

Introduction

Dear Readers,

Last month, I had the opportunity to participate in the most recent REDD+ Partnership meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia, where the Partnership facilitated a much-needed discussion on advancing REDD+ financing. A number of strong take away messages came out of those discussions, all of which underscored the need to scale up financing in all phases of REDD+.

Experience to date has shown that the cost of readiness is greater than originally thought, and if we are to achieve the goal of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and slow down global warming, significantly larger financial commitments for REDD+ will be required. Currently, most REDD+ funding has come from the public sector though presenters at the workshop demonstrated evidence of the increase in the private sector’s interest and action. To scale up requires that private finance becomes a meaningful part of the funding equation for REDD+. However, what was also clear from the discussions is that how to finance REDD+ and how best to engage the private sector is understood differently by the different REDD+ stakeholders.

Given this, a critical starting point for advancing REDD+ financing will be in understanding the range of stakeholders along the REDD+ value chain, their objectives and the range of financial tools at their disposal. On one end of the REDD+ value chain, we have different classes of investors with different expectations of return on their investments. There are producers involved in forest landscape transformation and those involved in structuring investment for activities like food security, and pulp and paper, among others. National governments also contribute domestic finance for REDD+ and there are options here for public-private partnerships. In between we have the bilateral and multilateral financing.

In this context, three key messages emerged for me from the discussions in Santa Marta. First, we need to recognize the fact that the rate of return from land based investments is generally lower than what conventional investors expect. REDD+ investments could fail because investors have unrealistic expectations of the rate of return, so good design upfront and sufficient consultation is important for sustainability and profitability. Secondly, investments are not just about carbon or developing a carbon market. Investors in agriculture (ie/developing oil palm on degraded lands) and infrastructure (ie/ developing road and rail networks) can tailor make these investments to ensure that deforestation and forest degradation are reduced by including the value of the additional benefits that REDD+ brings.

Finally, creating the enabling conditions for the private sector to develop carbon markets means that the public sector and governments need to develop tools throughout Phases 1 and 2 of REDD+ to reduce the perceived and actual risks. This means that laws and policies are enforced, land tenure arrangements are clear and safeguards are in place, not only to reduce and prevent negative social and environmental effects but to identify opportunities and create incentives to realize additional benefits from REDD+. The discussions demonstrated a growing interest and appetite to explore innovative financing arrangements for REDD+.

Yemi Katerere
Head of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

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News

UN-REDD Partner Countries Highlight Their Needs in the Different Phases of REDD+

During a recent workshop in Colombia, UN-REDD Programme partner countries underscored their need to bolster technical capacities in various stages of REDD+ readiness and implementation.

On 26 June in Santa Marta, Colombia, the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) hosted a workshop to present the preliminary findings of a global country needs assessment. During the workshop, the preliminary findings were discussed by more than 20 partner countries along with representatives from civil society, Indigenous Peoples, REDD+ experts and other stakeholders. The workshop provided a valuable opportunity for the FCPF and UN-REDD Programme to hear directly from countries about the kind of support they now require to move ahead with REDD+ readiness and implementation.

A message from participants was that countries need more support to strengthen national technical capacities across the wide range of work areas related to REDD+ implementation. From setting up



REDD+ forest systems for measurement, reporting, verification and monitoring to



Monica Svenskerud of Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs

effective stakeholder engagement, countries underscored the importance of support to governance, benefit sharing and REDD+ strategy options. Participants also suggested that the assessment be refined to better capture the different needs among them, and requested that the assessment be expanded to include some comparisons and analysis of countries at the same stage of readiness and implementation efforts. Comments were also shared with the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat in writing after the workshop.

"The workshop provided an insight into the needs of different countries with regard to support. It was interesting to see where countries, at different phases, were most in need of support as it helps us to think through what requirements we will have in 12 months or two years' time," said Vathana Khun, with the National REDD+ Task Force Secretariat in Cambodia, who participated in the workshop.

"I think the workshop was productive and covered pertinent issues needed for future



Leandro Carlos Fernández of Argentina's Ministry of Climate and Sustainable Development

REDD+ initiatives. Tanzania is in the process to develop a national REDD+ strategy, safeguards, a national REDD+ fund and a climate fund, as well as a national carbon monitoring centre. The results from the study will be used as inputs in these undertakings," said Deuseddit Kamalamo Bwoyo, Coordinator of the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme in Tanzania, who also participated in the workshop.

Read more comments from the workshop on the UN-REDD Programme blog: <http://tinyurl.com/REDD-CNA-Workshop>.

The joint UN-REDD Programme-FCPF country needs assessment was conducted between March and May 2012 and was informed by survey results from 15 countries and six in depth case studies with country visits. After the workshop in Colombia, the preliminary assessment was open for comments until 6 July 2012 and an updated version is planned to be available on 15 July.

Next steps

The UN-REDD Programme and FCPF are now working on incorporating all inputs into a revised version of the assessment. The two initiatives will also issue a joint response in the coming months which will address the identified priorities and next steps. Once finalized, the assessment will serve as the basis for the planning of future UN-REDD National and Global Programme support, to ensure resources are applied efficiently and effectively towards meeting the needs of countries in the readiness process. ■

Tanzania Calls for Comments on its National REDD+ Strategy

The REDD+ Task Force in Tanzania is seeking comments on a second draft of the country's National REDD+ Strategy and a draft Action Plan.

The second draft of Tanzania's REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, released last month, builds on the country's first draft National REDD+ Strategy, which was released in December 2010. This latest draft marks a critical step forward in finalizing Tanzania's National REDD+ Strategy.

The draft strategy identifies 10 key result areas: 1. REDD+ baseline scenario, monitoring, reporting and verification systems are established; 2. Financial

mechanisms and incentive schemes for REDD+ are established; 3. All stakeholders are engaged and actively participate in the REDD+ implementation process; 4. All REDD+ schemes are well coordinated; 5. All REDD+ financing options are well understood; 6. Governance mechanism for REDD+ are in place; 7. Training programmes and infrastructure for REDD+ are developed; 8. Current knowledge and scientific understanding of REDD+ issues are improved through research; 9. An effective information

and knowledge communication system on REDD+ issues is developed; 10. REDD+ strategy options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are developed. For each key result area, the draft Action Plan identifies strategies and activities for implementation, expected outcomes, indicators, a timeframe and key players.

Stakeholders can submit comments by email to the Secretariat of the National REDD+ Task Force: reddtz@ira.udsm.ac.tz.

Download the National REDD+ Strategy: <http://tinyurl.com/TZ-Nat-REDD-Strategy> and draft Action Plan: <http://tinyurl.com/Draft-Action-Plan>.

Next steps

The Secretariat of the National REDD+ Task Force has now initiated a consultation process

which will seek to hold a series of workshops throughout the country during the coming month to discuss the second draft strategy and next steps with stakeholders. At the end of August, a national high-level workshop will be held to further discuss the draft strategy and a discussion with development partners is planned.

As a further measure to ensure a robust final strategy, the Parliamentary Committee on Land, Natural Resources and the Environment will deliberate on the draft strategy before it is sent to Cabinet for approval. The Parliamentary Committee on Land, Natural Resources and the Environment has been briefed several times on climate change

in general and REDD+ in particular. The UN-REDD National Programme contributed to these briefings, among other activities associated with the development of Tanzania's National REDD+ Strategy.

Over the past months, the UN-REDD National Programme has also supported a series of workshops for foresters in government services throughout the country. These workshops raised the general awareness of foresters on REDD+ and provided an opportunity for them to also discuss the draft National REDD+ Strategy. Overall, about 500 government foresters, mostly staff members of the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) and the Prime Minister's Office - Regional

Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG), participated in these workshops.



Read more on Tanzania's REDD+ Initiative here: <http://reddtz.org/>. ■

Call for Nominations of Civil Society Representatives to the UN-REDD Policy Board

The UN-REDD Programme is seeking to identify four Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives to its Policy Board through a self-selection process.

The UN-REDD Programme is seeking to identify four Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives to its Policy Board: one CSO from each of the Programme's three regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean) and one CSO from a developed country. The Bank Information Center is conducting the self-selection process at the invitation of the UN-REDD

Programme, following consultations with the Independent Advisory Group on Forests, Rights, and Climate Change.

July 13 2012 marks the start of a three-week nomination period for the self-selection process, which will end on 3 August, 2012, to be followed by a three-week voting period from 10-31 August 2012. The

election will conclude in time for the new CSO representatives to travel to Brazzaville, Republic of Congo for the ninth meeting of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board on 26-27 October 2012.

Access the nomination form at the following site: www.bicusa.org/unredd.

Self-nominations are accepted. Nominations should be submitted to: UNREDDObserver@bicusa.org.

For more information on this process please visit: http://www.bicusa.org/en/Issue_Background.55.aspx. ■

UN-REDD Engages with Panama on Safeguard Information Systems for REDD+

At the request of Panama, the UN-REDD Programme recently organized an interactive videoconference aimed at fostering a better understanding of Safeguard Information Systems (SIS) for REDD+.

During the videoconference held on 22 June 2012, government counterparts from Panama's National Environmental Authority learned more about SIS and the work of the UN-REDD Programme related to this SIS, in particular the Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria and Benefits and Risks Tool.



The first presentation by Ms. Maria SanzSanchez from the UN-REDD Programme

team at FAO in Rome, shared background on safeguards and SIS in the context of the UNFCCC, summarizing key decisions, guidance and discussions from the UNFCCC COPs held in Cancun in 2010) and Durban in 2011, and at , as well as an UNFCCC expert meeting on SIS, held in Panama in 2011. Ms. SanzSanchez also outlined the characteristics and key components of a SIS. Following this, Ms. Silje Haugland presented on the UN-REDD Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) highlighting the objectives of this work and relationship with the Cancun Agreements. Ms. Haugland also presented how the UN-REDD Programme's tools may contribute to the development of SIS.

Discussions after the presentations looked at how elaborate a SIS should be, and participants stressed the importance of both

building on countries' existing systems and establishing a flexible SIS. Participants also discussed the frequency of reporting which to date is still unclear; developed countries have to submit National Communications every four years, but the timing and frequency for submission of summary of information on safeguards has not yet been agreed upon for developing countries. Discussions also explored the topic of how much time it takes to develop a SIS, which will be difference from country to country, depending on capacity. Some countries, such as the DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico and Tanzania, have already taken preliminary steps in developing a SIS, such as conducting initial gap analyses activities. It was agreed that there would be a follow-up webinar during which the discussion would focus more on the current status of SIS development in countries.

See recording of the video conference: <http://tinyurl.com/Safeguard-IS-Video>. Download Powerpoint presentations here: <http://tinyurl.com/Safeguard-IS-Presentations>. ■

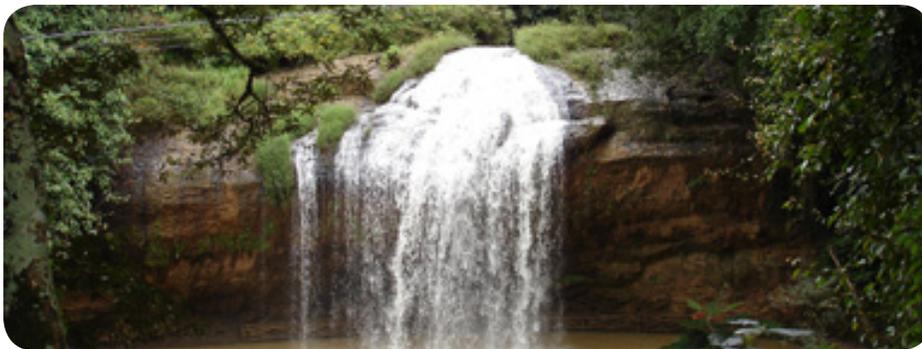
Two Seminars in Norway Tackle Corruption Prevention in REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme recently participated in two seminars in Norway, looking at the complex issue of preventing and combating corruption in REDD+.

Last month, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and the Anti Corruption Resource Centre/Christopher Michelsen Institute (U4/CMI) hosted back-to-back seminars which brought together dozens of country representatives, civil society and other international experts to discuss how countries are addressing corruption risks in REDD+.

More than 35 participants from the Government of Norway, civil society and development agencies attended Norad's seminar on 14 June entitled, "Why preventing

The Philippines, Bangladesh, Nepal, Peru, and Bhutan are also planning to undertake nationally- adapted REDD+ Corruption Risks Assessments (RCRA) this year and capacity development plans, with support from the UN-REDD Programme and other partners. Viet Nam has also proposed a range of anti-corruption activities in REDD+. This includes building on its work in the areas of benefit distribution systems and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a basis for a mechanism to handle complaints. Viet Nam is also developing measures to ensure open and effective access to information,



and combating corruption is crucial for the success of REDD+." This seminar was part of Norad's Climate and Environment Seminar series. Ms. Estelle Fach, a Programme Analyst for the UN-REDD Programme, presented the Programme's approach on how paying attention to corruption risks in REDD+ is not only a matter of international commitments, but also a matter of equity, efficiency, effectiveness and therefore sustainability. She summarized what corruption risks are, and how REDD+ presents opportunities to mitigate them. She also highlighted how more and more, governments in REDD+ countries are recognizing the pragmatic and reputational risks of not addressing corruption risks in REDD+, and taking action.

Indonesia's ongoing Participatory Governance Assessment examines corruption as a cross-cutting issue by assessing the effectiveness of different regulations, practices and actors.

as well as identifying legal ambiguities and loopholes that can create a space for corruption and recommendations to provide improved incentives to avoid corruption. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has a dedicated staff member to identify, in consultation with national stakeholders, entry points for anti-corruption measures for REDD+ aligned with the country's readiness process and promote new and existing transparency instruments.

Seminar participants discussed how governance efforts such as meaningful participation and promoting citizen's demand for accountability through participatory governance assessments are conducive to preventing corruption. They also highlighted the need for additional technical inputs to promote transparency and accountability in different elements of a national REDD+ strategy, such as access to information in a

standardized and simplified form within a certain period and cost.

Read more about how the UN-REDD Programme supports its partner countries in their anti-corruption efforts for REDD+:

<http://tinyurl.com/Transparent-REDD-Management>.

At the U4/CMI seminar on 15 June, panelists from Norad, UNEP/Interpol's LEAF project, the UN-REDD Programme and two independent researchers focusing on the Ghana, Guyana and the Philippines, discussed the challenges and current actions countries are undertaking in the area of corruption prevention and REDD+. The following, among other issues were highlighted:

- The various and involving faces of corruption in the natural resources management and extractive sectors, and how these lessons learned can inform the vast range of actions required for REDD+;
- The importance of strengthening the implementation of existing legal frameworks designed to combat corruption;
- The role that REDD+ readiness has played in fostering and promoting dialogues between civil society organizations and their government;
- The necessity of a dual approach that combines prevention approaches and strengthened law enforcement, and how each of these may be potentially funded by REDD+ revenues;
- The relevance of anti-corruption commissions in playing an active role to prepare, prevent, punish corruption in REDD+;
- The role of civil society beyond a watchdog role;
- The continued need for country-specific research, developed through participatory means, on both the **existing** corruption and anti-corruption environment and **new** corruption risks and anti-corruption opportunities brought about by REDD+.

A summary of the proceedings and a video of the seminar will be available from the U4 web page dedicated to REDD Integrity: <http://www.u4.no/themes/redd-integrity/> in the coming month. ■

Features & Commentary

Indonesia and Viet Nam Advance Approaches to Forest Monitoring for REDD+

UN-REDD National Programmes in Indonesia and Viet Nam are building national technical capacity in forest biomass estimation for REDD+. By: **Akiko Inoguchi** and **Martha Maulidia**

REDD+ has the potential to deliver cost-effective climate change mitigation through sustainable means. However, in order to be implemented, forest services in most countries must make more accurate



assessments of the forest carbon stocks and carbon stock changes. Allometric equations (AE) used to predict biomass from tree characteristics (ie/ trunk diameter, height and wood specific gravity) are proving to be a valuable tool in forest monitoring for REDD+.

The UN-REDD National Programmes in Indonesia and Viet Nam are focusing on building capacity for developing country-specific AE. Viet Nam's UN-REDD National Programme is working on the compilation of a national database for existing AE and

related information, as well as conducting field measurements for the development of new AE in a number of representative forest types throughout the country. In Indonesia, national efforts have produced and adopted a national standard for developing AE. In support of these initiatives, a training event was held on 18-22 June 2012 in Hanoi, Viet Nam on data analysis, model development and statistical analysis for biomass and carbon stock assessment, for participants from the two countries. The participants of the training were tasked to work with country data to develop appropriate models, and to identify data gaps to be addressed in the future. The event also facilitated knowledge sharing in biomass AE development between the two countries.

The training event was attended by 40 technical staff from the two countries, including government agencies (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Viet Nam, Ministry of Forestry Indonesia), research centers (Research Center for Forest Ecology and Environment - Viet Nam, Forestry Research and Development Agency - Indonesia) and universities (Thai Nguyen University, Vietnam Forestry University, University of Tadulako Indonesia). Dr. Laurent

Saint-André, of INRA & CIRAD-Forestry Department and Dr. Matieu Henry of the UN-REDD Programme, working at FAO acted as the resource people for the training.

Ms. Virni Budi Arifanti, a researcher at Center for Climate Change and Policy, Ministry of Forestry Indonesia was happy with the training, saying that the event gave her additional knowledge in modeling and statistical analysis, which she would use for her research on peat swamp forest biomass stock estimation in a peat swamp forest in Kalimantan.

Participants from Viet Nam also expressed their excitement in feeling more confident about the choice of appropriate models for AE. A multi-agency team of participants from Viet Nam will be working collaboratively to identify further gaps and to improve the compiled AE database for the country.

Materials from the training can be accessed at: <http://tinyurl.com/Viet-Nam-Indonesia-FM-Training>.



Akiko Inoguchi is a REDD+ Forestry Officer for FAO, based in Hanoi, Vietnam.



Martha Maulidia is a UN-REDD Programme Technical Officer for FAO, based in Jakarta, Indonesia. ■

Reports & Analysis

Rio+20 Opens New Opportunities for REDD+ as a Catalyst for a Green Economy

At last month's Rio+20 Earth Summit in Brazil, world leaders agreed to support REDD+ and produced an outcome document that provides guidance for REDD+ initiatives including the UN-REDD Programme.



The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), brought together more

than 35,000 participants, including Heads of States and governments and produced a 53-page final outcome document, entitled "The Future We Want". In this document, governments renewed relevant political commitments that are guiding the activities

of the UN-REDD Programme, including on climate change, biodiversity and land management (paragraphs 190-204 of the outcome document). Leaders also underscore the importance of supporting countries to develop green economy policies upon request (paragraphs 56-74), and strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme (paragraph 88).

In relation to forests, Heads of States and other high-level representatives called for efforts to effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, and noted the importance of REDD+ (paragraphs 193-196). They committed to, "improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including through strengthening cooperation arrangements in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, particularly decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation and priorities," (paragraph 193).

Several countries used Rio+20 as a launch pad for national strategies and other pledges for transformations towards a green economy. The President of Indonesia,

H.E. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, in a televised speech from Bogor, Indonesia, announced that by 2025 his country would not allow, "exploitation of resources that exceed its biological regenerative capacity," and he called for world leaders to, "renew their political commitment on developing a global green economy through sustainable development and poverty eradication."

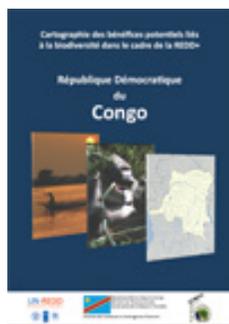
In the coming months, the UN system will support the development of sustainable

development goals beyond 2015, and the UN-REDD Programme will have an opportunity to contribute to this process, which will be organized as, "an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process... that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly" (paragraphs 245 – 251 in the outcome document).

On the margins of Rio+20, which took place last month on 20-22 June, the UN-REDD Programme organized and participated in numerous side events, including a debate on forest landscape restoration in the Rio Conventions Pavilion. Overall, the conference provided excellent opportunities to share information and experience, and resulted in a strengthened mandate for supporting all phases of REDD+, towards a green economy in which forests will play an important role. ■

DRC Launches New Report on Mapping Biodiversity Benefits from REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme recently supported the release of a new report which provides analyses on the relationship between biomass carbon stocks, biodiversity, land use designations and pressures on forests in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



On 5 July 2012, a new report entitled "Mapping Potential Biodiversity Benefits from REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" was launched in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The findings of the report confirm that

there is great potential to realize benefits for biodiversity from REDD+ in the DRC. Areas that store large amounts of biomass carbon overlap with areas of importance for biodiversity. Furthermore, the overlay analyses of existing land designations and biomass carbon highlight the need for the effective and sustainable management of designated areas in order to reduce environmental harm and secure the valuable

assets they contain. These spatial analyses will help ensure that REDD+ implementation realizes multiple benefits. They can do so by supporting the application of national-level social and environmental standards, informing the development of REDD+ scenarios, and by communicating the potential for multiple benefits from REDD+.

In addition to launching this report, UN-REDD Programme colleagues at the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) also used the opportunity to introduce the plan for the next phase of their work with the DRC. This second phase of collaboration has three main aims: (1) to conduct an economic valuation exercise for some selected ecosystem-based benefits provided by forests; (2) to apply spatial land use planning software as a decision-support tool for REDD+ policy making ; and (3) to

assist in the definition of environmental safeguards in the process of refining national REDD+ standards. Comments on the plans for this second phase of collaboration have been invited and further liaison with relevant governmental bodies and other agencies is intended throughout this work.

The report is the output of a collaboration supported by the UN-REDD Programme between the DRC's Directorate of Inventory and Forest Management (DIAF) of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, the Satellite Observatory of Central African Forest (OSFAC) and UNEP-WCMC. The report launched at a workshop on MRV organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism in the DRC. The report is available online in French and English on the UNEP-WCMC website at the following links: <http://tinyurl.com/DRC-REDD-Benefits-Report-FR> and <http://tinyurl.com/DRC-REDD-Benefits-Report-EN>.

For further information on upcoming work in this area, please contact Ulf Narloch (ulf.narloch@unep-wcmc.org) or Blaise Bodin-Darrasse (blaise.bodin@unep-wcmc.org). For further information on the published report, please contact Monika Bertzky (monika.bertzky@unep-wcmc.org). ■

UN-REDD Supports South-South Exchange on Forest Monitoring Systems

UNEP's South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism recently published a case study on a successful training exchange between Brazil's Institute for Space Research and several UN-REDD Programme partner countries.

The ongoing collaboration on "National Forest Monitoring Systems Based on Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System" is one of the most successful examples of South-South collaboration between UN-REDD Programme partner countries to date. Through this initiative, the UN-REDD Programme, FAO and the Brazilian National

Institute for Space Research (INPE) jointly support the set-up of national satellite monitoring systems in interested UN-REDD Programme partner countries. Pilot training courses and in-country implementation assistance are key elements in this example of South-South cooperation, which was featured recently on the website of UNEP's

South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism.

Countries such as Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Vietnam, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Tanzania and Zambia have participated in these pilot training courses focused on the applicability of the Brazilian satellite forest monitoring system, called TerraAmazon, in UN-REDD Programme partner countries. Following these capacity building sessions, the FAO and the UN-REDD Programme have been working to ensure that national satellite forest monitoring systems are adapted to national circumstances and conditions.

The UN-REDD Programme, FAO and INPE also worked with the DRC and PNG to launch their national forest monitoring systems in December 2011 at COP17 in Durban. These monitoring portals allow users to follow and have open access to available forest data, updated frequently to present national forest conditions within each country. The use of remote sensing data allows a high frequency of data availability as well as the possibility for wall-to-wall monitoring of the forests in both countries. During the first three months of 2012, FAO and the UN-REDD Programme

have continued working on the set-up and support of the national satellite monitoring systems of Viet Nam, Paraguay, and Zambia.

This example of ongoing South-South collaboration demonstrates that both the transfer of technical skills as well as the introduction of the national forest monitoring systems for REDD+ are major priorities for partner countries. The ultimate goal of all these joint efforts is to build up the autonomous capacity of REDD+ countries to monitor their forest-related

land cover, generating annual data on deforestation, forest degradation and forest conversions. ■



Two New Go-REDD+ Issues from UN-REDD in Asia-Pacific

The latest issues from the UN-REDD Programme Asia-Pacific listserv take a closer look at UNFCCC decisions on forest monitoring for REDD+ and participatory approaches to designing REDD+ benefits.

Go-REDD+

The Go-REDD+ issue entitled, *Deciphering UNFCCC Decisions on National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+*, translates the complex meaning of UNFCCC decisions on national forest monitoring systems for REDD+ and why comprehending the complex UNFCCC

decision texts should be first and foremost important to developing countries, which aim to develop their national forest monitoring systems for REDD+.

The Go-REDD+ issue entitled, *A Participatory Approach to Design REDD+ Benefits*, uses the example of Viet Nam's continuing work on designing a REDD+ compliant benefit distribution system to illustrate some of

the unexpected dynamics and challenges associated with stakeholder engagement on REDD+.

About Go-REDD+

Go-REDD+ is a bi-monthly newsletter distributed by email and managed by the UN-REDD Programme team in Asia-Pacific. The main objective is to distribute information, synopses of research results and activities related to REDD+ in Asia-Pacific, to assist countries in their REDD+ readiness efforts. Access previous Go-REDD+ articles in the Go-REDD+ archive at <http://tinyurl.com/GoREDD-Archive> ■

Looking Ahead

Indigenous Peoples Dialogue in Latin America and the Caribbean

1-3 August, 2012: Peru

UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

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

www.un-redd.org
un-redd@un-redd.org

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