ among the CBD community was apparent during these “REDD+ Hours”, which provided an opportunity to members to engage more intensively on REDD+ issues. Each workshop brought together more than 160 participants who engaged in stimulating and insightful discussions to explore the linkages between REDD+, the biodiversity agendas, and the potential development and conservation opportunities that have opened up as a result of REDD+. There was a clear recognition of the opportunities and some of the dangers that forest carbon finance might have on transforming forested landscapes.

**The first REDD+ Hour focused on the inter-linkages of biodiversity, carbon and economics.** The session concluded that forests deliver many more economic benefits than carbon and that these multiple benefits could eventually overshadow those from carbon. The workshop demonstrated how biodiversity underpins the ecological assurance of the permanence of forest carbon stocks. The session concluded that reversing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been demonstrated

to be beneficial for economic development. There was consensus that REDD+ could be a catalyst to achieving economic and biodiversity benefits and participants recognized the importance of capacity building in this regard, with the help of coordinated support among the multilateral REDD+ initiatives, including the UN-REDD Programme.

**The second REDD+ Hour dealt with the role of traditional knowledge and REDD+.** This session clearly identified the importance of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in assuring that the rights, interests and knowledge of Indigenous and local Peoples are assured and incorporated in national REDD+ strategies. The session highlighted the potential of cash incentives for forest carbon benefits to divide communities against each other and have undesirable effects on livelihoods and cultures, unless communities were given sufficient time to inform themselves and consult with each other. It was stressed that such processes should be adequately resourced and given adequate time.

**The third installment of the REDD+ Hours focused on environmental safeguards and REDD+.** While there was clear consensus on the need for safeguards, there was an equally firm consensus that safeguards must not constrain or overburden an agreement on REDD+, as REDD+ is itself one of the most important safeguards for forests and related ecosystem services. The point was made however, that while conservation of biodiversity is a safeguard for forests and consequently for forest carbon, the reverse was not necessarily true. With respect to existing voluntary standards, it was stated that as of today, none of them on their own were adequate to act as environmental safeguards for REDD+. The session also stressed the important role of local people and the private sector in delivering on safeguards either through change of behavior or in the kinds of investments that are made.

**The fourth REDD+ Hour, established a clear, positive correlation between biological diversity and forest carbon.** It demonstrated that there are methods available to monitor biodiversity and impacts of forest management decisions. The session also noted that the purpose of the monitoring determines the methodology and associated cost of biodiversity and ecosystem services monitoring. In other words, it is important to ensure that monitoring caters to a known and well-articulated demand.

**The fifth REDD+ Hour stressed the importance of connecting key national focal points, especially those for REDD+ and biodiversity, to each other so that they can share information and tools.** It was noted that CBD focal points have information that could be valuable to REDD+ processes, such as results from biodiversity gap analyses and monitoring. It was concluded that clarifying roles and responsibilities as early as possible is essential and that many consultation processes on forest stewardship are ongoing and REDD+ discussions can piggy-back on these. It was noted that there are existing spatial planning tools that are available for land-planning and REDD+ processes. ■

## Conclusions for REDD+ at CBD COP10

At the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) last month, delegates agreed on a number of decisions related to the biodiversity aspects of REDD+ and other ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation.

### COP 10 MOP 5



いのちの共生を、未来へ  
Life in harmony, into the future

Sustainable forms of ecosystem management, such as the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forests, can contribute simultaneously to the goals of a range of multilateral environmental agreements and processes, including the CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). This fact and conclusions drawn from it played a prominent role in deliberations at the CBD's COP 10, resulting in a range of provisions relating to synergies and collaboration across conventions and processes.

Several of these provisions make direct reference to REDD+, while others more generally address ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The most relevant sections of text in this regard are contained in the COP decisions on the CBD's Strategic Plan

for 2011-2020, on biodiversity and climate change, and on protected areas.

Four of the targets of the CBD's incoming Strategic Plan have the potential to provide immediate synergies with REDD+ and the goals of the UNFCCC in general. These are Target 5 on reducing loss, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats (including forests), Target 7 on sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, Target 14 on restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, and Target 15 on enhancing ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks.

The decision on biodiversity and climate change invites Parties among other things to enhance biodiversity benefits and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity from REDD+, to contribute to the goals of the UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention and the CBD through appropriate management activities in ecosystems such as forests, grasslands, peatlands, mangroves and agricultural systems, to prioritize use of native communities of species and land of low biodiversity value in afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities, and to avoid the conversion or degradation of areas important for biodiversity in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

Other provisions ask the CBD Secretariat for further work with relevant organizations on analyses identifying areas of high potential for the conservation and restoration of carbon stocks, as well as of ecosystem management measures that make best use of related climate change mitigation opportunities, and make the results available for use in integrated land use planning.

In collaboration with a range of partners including the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, the UNFCCC Secretariat, other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and Parties, the CBD Secretariat is tasked with providing advice on the application of safeguards for biodiversity in REDD+ activities, and identifying possible indicators and monitoring mechanisms for biodiversity benefits and impacts from REDD+ and other ecosystem-based mitigation measures, without pre-empting future UNFCCC decisions.

A proposal for further work on joint activities between the Rio Conventions, including possible joint preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 will be presented to the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Through these and other decisions, Parties to the CBD have clearly expressed the wish to promote a coherent approach to the management of ecosystems across multilateral environmental agreements, and to contribute advice and expertise on matters related to biodiversity and climate change that are within its mandate. ■

## REDD+ Issues Explored at Anti-Corruption Workshop in Thailand

At the 14<sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) this month in Bangkok, UNDP for the UN-REDD Programme and the German Development Cooperation Agency (GTZ) held a joint workshop to explore how to prevent corruption in the development and implementation of REDD+ strategies.

The workshop, entitled "Opportunities and risks in REDD+: Why we need an active anti-corruption community when US\$15-30 billion might be invested to mitigate global warming" explored key questions such as: what are the critical issues to successfully prevent corruption in REDD+? What experiences, failures and successes can the anti-corruption community share? Who are the actors best positioned to tackle corruption in REDD+?

The IACC explored various aspects of the fight against corruption and devoted two streams to natural resource management and climate governance. In this context the GTZ/UNDP workshop, held on 13 November, brought together over 60 practitioners and activists from the climate, forestry and anti-corruption areas.

The workshop opened with a key note speech by Bernd-Markus Liss, GTZ, principal advisor for climate projects in the



The Workshop Panel (left to right): Gerthie Mayo-Anda, ELAC, Philippines; Bernd-Markus Liss, GTZ Climate Programme Philippines; Tim Clairs, UNDP UN-REDD Programme; Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre

Philippines funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment. "With substantial pledges and funding expected in billions of dollars, REDD could be the best thing that ever happens to the forest sector," he started; "but truth is also that in the forest sector corruption is widespread".





Workshop Audience

Workshop participants were then brought up to speed on REDD+ in a presentation by Tim Clairs, UNDP's Senior Technical Advisor at the UN-REDD Programme. Clairs highlighted the processes and actors in REDD, REDD+ and REDD+ readiness, noting that different activities under REDD+ may lead to different governance and corruption risks. He described the UN-REDD Programme's governance support, including its risk-based approach to social principles, work on assessing and monitoring governance, support to anti-corruption measures, and transparent, efficient and accountable management systems for REDD+. In conclusion, Clairs pointed to a new UNDP publication, "Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change" and its chapter on REDD+, complete with a summary table.

Aled Williams, Programme coordinator at the U4 Anti-Corruption Center, reported the findings from a new U4 study on REDD governance and corruption challenges.

Williams explained that corruption is generally acknowledged as an enabling factor for deforestation. He distinguished between corruption risks associated with land planning, harvesting, and transportation. Williams briefly highlighted counter-measures related to regulatory frameworks, accountability and transparency and law enforcement. While REDD+ could provide incentives for new forms of forest-linked corruption, there is also evidence it could contribute to a reduction in forest sector corruption by strengthening management and accountability. Despite some similarities across national contexts, Williams concluded, the scope and nature of issues varies considerably and tailored strategies are necessary.

Gerthie Mayo-Anda, environmental lawyer and founder of the Environmental Legal Assistance Center based in the Philippines, shared insights on her country's specific opportunities and challenges, describing the "legal maize" for REDD+ and anti-corruption, and the civil society-driven national REDD+ strategy. Mayo-Anda explained that a thrust towards decentralization, participation and community-based management is taking place; she added that it will be crucial to adopt norms for access to information and transparency to insulate REDD+ process from corruption, learning from pilot projects and civil society participation. She also pointed that building institutional capacity of existing bodies is preferable over creating new institutions, as the latter poses a risk of nepotism and rivalry.

Often citing examples from the Philippines and Indonesia, participants in the ensuing discussion emphasized the need for coordination and synergies at various levels, for example across sectors and governmental institutions and between practitioners and research communities. Timing and sequencing were also debated: "Are we catching up with corruption in REDD+, or is it catching up on us already?" one participant asked. Recommendations included capacity development and engagement of local communities and implementing government agencies, cooperation with law enforcement agencies for REDD+ implementation and formalization of ownership or tenure rights of forest users. Sustaining momentum to make REDD+ a corruption-proof reality was generally seen as a real – yet surmountable – challenge.

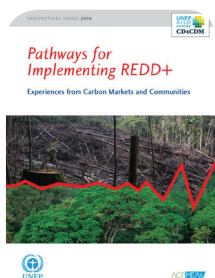


Patrick Alley, Global Witness

The workshop was not the only occasion where REDD+ was the subject of energetic discussion. Day three of the IACC featured a plenary discussion on "Climate governance: ensuring a collective commitment" for an audience of 1,500 people, with interventions on REDD+ by Global Witness and CIFOR. The same day Tim Clairs and Estelle Fach of the UN-REDD Programme contributed to a roundtable discussion on civil society actions and needs to promote climate governance. ■

## UNEP Launches New Publication "Pathways for Implementing REDD+"

The UNEP Risoe Centre will launch this year's issue of the Carbon Market Perspectives on REDD+ in Cancun during COP16.



Under the title of "Pathways for Implementing REDD+: Experiences from Carbon Markets and Communities", this publication focuses on the role of carbon markets in scaling up investments for REDD+ in developing countries.

Nine articles authored by experienced negotiators on REDD+, carbon market actors, project developers and other leading experts share experiences and make suggestions about implementing REDD+ activities at the project and community levels. The articles discuss or propose ideas about how to create incentives to participate in REDD+, its implementation, and possible financing; how to involve the private sector; what are the experiences from the carbon

markets, and how to engage communities in REDD+.

This publication will be officially launched on 1st of December 2010, in Cancun during the UNEP Risoe Centre's side event at Westin Hotel from 3 pm to 5 pm. Some of the prestigious authors will present their articles and answer questions during the event.

Hard copies of the publication will be distributed from the UN-REDD Programme booth during Forest Day 4 on 5 December 2010 in Cancun. Electronic versions of this publication will be included in the UNEP USB sticks for climate related publications to be distributed in Cancun or download the publication at <http://www.acp-cd4cdm.org/publications.aspx> ■

## Looking Ahead

### **REDD+ Partnership workshops at COP16**

26 - 30 November 2010, Cancun, Mexico

### **COP16 UNFCCC**

29 November - 10 December 2010, Cancun, Mexico

### **REDD+ Hour at COP16: "REDD+ and Biodiversity"**

15:30-17:00, 30 November 2010, Cancunmesse, EU Pavilion, Cancun, Mexico

### **REDD+ Hour "Open Discussion" sessions at COP16**

12:30-13:30, 1, 3 & 6 December 2010, Cancunmesse Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion, Cancun

### **UN-REDD CEB Joint Side Event at COP16: "Delivering as One: Achievements and lessons learned from REDD+ readiness activities"**

13:20-14:40, 2 December 2010, Mamey Room, Cancunmesse, Cancun, Mexico

### **Forest Day 4**

5 December 2010, Cancun Centre, Cancun, Mexico

### UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

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