

# UN-REDD

PROGRAMME



# 2009 Year in Review



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



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The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-driven, nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation. The Programme also works to build international awareness and consensus about the importance of including REDD+ mechanisms in a future climate change agreement.





# 2009 Year in Review

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## 1. Introduction

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Just 18 months ago, the United Nations Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of Norway launched a global initiative to curb deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, called the UN-REDD Programme. Since then, the Programme has grown to become a major multi-lateral initiative supporting developing country REDD+ readiness efforts.

In March 2009, the UN-REDD Programme launched the initial readiness process (Phase 1) in nine pilot countries. By the end of the same year a total of US\$24 million had been approved by the Policy Board for quick start action for country programmes to prepare national REDD+ strategies, engage stakeholders and develop MRV systems.

At the global level, the UN-REDD Programme made a number of significant contributions in the area of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society in REDD+ activities, promotion of the multiple benefits of forests, and strengthening interagency collaboration.

All of this work, both at the national and global levels, was made possible by the commitment of pilot countries working in partnership with the three participating UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and with generous financial contributions from Norway, as well as two new donors-- Denmark and Spain-- who joined the Programme in 2009.

Through the experience and significant advances made by the pilot countries, the UN-REDD Programme quickly coalesced into a community of practice for REDD+ that facilitated confidence building, sharing of practical experiences among practitioners and created a space for broader stakeholder engagement.

The partnerships that were cultivated with UN-REDD Programme countries and many international partners in 2009 provide a solid foundation on which countries can transform their national economies to low-carbon development pathways in a manner that benefits people and the environment.

Yemi Katerere  
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat  
March 2010

## 2. Words from the Agencies

The UN-REDD Programme builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

“By assisting developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in sustainable development, the UN-REDD Programme helps maintain precious ecosystems and increase resilience to climate change. It also supports the full participation of Indigenous Peoples and other communities who depend directly on forests for their livelihoods. By providing quality and timely assistance, this Programme embodies the ‘One UN’ approach, building on the comparative advantages and expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP.”



**Helen Clark**  
*UN Under-Secretary General  
and UNDP Administrator*

“REDD+ falls squarely within the core mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and it calls for holistic approaches to natural resources management and food security. It is about forestry, agriculture, food and energy systems, biodiversity, livelihoods, governance and land management, all in the context of climate change. The UN-REDD Programme is an example of the United Nations System delivering as one, and provides a great opportunity for us to effectively support our member states. The development of national measuring, reporting and verification systems (MRV) is among the initial challenges in getting ready for REDD+. Such MRV systems are cornerstones of REDD+, for ensuring transparent and robust implementation. FAO draws from a vast experience in measurement and monitoring of natural resources, including their management and uses, for the benefit of countries participating in the UN-REDD Programme.”



**Jacques Diouf**  
*FAO Director-General*

“REDD+ represents a unique opportunity for combating climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. The UN-REDD Programme is a unique response to this opportunity—one that holds the promise of contributing to improving lives and livelihoods, generating new employment prospects in natural resource management and boosting the prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In short it is the Green Economy in action and a new development choice for countries in the Tropics and across the developing world.”



**Achim Steiner**  
*UN Under-Secretary General  
and UNEP Executive Director*

### 3. Words from Norway



**Erik Solheim**  
*Norwegian Minister  
 of the Environment  
 and International Cooperation*

“Norway is pleased to support this collaborative effort of UNEP, UNDP and FAO. The Programme brings the expertise of the UN to the international agenda of reducing emissions from the forest sector in developing countries.

The UN-REDD Programme places the rights of indigenous people, sustainable livelihoods, governance and the maintenance of biological and cultural diversity at the centre of international and country-specific efforts to reduce the loss of forests in developing countries. It also supports capacity building in the field of technical forest monitoring, and contributes to developing the international knowledge base and global cooperation in this field.

In close collaboration with forest countries that are making a genuine effort to begin the extensive work on how to reduce national emissions from forests, the Programme helps to ensure that protecting forests will contribute to economic, environmental and social development in developing countries.

Moreover, the Programme has shown an impressive will to collaborate with other multi- and bilateral initiatives in the field – and it is a strong example of the UN agencies working together as ‘One UN’.”

#### About REDD+

**Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)** is a mechanism to create an incentive for developing forested countries to protect, better manage and wisely use their forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change. “REDD+” goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. REDD+ strives to make forests more valuable standing than cut down, by creating a financial value for the carbon stored in standing trees. In the long term, payments for verified emission reductions and removals, either market or fund based, provide an incentive for REDD+ countries to further invest in low-carbon development and a healthier, greener tomorrow.

## 4. National Programmes

The UN-REDD Programme pilot countries made significant inroads in 2009 in the preparation and implementation of their national REDD+ strategies and mechanisms. Designed collaboratively by national stakeholders with the support of the UN-REDD Programme, these national REDD+ strategies are pioneering the development of sustainable approaches, with a focus on institutional strengthening and broad stakeholder engagement.

### Overall Progress

Six of the nine UN-REDD Programme pilot countries submitted their initial or full national programmes to the Policy Board in 2009, which in turn approved the budget allocation of US\$24 million for these countries. Three more pilot countries are expected to submit their national programme documents for approval in March 2010.

Chart 1 (on page 6) provides an overview of the steps undertaken in the development of national UN-REDD programmes. By December 2009, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had reached or gone beyond their inception phases; Panama, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea entered their elaboration and approval phase; and the remaining countries were finalizing the formulation of their proposals.

### New Members

In October 2009, five new countries were welcomed to the Programme and given observer status to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board: Argentina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Current UN-REDD funding is programmed for its nine pilot countries, but new countries can take advantage of many other benefits of the UN-REDD Programme, such as networking, and knowledge sharing, facilitated by the UN-REDD Programme's online community of practice through its dedicated workspace. New countries can also participate in global and regional workshops and have official observer status at UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings.

### UN-REDD Programme Pilot Countries:

#### Africa:

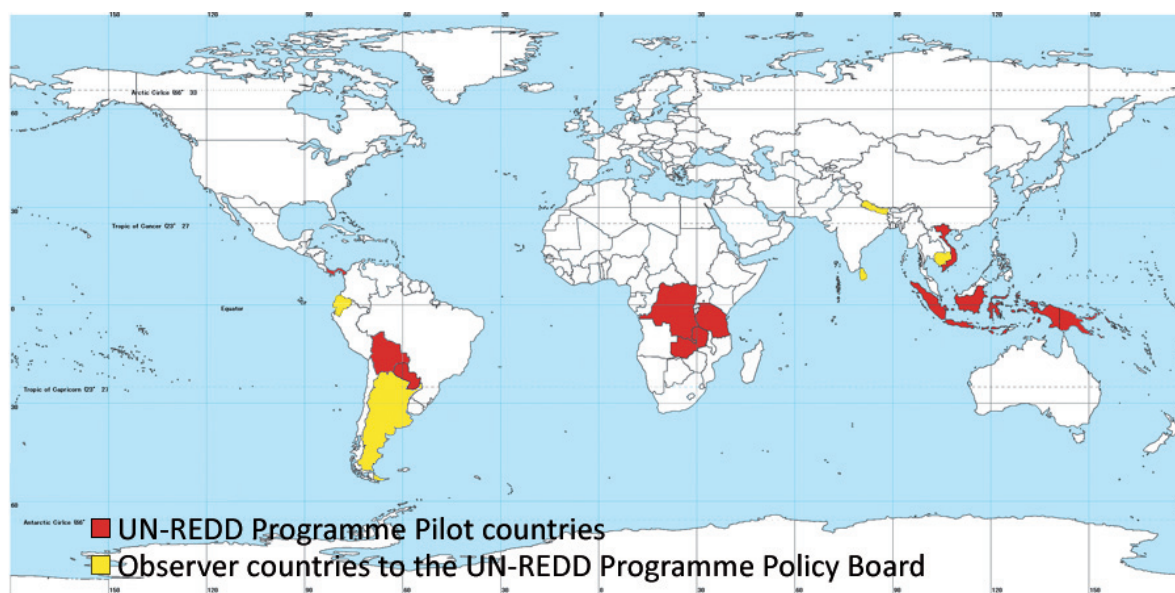
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- Tanzania
- Zambia

#### Asia and the Pacific:

- Indonesia
- Papua New Guinea
- Viet Nam

#### Latin America and the Caribbean:

- Bolivia
- Panama
- Paraguay





**Pham Manh Cuong**  
 National REDD Focal Point,  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 and Rural Development  
 Government of Viet Nam

“Viet Nam has strongly committed to join international efforts to respond to climate change in general, and in REDD+ implementation in particular. Thanks to valuable support from the UN-REDD Programme and from several other donors, Viet Nam is now speeding up its capacity-building phase while preparing for the piloting phase. Coupled with the national policy on payments for environmental services, REDD+ implementation is expected to halt deforestation and forest degradation and improve the livelihoods of millions living in forested areas as well as to contribute to international environmental benefits.”

### ■ Pilot “Quick Start” Country Progress

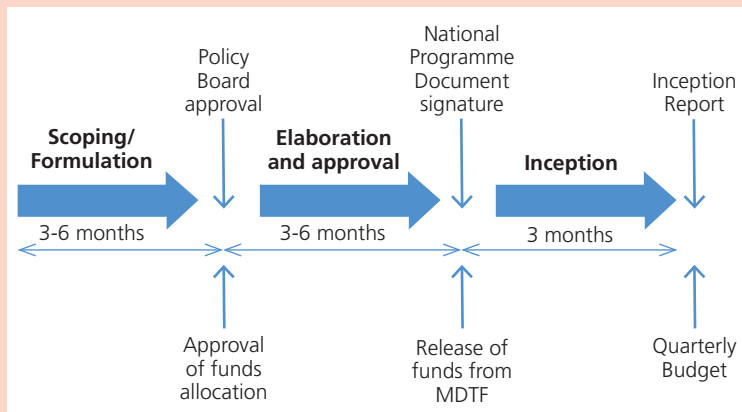
Whether a country is developing its programme or moving into the inception phase, lessons learned through national UN-REDD programmes in 2009 will benefit all future REDD+ activities. In 2009, these national “Quick Start” activities included:

**The formulation of REDD+ Readiness “Roadmaps”:** These roadmaps have helped countries identify the required interventions, as well as those for which the UN-REDD Programme has a comparative advantage. This has been the case in Zambia, Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea and the process is now being initiated in Cambodia. Mechanisms for strong stakeholder engagement have also been built into the design of these country-level REDD+ roadmaps.

**Engagement of Stakeholders:** The establishment of a broad-based consultation mechanism can dramatically increase confidence in the process among all stakeholders. Indigenous groups and Civil Society stakeholders participated in the elaboration of National Programme proposals, prior to their submission to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. In Panama, six experts from COONAPIP, (Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá, an umbrella organization for Indigenous groups in the country) provided considerable time and input to revise

the Panama UN-REDD Programme Document. In Paraguay, extensive consultations with Indigenous communities have been a priority. Stakeholder engagement, however, is not limited to civil society. For example, in the DRC a scoping mission in January 2009 organized jointly with the FCPF set a precedent, involving staff from three UN agencies, the World Bank, the Norwegian government and three international NGOs, as well as a national team led by the UNFCCC and REDD Focal Point, and over 40 representatives from Congolese Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples.

**Chart 1 : National Programme Development Process**





**Establishment of transparent REDD+ implementation frameworks:**

Defining the rights and roles of stakeholders was a key area of national programme development in 2009. Within this framework, the UN-REDD Programme supported the design of an equitable benefit distribution system in Viet Nam. The challenges of ownership rights to resources, including forest land tenure and forest resource rights, will remain a focus for 2010 and beyond.

**Building Consensus through strategy setting:** Pilot countries recognized that identifying the drivers of deforestation needed to be done in a way that leads to national consensus; otherwise no strategy or implementation plan to address them will work. Throughout the development and inception of national programmes, emphasis has been placed on cross-sectoral activities and engagement. It is also important to position a REDD+ strategy in the context of a broader process. In Papua New Guinea, a low-carbon development strategy was prepared, and in Viet Nam the REDD+ strategy is now anchored within a “National Target Programme” to address climate change.

**Designing Carbon Monitoring Systems:** Emphasis was placed in 2009 on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) for carbon, including the continued development of remote sensing for forest area data and the role of national forest inventories. In the DRC, for example, both components will in turn support the country’s national greenhouse gas inventory.



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“Tanzania is committed to making REDD+ a success and we are grateful for the support we are getting from the Governments of Finland and Norway, the UN-REDD Programme and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. With the technical support of the UN-REDD Programme, we hope that our capacity to handle REDD+ related issues will be enhanced especially in the area of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). We place emphasis on carbon accounting and how our efforts will benefit local communities and those living adjacent to the forests. Improving their livelihoods is a crucial concern.”



**Felician Kilahama**  
Director, Forestry and  
Beekeeping Division  
Government of Tanzania



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## ■ UN-REDD Programme Pilot Country Progress

Pilot Country	Progress
<b>Bolivia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continues to develop its national UN-REDD programme</li> <li>- National REDD team has been formed</li> <li>- Full programme and funding request to be presented to UN-REDD Policy Board in March 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial DRC UN-REDD programme and US\$1.9 million in funding approved by UN-REDD Policy Board in March</li> <li>- Received funding from UN-REDD Programme in June</li> <li>- Conducted a number of workshops with civil society</li> <li>- Signed decree supporting REDD and creating institutional architecture in November</li> <li>- Full national UN-REDD programme to be presented to the UN-REDD Policy Board and FCPF for approval in March 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full Indonesia UN-REDD programme and US\$5.6 million in funding approved by UN-REDD Policy Board in March</li> <li>- Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry formally signed Programme document in November</li> <li>- Planning its inception workshop for March 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Panama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive consultation process with 11 Indigenous congresses took place in October in Panama to review national programme before submission</li> <li>- Full Panama UN-REDD programme and US\$5.3 million in funding approved by UN-REDD Policy Board in October</li> <li>- Panama expected to enter its elaboration phase in early 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial Papua New Guinea UN-REDD programme and US\$2.6 million in funding approved in March</li> <li>- UN-REDD Policy Board earmarked additional US\$3.8 million in funding in October</li> <li>- Continues to draft full national programme</li> </ul>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continues to develop its national UN-REDD programme</li> <li>- A number of consultation workshops with IP groups were held throughout 2009</li> <li>- Joint Programme document expected to be presented to UN-REDD Policy Board in 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full Tanzania UN-REDD programme and US\$4.3 million in funding approved by UN-REDD Policy Board in March</li> <li>- Launched national REDD initiative in August</li> <li>- Government formally signed programme document in November, Tanzania UN-REDD Programme launched in the same month</li> </ul>
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full Viet Nam UN-REDD programme and US\$4.4 million in funding approved by UN-REDD Policy Board in March</li> <li>- Received funding from UN-REDD Programme in October</li> <li>- National and local inception workshops conducted in September and November to launch implementation of its national UN-REDD Programme</li> <li>- Government-led Benefit Distribution System study conducted in September-November and launched at COP-15</li> <li>- Programme is now fully operational and under implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continues to develop its national UN-REDD programme</li> <li>- Zambia UN-REDD programme to be presented to UN-REDD Policy Board for approval in March 2010</li> </ul>

### Increasing Demand for UN-REDD

Throughout 2009, the UN-REDD Programme received an increasing number of formal requests from countries wanting to join the Programme, including Costa Rica, Mexico, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands and Sudan. The UN-REDD Programme remains open to requests from all countries, and has granted observer status to the UN-REDD Policy Board to every country which has formally applied to the Programme to-date. As more funding becomes available, the Programme hopes to support even more national programmes. Building on the results achieved in 2009, the Programme will also continue to extend support to areas of benefit distribution, governance, MRV, and environmental and social benefits from REDD+.

## 5. Global Activities



At the international level, the UN-REDD Programme seeks to build consensus and knowledge about REDD+ and raise awareness about the importance of including a REDD+ mechanism in a post-2012 climate change agreement. It also provides opportunities for dialogue between governments, civil society organizations and technical experts, to ensure that REDD+ efforts are based on science and take into account the views and needs of all stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme brings together technical teams from around the world to develop common approaches, analyses and guidelines on issues such as measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon emissions and flows, remote sensing, and greenhouse gas inventories. It provides guidance on how best to design and implement REDD+, to ensure that forests continue to provide multiple benefits for livelihoods and biodiversity to societies while storing carbon at the same time. The Programme is also deeply committed to supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society organizations in the design and implementation of REDD+ strategies.

### 5.1. MRV Achievements

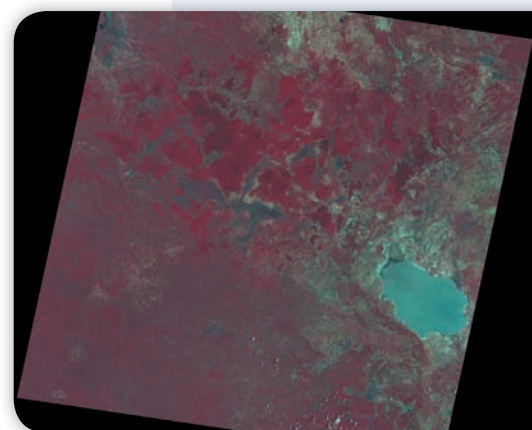
A cost-effective, robust and compatible system for MRV of greenhouse gas emissions is an essential component in the implementation of REDD+. MRV is one of the UN-REDD Programme's main work areas, and considerable progress was made on this front in 2009.

#### MRV Achievements

As member countries began the implementation of their National Programmes, the UN-REDD Programme worked with them to develop MRV methodologies tailored to their specific REDD+ initiatives. In the DRC and Tanzania, for example, they are now able to generate and incorporate estimates for forest-related emission factors into their national greenhouse gas inventories. And this progress is having a ripple effect-- the DRC's National Forest Inventory will, in turn, be a template for the definition of a possible regional approach in the Congo Basin.

The UN-REDD Programme also worked diligently throughout 2009 to develop a "framework proposal" for a fully-operational national MRV system that will support the integration of REDD+ mechanisms into other mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). To this end, FAO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Brazil's Space Agency (INPE) in December, to jointly develop a land monitoring system using remote sensing data that will help individual countries establish MRV systems.

The UN-REDD Programme explored a systematic review of the existing evidence on methods to measure and assess terrestrial carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. Such tools are useful for critical appraisal, summary and dissemination of results from a large volume of research and they can help in decision making by providing an objective, independent, and unbiased assessment of the best available evidence.



Landsat GLS 2000 image of Tanzania (Central Zambesian Miombo woodlands ecoregion). Location: 6°S 34°E. Elevation of the tile center point: 1501m.



**Rosalind Reeve**  
 Forest Campaign Manager,  
 Global Witness

“I think the UN-REDD Programme can make a very significant contribution to REDD. It’s already made a difference on MRV and has emerged as a leader on governance. Providing incentives for good governance and tracking changes over time will be fundamental for REDD to work. UN-REDD has a role to play in assisting countries on monitoring governance and building their capacity. I would urge UN-REDD to continue on its path and make the best of the opportunity provided by REDD to build transparent and effective forest governance.”

### MRV Events

The UN-REDD Programme co-sponsored several MRV events throughout the year, including: the National Forest Inventory workshop in India in April; the GHGs Inventory workshop in Bonn in August; the Forest Degradation Expert meeting in early September at FAO in Rome; and the Capacity Building Workshop in Barcelona in November.

In September, the Programme convened an MRV meeting with representatives from UN-REDD countries, FAO, UNDP, UNEP and a few other institutions, during which an MRV framework and toolkit were presented and discussed with participants from various UN-REDD Programme countries. Members presented the current status of their MRV developments and gave valuable inputs on the MRV strategy and tools being developed by the UN-REDD Programme. Countries were able to learn from the experiences of other UN-REDD projects, establish priorities for capacity building activities, and gain technical advice on MRV systems.

### MRV Resources

The UN-REDD Programme also published several important working papers on MRV, including technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidelines, and case studies of countries in preparation for REDD+ implementation (available at [un-redd.org](http://un-redd.org)). UN-REDD member and observer countries were also given access to ready-to-use moderate-resolution satellite remote sensing data for the years 1990, 2000 and 2005, to help in the development of national MRV systems.



## 5.2. Stakeholder Engagement

The UN-REDD Programme supported the engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society organizations at both global and national levels, following an engagement strategy that included:

- Active representation in the governing body of the UN-REDD Programme
- Global and national outreach and consultations
- Support to the establishment of national systems that include the participation of all stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ processes
- Support to the establishment of an independent Civil Society Advisory Group on Rights, Forests, and Climate Change that offers advice and guidance to the Programme

This approach was guided by the principles of representation, transparency, access to information, accountability, participation and inclusion.

In consultation with representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society, the UN-REDD Programme developed an operational guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities. The guidance informs the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UN-REDD Programme activities at the global and national level, and provides best practice advice on how to consult with Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities.

### Governance

Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society organizations are represented both as full members and as observers to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, providing leadership, direction and decisions on financial allocations to ensure the overall success of the UN-REDD Programme. Full membership includes one representative of Indigenous Peoples – the Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - and one representative from a Civil Society organization. Their interventions at the Policy Board are supported by six observers (one Indigenous Peoples and one Civil Society representative per region). The Indigenous Peoples representatives were self-selected by the regional caucuses at the Indigenous Peoples Global Summit on Climate Change held in Anchorage, Alaska and the CSO representatives were identified through an extensive self-selection process managed by the Rights and Resources Initiative.



### **Institutionalizing the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society in the REDD Process: Good Practice in the DRC**

Engaging Civil Society organizations and Indigenous Peoples can be a complex process, especially in countries where relationships have been tense in the past. The DRC, which has begun implementing its readiness activities with the support of the UN-REDD Programme, has been able to bridge the gaps. Decree number 09140, drafted collaboratively during the first UN-REDD/FCPF mission in January 2009 and signed by the Prime Minister on 23 November 2009, institutionalizes the participation of Civil Society in the REDD National Committee. The Decree specifies that the REDD National Committee comprises one environmental and rural development NGO representative, two representatives of Indigenous Peoples and forest communities, one representative of a research NGO, along with government, private sector and academic representatives. A Climate and REDD Civil Society working group has been constituted to inform the process, and Civil Society representatives are part of the Negotiations Task Force, whose participation in COP-15 was funded in part by the UN-REDD Programme.

## Formulating the UN-REDD National Programme: a consultative process in Panama

The new REDD Committee in Panama was launched on 18 September 2009 under the joint agreement that ANAM (the National Environmental Authority), COONAPIP (the National Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of Panama) and the UN-REDD Programme would work in close collaboration, with support of the Smithsonian Institute, towards the elaboration of the UN-REDD Panama National Programme. COONAPIP designated six Indigenous representatives to support a coordinated review by 65 individuals, who would study the draft programme document and provide input. These representatives, whose time and work were compensated, represented various technical expertise, including gender specialists and legal experts. On 30 October the UN-REDD Panama National Programme Document was presented to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in Washington, DC, where the President of COONAPIP participated alongside the representative from ANAM and funding allocation for the Panama National Programme was approved. "Without the capacity, expertise and input from this group," reflected Santiago Carrizosa, REDD Regional Technical Adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean, "we would not have been able to achieve this outcome."

### Outreach, consultations and participation

In 2009, the UN-REDD Programme organized global and national outreach consultations to ensure that the interests and concerns of Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples were continuously reflected in program activities and outcomes.

At the national level, the UN-REDD Programme requires that National Programmes are validated in country as an initial step of an ongoing consultative process that ensures Civil Society engagement. Practical examples of this early engagement process are, in Panama, the joint development of the Panama UN-REDD Programme document and, in the DRC, the institutionalization by Decree of the engagement of Civil Society in the REDD+ process.

At the international level, the UN-REDD Programme and partners organized a regional consultation in Bangkok, participated actively in the Indigenous Peoples Global Summit on Climate Change in Alaska, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York, the Latin American Forum on REDD+ in Manaus, the Mesoamerican Dialogue on REDD+ in San Salvador, the Asia Summit on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples in Bali, and the UNFCCC COP-15, in Copenhagen.

### Civil Society Advisory Group

Based on the terms of reference established during the first meeting of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, the Programme is now receiving advice from this independent group with the mandate to ensure that climate investments in forest areas are effective and support forest peoples' rights and development. Current membership of the Group consists of a diverse set of institutions from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and research and advocacy communities, including Rights and Resources Initiative, Rainforest Foundation-Norway and UK, FPP, FERN, InterCooperation, RECOFTC, ACICAFOC, Civic Response and TEBTEBBA. The advice provided is freely shared with other Civil Society actors to ensure transparency.



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### 5.3. Multiple Benefits Achievements

In addition to their carbon storage role, forests provide many other ecosystem services to society. The nature of these services varies from place to place, and includes water regulation, soil protection, non-timber forest products including food and fibre, climate regulation and biodiversity. As most tropical forests deliver a wide range of these essential services, there are many ways in which REDD+ can provide 'multiple benefits' to countries and forest communities.

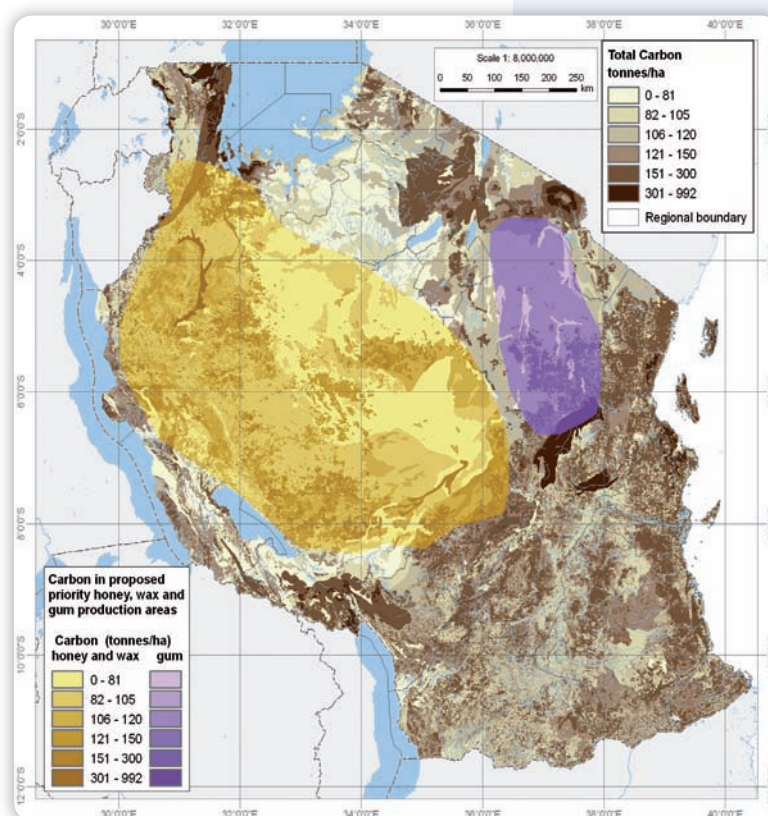
The UN-REDD Programme devoted considerable resources in 2009 to examining and understanding the likely multiple benefits and risks associated with REDD+ initiatives before they are implemented. These issues were explored in a technical paper, "Multiple Benefits – Issues and Options for REDD+", which was released at the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in June 2009.

#### Working with Countries

Identifying and fulfilling the needs expressed by pilot countries was a key priority for the Programme in 2009. Multiple benefits consultations on national requirements were held with Tanzania, and through missions to Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Bolivia. These consultations resulted in work plans for 2010 that include guidance on how to define and promote REDD+ co-benefits, especially in the areas of afforestation, forest restoration and reforestation; and the compilation of a meta-database on carbon, biodiversity and other co-benefits for Bolivia. Further consultation and collaboration with UN-REDD Programme pilot countries is anticipated in 2010.

A dedicated two-week spatial analysis workshop on co-benefits was held in Cambridge, with UN-REDD Programme staff at UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and staff from Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The group undertook national-scale analyses of co-benefits and other factors, including population density, honey/beeswax/gum production, and mammal and amphibian species richness. In addition, the workshop produced a new combined soil and biomass carbon map for Tanzania, which was launched at Forest Day 3 in December.

To explore the relationship between carbon storage in forests and ecosystem services at a global scale, a revised map of carbon storage in biomass and soils in various countries was also produced at UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with Stanford University (USA) and the EC's Joint Research Centre and with additional support from the German government, for use in the UN-REDD Programme and elsewhere.

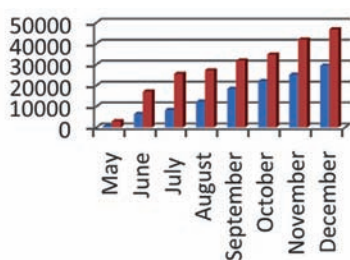


The UN-REDD Programme worked with Tanzania in 2009 to produce this initial combined soil and biomass carbon map for Tanzania, which was launched at Forest Day 3 in December. Here it is shown together with priority areas for selected non-timber forest products (Tanzania National Land Use Planning Commission 2006).

## 5.4. Knowledge Management and Communications Activities

The UN-REDD Programme initiated, developed and executed a dynamic knowledge-sharing and communications strategy in 2009 that was successful in raising the profile and awareness of the Programme.

**Chart 1. Number of Visits and Pages Viewed following the re-launched of the public website**



■ *Visits: the number of times that uniquely identified requests from repeat users or new users were made to the server*

■ *Page views: the total number of requests for html pages from the server.*

### Communication materials

The UN-REDD Programme created a strong visual identity in 2009 with branded brochures, leaflets, posters, banners, DVDs and USB keys that were widely distributed at events and during in-country missions.

### UN-REDD.org

The Programme's most important communications tool is its public website- [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)- and during 2009, the site was significantly enhanced and re-launched in June. It now features more dynamic and up-to-date news and information about the Programme's national and global activities, as well as broader REDD+ issues. Since the re-launch, website activity has increased dramatically, from a few hundred page views in May to almost 50,000 by December. The site now also features social networking tools such as Twitter, blogging and a link to the UN-REDD Programme Channel on YouTube.

### E-Newsletter

Another key communications tool developed for the Programme in 2009 was the UN-REDD e-Newsletter. Since the inaugural issue in August, the monthly newsletter has grown to feature news articles, country updates, guest columnists and analysis reports, all with an aim to inform and update the Programme's key target audiences. Current distribution of the newsletter reaches an estimated 13,000 policy makers, in-country and international technical staff, NGOs, CSOs and staff in international organizations.

### Multimedia Campaign

The Programme also executed a successful multimedia campaign throughout 2009. Several short videos on REDD+ were produced and screened at high-profile events, including the Secretary-General's High level event on REDD+ with more than 85 governments, including 14 heads of state and senior ministers in attendance. These videos helped set the agenda for REDD+ and position the UN-REDD Programme as a key player.

The Programme also sponsored two Earth Report documentaries on REDD+ that were researched and filmed on location, and broadcast on BBC World News, reaching 302 million homes in 170 countries in the run up to COP-15.



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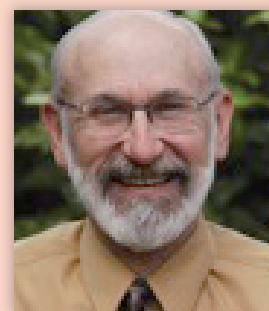




### Media and Education Outreach

The Programme also worked with CIFOR, the EU and Panos London to develop a multimedia “Reporting on REDD” training kit, including a media guide, a video news release, a short film on REDD+ and a publication on the status of negotiations. This kit was distributed widely during COP-15. As an example of concrete application, Save The Rainforest Inc., a non-profit organization in the United States that organizes youth campaigns developed a curriculum on REDD+ using the brief and the videos included in the “Reporting REDD” multimedia pack, as a primer for North American students to understand the fundamentals of REDD+.

“The UN-REDD Programme plays a key role in building the capacity of developing countries so that they can actively participate in global efforts to reduce deforestation. Trees are not only carbon sinks; millions of rural people depend on trees in forests and agricultural landscapes for food, fuel and medicine. UN-REDD is a valued partner in meeting the challenge of reducing deforestation and promoting land management practices that store carbon, enhance biodiversity, and sustain rural livelihoods.”



**Dennis Garrity**  
 Director General, World  
 Agroforestry Centre

### UN-REDD Workspace

In 2009, the UN-REDD Programme established its online Collaborative Workspace ([www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net)), which serves as a fully-integrated, adaptable online platform for communication, document sharing, work planning and online collaborative editing and scheduling and an extensive contact database. It is the repository of all information related to the activities of the UN-REDD Programme at the national and global levels and offers the flexibility of transferring this information to external platforms such as the UN-REDD Programme web site.

The Workspace is now used by more than 350 users from UN agency headquarters, UN teams in countries, donors, partners and national counterparts in UN-REDD Programme member countries.

## 5.5. Events

The UN-REDD Programme worked throughout 2009 to build the international consensus needed to advance the REDD+ agenda.

### ■ Highlights

#### **Joint presentation to Norwegian Parliamentarians, Oslo:** January 2009

In a joint presentation to members of the Parliament of Norway, the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Forest Investment Programme (FIP) presented their initiatives and collaboration to provide REDD+ support services to developing countries.

#### **Committee on Forestry Nineteenth session, Rome:** 18 March 2009

The UN-REDD Programme, the FCPF and the FIP jointly mapped out their REDD initiatives in front of an audience of 500 forest experts at the Committee on Forestry, highlighting the opportunities for collaboration and sketching the roles of each initiative to support countries on their path to REDD+ readiness.

#### **UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, joint session:** May 2009

At the occasion of the Eighth session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, a panel chaired by the United Nations University and composed of members of the UN-REDD Programme, the Chair of the Permanent Forum and a representative of the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) discussed the opportunities and risks of REDD+ to an engaged audience of 200. The Programme presented its activities on engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities and in particular its related Operational Guidance.

#### **SBSTA Meeting, Bonn, Joint Side event:** 9 June 2009

The UN-REDD Programme in partnership with Global Witness held a successful side event during the Climate Talks at the Ministry of Environment building in Bonn. The event focused on MRV, multiple benefits for ecosystems and livelihoods and governance as key issues for REDD+ implementation, and explored implementation issues including institutional capacities and the role of independent monitoring aspects on MRV for REDD+.

#### **The United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Event on REDD in New York:** 23 September 2009

In an unprecedented display of cooperation between developed and developing countries on climate change, 18 Heads of State and over 100 other dignitaries gathered at UN headquarters in New York to publicly express their commitment and support for REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme helped coordinate the participation of over 100 governments, provided video content to kick off the meeting, and was instrumental in bringing key people from civil society, including local and international NGOs, media, and the private sector to the meeting.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon spoke at a high-level event on REDD+ in September 2009. The Secretary-General emphasized the pivotal role of the world's forests in preventing environmental catastrophe.

### **XIII World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires- UN-REDD**

**Side Event:** 23 October 2009

Over 200 people participated in the UN-REDD Programme side event that showcased the UN-REDD Programme's support to country efforts to get ready for REDD+. The event's discussions reinforced the message that REDD+ is doable and offers an opportunity for forestry to become a key contributor in the development of forest management approaches that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

### **UNFCCC's Climate Change Talks in Barcelona- UN-REDD**

**Programme Side Event:** 4 November 2009

In front of more than 100 international audience members, UN agencies and other partners working on REDD+ highlighted lessons learned from initial REDD+ readiness activities. They addressed the challenges of REDD+ monitoring and discussed how REDD+ can help ensure equitable development for forest-dependent people. Presentations explored: REDD+ and Biodiversity; Achieving Multiple Benefits; National Readiness Management Arrangements; and REDD readiness: MRV Progress.

### **UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation**

**in Nairobi- UN-REDD Programme Side Event:** 2 December 2009

During the UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, the UN-REDD Programme led a side event on REDD+ which was attended by many country and stakeholder representatives. The UN-REDD Programme's audio-visual presentation was followed by a lively discussion about South-South collaboration and specific questions about REDD+. The Programme was encouraged by the number of countries expressing interest in joining and by the endorsements it received from various participants.

**UNFCCC COP-15 in Copenhagen:** 5-17 December 2009

The UN-REDD Programme hosted and participated in a number of events during the Conference. Activities kicked off with a presentation on the UN-REDD Programme aboard the Climate Express Train running from Brussels to Copenhagen on 5 December. At Forest Day 3, the UN-REDD Programme hosted several learning sessions including one in partnership with the FCPF, during which the Programme highlighted the results achieved in its nine pilot countries. The Programme also contributed to the "Rural Livelihoods" event organized by UNDP, and co-hosted MRV and biodiversity events. On 16 December, the Programme provided support to and participated in the Avoided Deforestation Partners event on REDD+.



Over 200 people participated in the UN-REDD Programme side event at the XIII World Forestry Congress that took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 23 October 2009.

"We applaud the UN-REDD Programme for making the world more aware of the very positive impact that reducing deforestation will have in saving our climate. Furthermore, the UN-REDD Programme, by building on the strengths of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, is perfectly positioned to play an important role in mitigating climate change through its far reaching and respected operations throughout the world. For REDD to succeed, we will need effective readiness plans tailored to a broad range of developing countries. The UN-REDD team is uniquely qualified to facilitate this effort with their proven skills as honest brokers in opening dialogues between governments, civil society organizations and technical experts."



**Jeffrey Horowitz**  
Founding Partner, Avoided  
Deforestation Partners

## ■ UN-REDD Programme Policy Board Meetings

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board met three times throughout 2009 to provide overall leadership, strategic direction and approvals of financial allocations to ensure the overall success of the Programme. The Policy Board is made up of representatives from partner countries, donors to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples and the three UN agencies.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Policy Board

9-10 March 2009

Gamboa, Panama

During its first meeting, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board took important steps toward laying the governing framework for the Programme, including approving the Terms of Reference of the Policy Board and Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance of the Programme. The Board approved budgets for national programmes in Tanzania, Viet Nam, Indonesia, the DRC and Papua New Guinea, and for the Global Programme. It endorsed the Terms of Reference for the Independent Civil Society Advisory Group, and emphasized the importance of the MRV work. The Policy Board also underscored the importance of the collaboration between the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF.



The 2nd UN-REDD Policy Board meeting marked the first time that the full membership of the board had been in session, including Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society organizations, the UNFCCC, the World Bank, and the Global Environment Facility.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Policy Board

14-15 June 2009

Montreux, Switzerland

At its second meeting, the Policy Board welcomed the establishment of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. The Board also welcomed the indication of possible funding by the Government of Denmark. It acknowledged the progress made by Viet Nam, Paraguay, Bolivia and Zambia, earmarked funds for Panama, and stressed the need for significant involvement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society organizations, especially at the national level. The Board also granted Australia, Ecuador, Honduras, Uganda and the United States of America observer status to the 2nd Policy Board meeting.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Policy Board

29-30 October 2009

Washington D.C., USA

At the third Policy Board meeting, Argentina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Nepal were granted observer status to the Programme's policy board. The Board expressed its satisfaction with the growing cooperation between the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF and emphasized their complementary roles. US\$3.8 million was earmarked for Papua New Guinea's National Programme, and the Board approved Panama's funding allocation request of US\$5.3 million for its National Programme. Denmark became the second donor to the UN-REDD Programme, committing US\$2 million.



Mr. Epiménides Díaz, Sub-Administrator General of Panama's National Environmental Authority (ANAM), and Mr. Olav Kjørven, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNDP's Director of the Bureau for Development Policy were co-chairs of the 3rd UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in October 2009.

## 6. Partnerships

Collaboration is at the heart of the UN-REDD Programme and some of our most important accomplishments in 2009 would not have been possible without the contributions of our valued partners.

The UN-REDD Programme worked closely with the **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility** (FCPF) throughout the year to harmonize national REDD+ readiness processes and conduct joint missions to member countries in order to avoid duplication, increase efficiency and reduce transaction costs to the countries. The Programme also coordinated Policy Board meetings to coincide with FCPF's Participants meetings throughout 2009, to maximize resources and reduce travel costs for mutual stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme continued to work closely with the **UNFCCC Secretariat** in supporting the implementation of UNFCCC decisions, providing information and lessons learned from the pilot countries, preparation of technical papers as well as working jointly on UN Chief Executives Body (CEB) REDD working group.

The **Global Environment Facility** (GEF) was an important and active observer to the UN-REDD Policy Board meetings throughout 2009, as was the **International Union for the Conservation of Nature** (IUCN) and the **Forest Investment Program** (FIP). In turn, the UN-REDD Programme participated in FIP's Steering Committee and contributed to its program design in 2009.

In September, the Programme collaborated with both the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) and the **United Nations Forum on Forests** (UNFF) during their joint workshop on forest biodiversity and climate change in Singapore. The Programme partnered with the CBD again in Barcelona in November, to highlight agency support to country-level REDD readiness at the UNFCCC Climate Change Talks.

The UN-REDD Programme also valued its collaboration throughout 2009 with the **International Tropical Timber Organization** (ITTO), working side by side to support the development of a national forest inventory focusing on forest carbon assessment in the DRC. The UN-REDD Programme also participated in ITTO's REDDES Advisory Committee, and assessed ways of partnering with ITTO on preparatory missions in various member countries including Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Bolivia and Panama.

The UN-REDD Programme collaborated with the **Center for International Forestry Research** (CIFOR) and the **Collaborative Partnership on Forest** (CPF) on Forest Day 3 in Copenhagen, which brought together nearly 1,500 forestry experts, policy makers and environmental activists.

The UN-REDD Programme values the guidance and input provided by its Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples partners, including the self-selected representatives to the Policy Board (both members and observers) who contribute to the overall governance of the Programme, the members of the **Advisory Group on Rights, Forests and Climate Change** who provide independent advice and guidance on issues of concern to Civil Society, and the national stakeholders who have engaged actively in the formulation of national readiness activities supported by UN-REDD Programme.

All of these partnerships, and many others, helped the UN-REDD Programme to further hone its operations and strengthen its support to national and global REDD+ efforts in 2009.



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## 7. Funding

**Norway** continues to be the UN-REDD Programme’s first and largest donor. Since the Programme was launched in September 2008, Norway has committed US\$52 million for 2009, and has pledged to contribute another US\$30 million for 2010. **Denmark** became the second donor country to join the UN-REDD Programme, committing US\$2 million in June 2009. At the end of 2009, **Spain** announced its pledge of US\$20.2 million to the UN-REDD Programme over a period of three years. All three of these donors to the UN-REDD Multi-Donor Trust Fund are vital to the Programme’s ability to support national REDD+ initiatives.

### AT A GLANCE

#### UN-REDD Programme Funding in US\$

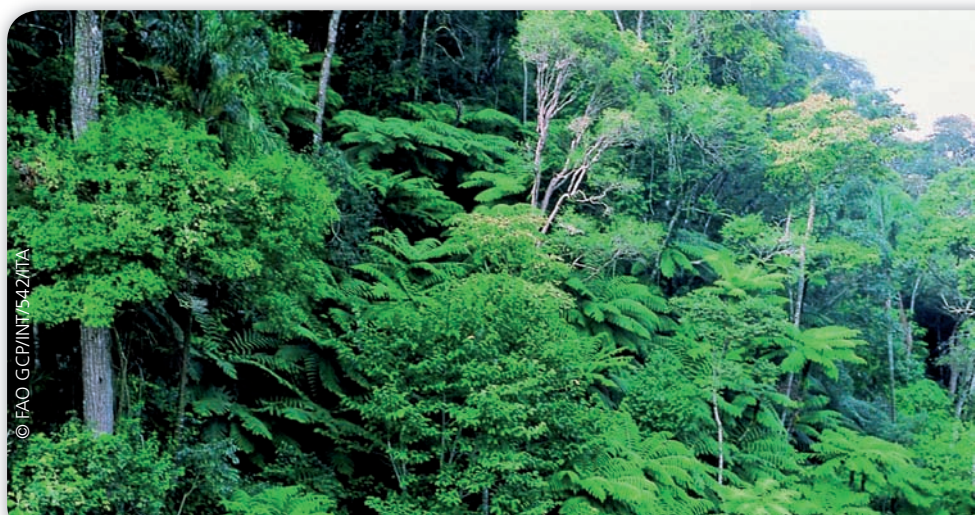
Donor	Committed	Pledged
Norway	52,000,000	30,000,000
Denmark	2,000,000	
Spain		20,200,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>54,000,000</b>	<b>50,200,000</b>

Pledged refers to the indication of intent to contribute funds  
Committed refers to funds where the Standard Administrative Arrangement with the donor has been concluded

#### UN-REDD Programmed Funds in US\$

Democratic Republic of Congo	1,883,200
Indonesia	5,644,250
Panama	5,300,000
Papua New Guinea	6,388,884
Tanzania	4,280,000
Viet Nam	4,384,756
UN-REDD Global Programme	9,562,005
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>37,443,095</b>

Programmed Funds refer to the funds of projects/programmes approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board



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