

# UN-REDD PROGRAMME Newsletter

## Introduction

On the heels of the UN-REDD Programme's recent-- and highly productive-- Policy Board meeting in Da Lat, Viet Nam, I was grateful for the opportunity to take a slight detour on my journey back to Geneva, to visit some of Cambodia's forests and to interact with a range of REDD+ colleagues and counterparts within the UN-REDD Programme, the government of Cambodia (national and provincial), NGOs and donors. It was also an opportunity to listen to the voices of the forest dependent communities in Oddar Meanchey Province. The trip was a valuable reality check in terms of linking global processes to national level action and I gained new insights into the challenges and opportunities facing REDD+ at the national level.

Cambodia has a total of 10.7 million hectares of forest cover, or nearly 59 per cent of its land area. It is one of the first countries in the Greater Mekong region to address REDD+ with pilot activities starting in 2008, and the objective of Cambodia's UN-REDD National Programme is to support readiness efforts, including developing necessary institutions, policies and capacity.

The good news for REDD+ is that Cambodia has a long history of community forestry which is providing useful lessons in the design and implementation of REDD+. The pilot project in Oddar Meanchey province, for example, is very much focused on livelihood improvements, food security and environmental sustainability and as such, the consultation process with local communities and stakeholders has been well received. These early experiences with REDD+, combined with good partnerships between the government, NGOs, communities, the UN, religious leaders and donors will go a long way to strengthening Cambodia's national REDD+ strategy. Second and importantly, REDD+ enjoys strong political support. In the case of Oddar Meanchey REDD Project, Government Decision (GD) No. 699 designated the Forestry Administration as the official seller of carbon. The same GD decision provides some guidance on how benefits are to be delivered. At least 50 percent of the income will flow to local communities in the project areas and the balance will be used to develop new REDD initiatives and to improve the quality of the forests.

There are, however, challenges to overcome in Cambodia, as in many other REDD+ countries. Pressure for forest land conversion is high in Cambodia and cross-sectoral links and collaboration in the REDD+ process will be critical in addressing the drivers of deforestation. While the broad guidance for benefit sharing is provided by GD 699, the details of how local communities in the project areas will be rewarded still need articulation.

There's a clear recognition in Cambodia that the design and implementation of REDD+ projects will take longer than originally thought, and that benefit sharing mechanisms need to be developed. The UN-REDD Programme looks forward to working with Cambodia as they address these challenges and explore the opportunities REDD+ can offer.

Yemi Katerere

Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

## News

### Partnering with UN-REDD

At the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting last month in Viet Nam, partner country representatives, civil society organizations and donors spoke to the UN-REDD Programme about their evolving commitment to REDD+ and the value of their partnership with the Programme.

**Marco Chiu**, Undersecretary of Climate Change, Ecuador



"It is really nice to have finalized this (National Programme) process. It is an accomplishment at the moment to have the Programme financed..."

now we are looking forward to starting the next phase.

"We are going to definitely benefit a lot from the UN-REDD Programme's expertise in MRV systems... it is a work in progress at the local level, so obviously it is going to be of tremendous help to have the expertise in

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this subject to mobilize the activities in the country. MRV is going to be very useful and also all the process for (stakeholder) participation is going to be useful with the expertise of UNDP in this case... It's going to be very useful to have the technical support but also obviously the financial resources are very much needed so we can also go further and further in our activities and in our national plans with the UN-REDD Programme."

**Pham Minh Thoa**, Director, Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam



"The most exciting aspect of our work with REDD+ at the moment is in the area of FPIC-- Free, Prior and Informed Consent. This is a principle to ensure any local partners can join the process in the very beginning with a good understanding of the whole process so that they can mobilize in shaping programme activities. They understand what they can do, what they can contribute, and what they need in terms of capacity building... I think UN-REDD can play a very important role to facilitate this kind of partnership building, both locally and internationally."

**Yetti Rusli**, Senior Adviser to the Minister of Forestry, Indonesia and 2011 Co-chair of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board



"We started talking about REDD before Bali COP13 in 2007, and our President has already committed to reduce emissions by 26 per cent in Indonesia by 2020, so the UN-REDD

Programme will really help us, combining all our effort at the national level and in bringing those to the global level, working together with donors and other participant countries. So it's really important to scale up our effort to bring the value of the forests to more people.

"I'm thankful for the UN-REDD Programme, that we have this Programme in the world because I believe that UN-REDD is not a stand-alone programme. UN-REDD works together with FCPF and also FIP so that's the future, to save the forests, to improve the forests in order to cool down the earth."

**Davyth Stewart**, Senior Forest Campaigner & Legal Counsel, Global Witness



"The focus of UN-REDD should be on building governance in countries and investing in the monitoring of that governance, and building good robust monitoring systems. There

are two aspects fundamentally of governance, and that is institutional capacity of REDD countries to receive the money and to implement the policy change that they need to implement, and also the capacity of the citizens of that country, the Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and the forest dependent communities who are living in and around the forest, who are affected by the policies, to be engaged in the government, in the decision making process.

"I think we've always got to start with the local communities and the people living in and around the forests... They have to have a voice, they have to be empowered, they need land tenure questions resolved, they need capacity, they need education, they need support, so they can be a major player in the decision making, and so that's really got to be one of the main focuses. Civil society's engagement is crucial to the success of this."

**Flemming Winther Olsen**, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark



"One of the important activities of the UN-REDD Programme is to put economical value to our natural resources so that we really understand that without valuing them, we will not achieve sustainable development."

**Akiko Suzuki**, Climate Change Division, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan



"Japan's contribution of more than US\$3 million intends to support the (UN-REDD) Global Programme, as it places particular importance on the development of common

international standards and guidelines in the field such as MRV, safeguards or benefit sharing mechanisms. As a major donor of REDD+, Japan will actively engage in the activities of UN-REDD."

### More on the UN-REDD Programme's sixth Policy Board meeting

During its sixth Policy Board meeting 21-22 March 2011 in Da Lat, Viet Nam, the UN-REDD Programme approved US\$4 million in funding for Ecuador's National REDD+ Programme, endorsed a robust global package providing further support to countries' action on REDD+, and decided to establish a process that engages countries in a needs assessment for REDD+. The Policy Board welcomed Japan's first funding commitment to the Programme of US\$3 million for the UN-REDD Global Programme, and a first-time funding pledge from the European Commission of approximately US\$14 million. Norway affirmed its continued support to the UN-REDD Programme, pledging at least US\$40 million in new funding for 2011-2012. The Government of Viet Nam hosted a field visit to REDD+ pilot district, Bao Thuan Commune, of Di Linh District, on Wednesday, 23 March. Post field visit the Government of Viet Nam also hosted a cultural show and dinner. ■



UNDP Administrator gives address at High Level CPF event at UNFF9

## UN-REDD at CBD's REDD+ Capacity Building Workshop in Asia-Pacific

The UN-REDD Programme presented its draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria and supports Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society representatives to participate in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) "Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation and Capacity-Building Workshop on REDD+, including on Relevant Biodiversity Safeguards".



The CBD Asia-Pacific regional consultation and capacity-building workshop on REDD+, including biodiversity safeguards took place in Singapore from 15-18 March, and focused on three objectives: (i) discuss the implementation of biodiversity safeguards that are consistent with the CBD in the context of REDD+, (ii) explore biodiversity indicators that determine potential REDD+ achievement of CBD's objectives, and to (iii) build capacity on REDD+ throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

The UN-REDD Programme sponsored Ken Mondai, the Asia-Pacific Civil Society Organization (CSO) representative to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, and Grace Tauli Balawag from the Tebtebba Foundation, to attend the workshop and contribute to the discussions and presentations by Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs).

IP and CSO representatives involved in the UN-REDD Programme were able to take an active role in the CBD review process and voice their opinions regarding safeguards for ILCs, capacity building and multiple benefits. Participation in initiatives such as this strengthen the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board representatives' roles as accurate and current sources of information for their regional constituencies and networks, and contribute to the UN-REDD Programme's goals to support Indigenous Peoples (IP) and CSO stakeholders to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes.

The meeting stressed the need to harmonize guidance for reducing biodiversity risks and enhance the biodiversity benefits of REDD+. It was also emphasized that safeguards should be based on a human rights perspective and ecosystems-approach

principles, while recognizing the role and experience of ILCs and ensuring their full and effective participation.

The workshop results are intended to support both the CBD and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussions on relevant biodiversity safeguards for REDD+ as well as on the monitoring of biodiversity in the context of the forest-related Aichi Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Participants consisted of Parties to the CBD, representatives of ILCs, and other relevant organizations. Presentations on existing safeguards were given, including an introduction to the UN-REDD Programme's draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) by Barney Dickinson of UNEP-WCMC. Grace Tauli Balawag gave a presentation on the perspective and rights of ILCs in REDD+ in relation to safeguards.

Participants were divided into three working groups to discuss in detail the challenges that REDD+ activities face in monitoring biodiversity impacts, improving indicators and enhancing the biodiversity benefits of REDD+, and to provide recommendations on these topics. The working groups reviewed a number of biodiversity safeguards, including the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC, in the context of safeguard implementation, information and capacity needs, indicators, as well as monitoring mechanisms.

Download the Official report of the CBD workshop at:

<http://tinyurl.com/CBDWorkshop> ■

## Tropical Forest Summit in Brazzaville to Focus on Sustainable Management of Rainforests

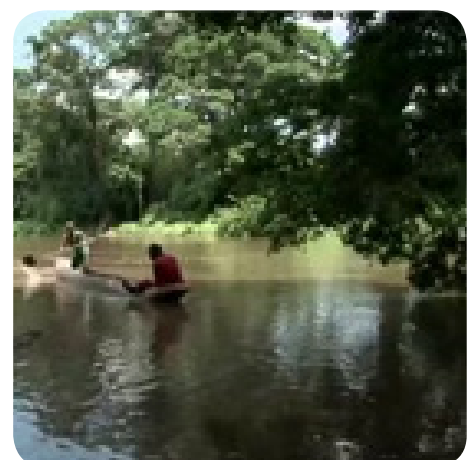
Top officials from more than 35 nations covering the world's three major rainforest basin regions will gather at a United Nations-backed conference next month to discuss the common challenges faced by these vital ecosystems that support more than a billion people.

The aim of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Amazon, Congo, and Borneo-Mekong Forest Basins is to achieve a plan for the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the three basins. The four-day meeting, which will be held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, beginning on 31 May, is also part of celebrations of the International Year of Forests (2011).

The Amazon Basin of South America, the Congo Basin in Central Africa and the Borneo-Mekong Basin in South-East Asia make up 80 per cent of the world's rainforests and contain two thirds of its biodiversity.

Henri Djombo, Minister of Sustainable Development, Forestry and Environment of the Republic of the Congo, said it is hoped

that the summit will achieve "a treaty or an agreement" for the sustainable management of the ecosystems of the three regions. ■



## UN-REDD Report Round-Up

The UN-REDD Programme has produced several new reports over the past month, including the Programme's 2010 Year in Review, a MRV for REDD+ in Tanzania report and a full report from the Programme's FPIC workshop in Africa.

### The UN-REDD Programme "2010 Year in Review" Report

The UN-REDD Programme launched its "2010 Year in Review" report at the Programme's recent Policy Board meeting in Da Lat, Viet Nam in March. This year's report highlights the significant progress and achievements made by the Programme's National and Global Programmes throughout 2010. The report also highlights the Programme's key partnerships with international partners throughout the year and the impact the

Programme was able to make in building international consensus for REDD+.

### MRV for REDD+ in Tanzania

One of the most important challenges in the establishment of a REDD+ mechanism is being able to account for the amount of carbon in order to provide a value. Establishing transparent and reliable forest monitoring systems will be a key factor in guaranteeing the success of payments for REDD+. To better understand the main concepts related to

measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon stocks, the UN-REDD Programme in Tanzania has recently published two brochures highlighting the main concepts of MRV, its tools and methodologies as well as the current MRV activities under way in the country and the main institutions involved.

### Final Reports from UN-REDD FPIC Regional Workshops

All final reports from the Asia-Pacific (English), Latin American and Caribbean (English/Spanish), and African (English/French) regional consultations on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Recourse are now available. Inputs from these consultations with indigenous peoples in these three regions is currently being synthesized into global FPIC and Recourse guidelines for the UN-REDD Programme. ■

## Features & Commentary

### The Road Ahead for REDD+ in Ecuador

On the heels of Ecuador's new funding allocation from the UN-REDD Programme, **Daniela Carrión**, REDD+ Specialist for Ecuador's Ministry of Environment, highlights the country's next steps and challenges in developing and implementing their national REDD+ strategy.

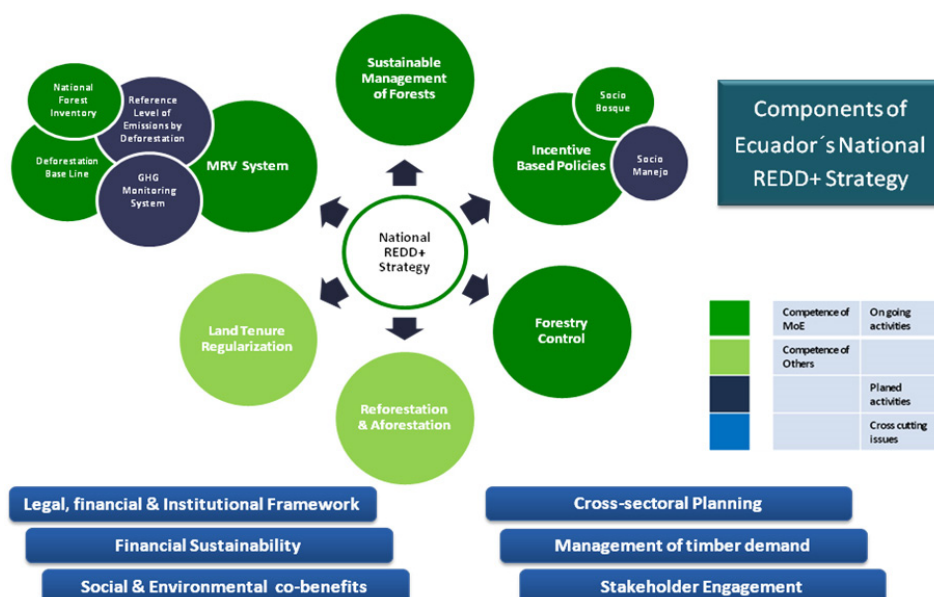
In March 2011, Ecuador had its National UN-REDD Programme proposal approved at the sixth UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board meeting. The technical and financial contribution of the UN-REDD Programme will allow Ecuador to match other sources of cooperation to finalize its REDD+ readiness phase. The expected outcomes of Ecuador's National UN-REDD Programme contribute to the national REDD+ strategy implementation. Ecuador's National Programme places emphasis on the

design of a national measuring, reporting and verification system and a multi-stakeholder engagement process.

In addition, the technical support of the UN-REDD Programme, will contribute to Ecuador's work on one of the most important challenges of REDD+ implementation in the country, which is to link REDD+ to sustainable development policies. By doing so, the mechanism will play an important role in social and economic

development, especially for those who depend on forests.

Some planned activities for REDD+ in 2011 include (1) continuing field data collection for the country's national forests inventory and to address the information gap of the deforestation baseline due to persistent cloud cover; (2) signing conservation agreements for 200,000 additional hectares as a part of the country's domestic incentive-based policy for forests conservation, called the Socio Bosque Program; (3) setting up the legal, financial and institutional framework for REDD+ implementation, including the benefit sharing mechanism and setting up the national registry for REDD+ projects/activities; (4) carry out economic analysis to determine REDD+ costs and potential benefits; (5) defining the reference level scenario for emissions from deforestation; (6) implementing the multi-stakeholder engagement program; (7) building up South-South cooperation platforms with REDD+ countries that currently face similar challenges; (8) applying the REDD+ social and environmental standards; (9) inter-institutional coordination among strategic sectors and; (10) designing an incentive-based policy for sustainable forests management.



### Past and Current REDD+ efforts

Ecuador's National Development Plan includes, as one of the environmental goals, to reduce the country's deforestation rate. Additionally, through an executive presidential decree in July 2009, mitigation and adaptation to climate change was declared to be a State policy. Since 2008, the government of Ecuador has carried out

activities to prepare the country for REDD+ implementation, including the design of a national REDD+ strategy. The strategy seeks to simultaneously contribute to climate change mitigation and the sustainable management of forests by putting into operation specific activities, projects, measures and policies to reduce deforestation and the associated GHG emissions.

Among the activities currently in implementation are (1) the Socio Bosque Program that, by December 2010, has signed conservation agreements for more than 600,000 hectares; (2) collecting preliminary data of Ecuador's deforestation rate estimate in the country; (3) collecting field data for the country's national forest inventory and; (4) designing an incentive-based policy for sustainable forest management (see Graph 1). Regarding the cross-cutting components of the strategy, Ecuador has been working on several activities including (1) the definition of the legal, financial and institutional framework for REDD+ implementation; (2) ensuring multiple benefits and cross-sectoral planning;

(3) ensuring effective multi-stakeholder engagement and; (4) fundraising activities for long-term financial sustainability of REDD+ implementation.

#### Challenges Ahead

After two years of work on REDD+ readiness activities, some challenges that need to be addressed in Ecuador during the readiness phase have been identified. Firstly, the importance of engaging other sectors, rather than only the environmental sector is now recognized as essential. The need of making REDD+ part of a broader strategy, not only related to climate change and forestry but to sustainable development policies is crucial to ensure successful implementation of REDD+ in the future.

Secondly, although Ecuador has started a multi-stakeholder engagement process through several meetings and workshops with key stakeholders; creating a unified effective multi-stakeholder platform, that ensures adequate participation and involvement in REDD+ implementation at a national level, is one of the challenges in the readiness process. To establish this

multi-stakeholder platform in the country, technical and financial support needs to be mobilized.

Finally, the field data collection at a national level and to harmonize sub-national with national methodologies for baseline definition, carbon estimates and creating a unified MRV system represents another challenge that needs to be addressed in Ecuador. Technical issues, capacity building and costs should be taken into account when addressing it.

Even though further work is needed in Ecuador to implement a REDD+ mechanism, the country is willing to finalize its readiness phase by the end of 2012. To do so, to continue implementing ongoing activities and start with the planned ones is key to successfully comply with the Ecuador's goal.



*Daniela Carrión is a REDD+ Specialist for the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador. ■*

## Update on UN-REDD's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

**Emily Dunning and Lera Miles of UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre provide an overview of the UN-REDD Programme's draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria which were recently presented at the Programme's Policy Board meeting in Viet Nam.**

The UN-REDD Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (P&C) are being developed with the aim of promoting social and environmental benefits and reducing risks from REDD+. The P&C will provide the UN-REDD Programme with a framework to ensure that its activities take account of the safeguards agreed upon at the UNFCCC meeting in Cancun in December 2010. Parties agreed to "promote and support" a specific list of safeguards and to provide information on how the safeguards are being "addressed and respected" throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities. The P&C are intended to support countries in their operationalization of these safeguards, and may also be used in the evaluation of national programmes and strategies by reviewers and other national stakeholders.

The draft P&C emerge from our understanding of the major potential opportunities and risks from REDD+,

together with commitments that have been made through other multi-lateral environmental agreements and REDD+-relevant standards. They consist of six principles and 18 criteria, addressing issues such as: democratic governance, equitable distribution systems, gender equality, respect for traditional knowledge, consideration of stakeholder livelihoods, coherence with other developmental and environmental policy objectives both nationally and internationally, avoidance of natural forest conversion, minimization of natural forest degradation, maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and minimization of indirect adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

This first draft version of the P&C was presented at the UN-REDD Programme's sixth Policy Board meeting in March 2011. An earlier version of the social P&C had been released at the 5th Policy Board

meeting, together with a social risk assessment tool (now called the Risk Identification and Mitigation Tool). Following review by the Policy Board, experts worldwide, and other interested stakeholders, the P&C will be revised and the tool will be further developed to include environmental aspects.

The UN-REDD Programme will then work with individual countries to test and refine the P&C and tool. An interim report will be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in October 2011, and the P&C is expected to be finalized by the end of 2011. The UN-REDD Programme operational guidance will be developed for the application of the P&C for all future National Programmes, in order to realize social and environmental benefits and avoid harms.



*Lera Miles and Emily Dunning work for the Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme of UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. ■*

## Reports & Analysis

### Promoting Transparency and Integrity in REDD+

Efforts by the UN-REDD Programme and other organizations in the area of anti-corruption and REDD+ underscore the importance of setting up robust transparency and integrity frameworks and mechanisms for REDD+.

When it comes to REDD+, some of the most critical topics currently explored are in the area of democratic governance, and in particular on anti-corruption and transparency. Last year, for example, a flagship UNDP/UN-REDD Programme study, called *Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change* (also available in French and Spanish), mapped out the corruption risks during both the design phase of national REDD+ mechanism and its implementation phase. The report also proposed a framework to examine these risks and made recommendations, such as conducting country-specific participatory corruption risks assessments, establishing multi-stakeholder decision-making and monitoring mechanisms, ensuring transparency and accountability in public financial management and strengthening the reporting mechanism. The UN-REDD Programme also organized a workshop on REDD+ and corruption with GTZ (now GIZ) at the 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference last November to discuss corruption risks and their mitigation in the context of a REDD+ mechanism.

On the same topic, a recent U4 study focuses on three African countries: DRC, Kenya and Zambia. A study undertaken by Price WaterHouse Coopers for the Norwegian Development agency, with UNDP's support, is underway, examining measures to counter corruption risks in REDD+ in DRC. The UNDP Panama Centre, in collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme and UNDP's Global Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE), is commissioning a study on the role of local governance institutions in tackling corruption in different decentralization contexts in Latin America, and the UNDP Bangkok Centre has initiated programming on anti-corruption in climate finance that includes a REDD+ component. The anti-

corruption community is also eagerly expecting the upcoming release of Transparency International "Global Corruption Report: Climate Change" that will address REDD+.

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This flurry of activities and work on anti-corruption comes from the realization that corruption in REDD+ would undermine the very confidence necessary to enact a change in the use of forest resources. It would also prevent equitable benefit sharing, discourage investors and undermine gender equality. There is a growing recognition that a lack of transparency, accountability and integrity would mean a much less effective, and much less sustainable, REDD+ mechanism.

Yet on the ground, national and local actors are mobilizing to build synergies between the REDD+ mechanism and anti-corruption initiatives. Sometimes this happens by adding a REDD+ component to existing anti-corruption capacity development programmes, such as those on investigative journalism or citizen monitoring of budgets, or strengthening the capacity of national institutions and mechanisms that promote transparency. Support may also come through the implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which has been signed by a vast majority of REDD+ countries.

The Programme has put emphasis on ensuring that a variety of national stakeholders, including civil society, governments, dedicated anti-corruption units, the judiciary, policy makers and law enforcement have the capacity and tools to tackle corruption risks in REDD+. By catalyzing the involvement of its in-house expertise and through guidance, trainings, partnership and technical advice, the UN-REDD Programme is well positioned to support efforts to promote transparency, accountability and integrity in REDD+ and mitigate corruption risks by strengthening preventive measures. ■

## Linking Forests and Stakeholders to the Green Economy

In conjunction with UNEP's recent Governing Council and Ministerial Environment Forum, UNEP and the UN-REDD Programme arranged a side-event on the links between the Green Economy, forests and major groups and stakeholders.

The side-event, entitled "The Green Economy, Forests and Major Groups and Stakeholders – Where is the Link?" presented the forests chapter from the Green Economy report and UNEP's and UN-REDD's work to catalyze a forest sector transformation towards a Green Economy. Presentations included practical examples from Kenya, where involvement of stakeholders are at the core of

the Ruking/Kasigau REDD+ project business model and an overview of lesson learned from stakeholder and Indigenous Peoples involvement in the management paradigm shift of the Mau forest in Kenya.

To set the scene, a new video narrated by Sir David Attenborough, on the role of forests and REDD+ in a Green Economy was screened.

The goal of the side-event was to strengthen engagement with major groups and stakeholders in the area of transforming the forest sector towards a Green Economy and ensuring they are part of the process as this issue moves center-stage in global and national policy agendas.

The strong participation in this side event demonstrated a growing interest to be part of shaping the agenda and moving the forest sector towards a Green Economy. Further information on forests in a Green Economy can be found at [www.unep.org/forests](http://www.unep.org/forests). ■

## UNEP FI to Release Report on Forest Carbon Finance

The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), with support from the UN-REDD Programme, will launch a new report on 6 May in London, UK, entitled "*REDDy – Set – Grow: Opportunities, Risks and Roles for Financial Institutions in Forest-carbon Markets*".

The report produced by UNEP FI, assesses the current estimates for required investment in REDD+, which point to the need for greater private sector

involvement, and contends that if the international community does nothing to reduce deforestation, the global economic cost of climate change caused

by deforestation alone could reach \$1 trillion/year by 2100. The launch on the report on 6 May will bring together leaders from private finance institutions, senior policy makers from forest-rich countries and representatives of various REDD+ initiatives.

To participate in the launch event of this report, send your name, company and contact details to [jenny.lopez@unep.org](mailto:jenny.lopez@unep.org). Read more about this event on the UNEP FI website. ■

## Looking Ahead

### Launch of UNEP FI Report: REDDy–Set–Grow: Opportunities, Risks and Roles for Financial Institutions in Forest – Carbon Markets

6 May 2011, London, UK

### UN-REDD Programme Briefing to Permanent Missions to the UN Office

9 May 2011, Geneva, Switzerland

### Joint World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and UN-REDD Programme Workshop on Opportunity Costs of REDD+

16 - 20 May 2011, Cali, Colombia

### 10<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNPFII Secretariat

16 - 27 May 2011, New York City, USA

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