



WWF

NEWS

ISSUE 1

2014

FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

CANOPY

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM WWF'S INTERNATIONAL FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

GLOBAL COMMUNITY PUTS FORESTS FIRST WITH MILESTONE DECISION AT UN CLIMATE MEETING: REDD+ A REALITY

"THIS IS A MAJOR MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY OF CONSERVATION"

LASSE GUSTAVSSON,
WWF-International Executive Director
of Conservation

In a major victory for the world's tropical forests, the more than 1.6 billion people that are dependent on them, and the Earth's fragile climate, global leaders have agreed on a much anticipated package of elements that will unlock finance to reward tropical forest nations for reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). Delegates of the UN global climate meeting voted in favour of REDD+ at their November meeting in Warsaw. REDD+ will fight climate change by addressing 20 per cent of global carbon emissions—the total caused by forest loss, and more than that caused by all the cars, trains, planes and ships in the world.

WWF has worked towards realizing REDD+ for many years, engaging both on the ground in the key tropical forest nations of Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Peru, Colombia, the Guyanas and Brazil, as well as at the global policy and finance levels. Our work has included working with indigenous peoples and local communities to develop REDD+ readiness activities in areas representing over 15.5 million hectares of tropical forest, and engaging



"FEATURE" CONTINUED PAGE 13



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ISSUE 1

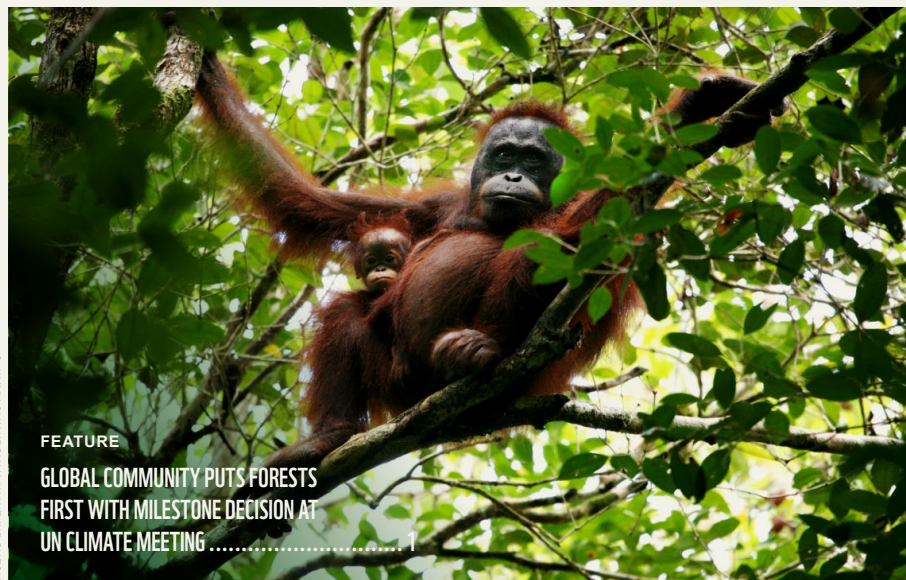
2014

FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

CANOPY

NEWS AND INFORMATION
FROM WWF'S GLOBAL FOREST
AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

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FEATURE

GLOBAL COMMUNITY PUTS FORESTS
FIRST WITH MILESTONE DECISION AT
UN CLIMATE MEETING 1

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Why we are here

WWF's Forest and Climate Programme works to ensure that the conservation of tropical forests as carbon stores is secured by green economic development that benefits people, the climate and biodiversity in transformational ways.

www.panda.org/forestclimate



CANOPY IS ALSO AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY VIA EMAIL.
SUBSCRIBE AT: bit.ly/CNPY-nws

MEDIA

VIDEO



**Building REDD+ for
People and Nature:
lessons learned in
Indonesia, Peru and
the DRC**

This short video
complements WWF's

publication *Building REDD+ for People and Nature: from lessons learned in Indonesia, Peru and the DRC to a new vision for REDD+*, and was released at the 2013 Oslo REDD Exchange in October 2013.

WATCH: bit.ly/1kDqZJ9

VIDEO



**Women and forests:
research for change**

Women are often
excluded from the
decision making process
in their communities

because of social barriers, logistical barriers, the rules governing community forestry, and male bias in the attitudes of those promoting community forestry initiatives. This short video produced by CIFOR highlights their research on the differences between genders and the effects it has on these communities and demonstrates the importance of women's roles in their community and questions how they might be better represented in the future.

WATCH: bit.ly/1cqyxuk

WWF NEWS

NEW CARBON ACCOUNTING CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME TEACHES ADVANCED SKILLS TO REDD+ PROFESSIONALS



© RHYS GERHOLDT / WWF

Confidence intervals. Monte Carlo simulations. Change detection accuracy assessments. Normalized differential fraction index. These technical terms make most of our heads spin, but they are standard fare for the curriculum of a new academic programme that WWF helped create and sponsor. First held in San Diego in August 2013 in partnership with the University of California, the four-week high-level course teaches advanced skills in measuring and modelling the amount of carbon stored in terrestrial ecosystems. These measurements are needed to calculate the size of results-based payments for countries that conserve and rehabilitate tropical forests under the new Warsaw Framework for REDD+ approved in November at the UN global climate meeting. (For more info on the UN REDD+ decision, see our cover story).



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WWF-US
Director of
Climate &
Forests and
course director
John O. Niles

says the certificate helps students develop the critical technical expertise needed to implement REDD+. “In the past few years we have seen a willingness

of donors to fund innovative REDD+ programmes. But currently there are not enough highly-qualified experts to meet the complex and evolving technical demands of REDD+,” explains Niles. “The new certification course aims to help REDD+ succeed through international academic partnerships around a shared carbon accounting curriculum.”

Graduates of the inaugural course included 12 men and 12 women from around the world, selected from an applicant pool of 150 qualified professionals. Their backgrounds were varied and included climate and forest officers for national governments, REDD+ experts at small non-profit organizations and academics.

Graduate Natalia Malaga, a carbon specialist with Peru’s Ministry of Environment, said the most valuable part of the course was learning how to accurately measure, report and verify emissions for her country.

“Learning how to accurately measure, report and verify emissions is very valuable as it is something that Peru can use for bilateral negotiations or for a greenhouse gas emissions inventory,” said Malaga.

“All of the instructors were just incredible. I didn’t expect to have the technical REDD+ Facilitator for the UNFCCC [Peter Graham] as an instructor,” added Malaga of the course instructors. “They gave us the knowledge we need to submit high-quality reference levels, which is what donors and multilateral banks need before funding REDD+ work.”

Work is underway to form partnerships with universities in REDD+ countries to continue the terrestrial carbon accounting curriculum in 2014. The course will help fill immediate capacity gaps before eventually transitioning to

nationally-run academic programmes that train the next generation of REDD+ professionals.

**TAKE A SAMPLE EXAM FROM THE COURSE
TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE:** bit.ly/18G5sgK

(Reporting by Rhys Gerholdt and John O. Niles of WWF-US)

WWF INDONESIA REDD+ SITE SELECTED FOR FREDDI



© WWF-CANON / SIMON RAWLES

In 2010, WWF set out to implement a jurisdictional/subnational REDD+

programme of work in Kutai Barat, a 3.2-million-hectare district in Indonesia’s East Kalimantan province, on the island of Borneo. Building on the successes of this REDD+ initiative, Kutai Barat has now been selected for support from the Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI). FREDDI is a “funding management instrument that is established by the Head of the REDD+ Agency to guarantee a transparent management of funds, and that is transparent, accountable and effective in accordance with the guidelines and REDD+ funding safeguards pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations.” In selecting the Kutai Barat REDD+ initiatives for funding, Indonesia’s REDD+ team linked the work to the national priority of indigenous community forest management.

**LEARN MORE ABOUT WWF’S REDD+
ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA IN OUR NEW
REPORT, BUILDING REDD+ FOR PEOPLE
AND NATURE AT:** bit.ly/BuildREDDreport

CARBON FUND TAKES STEP FORWARD TO UNLOCK US\$400M FOR TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION



© WWF-CANON / CARLOS DREWS

In a major step forward for global tropical forest conservation, tropical forest nations

now have clear guidance from the Carbon Fund on steps to take to access nearly US\$400m of available funds to pilot reduction of carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) initiatives. The news comes on the heels of a global REDD+ mechanism being agreed upon at the recently convened UN global climate summit in Warsaw, and the announcement by the governments of the US, UK, Norway and Germany of US\$280m in additional REDD+ funding. These combined actions pave the way for tropical forest nations to be rewarded for their emissions reductions and have the potential to result in transformation tropical forest conservation that is unprecedented in both financial value and co-benefits to people and nature.

The Carbon Fund of the World Bank-administered Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is designed to pilot performance-based payments for emission reductions from REDD+ programmes in FCPF countries, which contribute to a climate solution by reducing the up to 20 percent of carbon emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation. The approval today of the fund's methodological framework by the Carbon Fund Participants at their 8th meeting in Paris provides the guidelines for how key nations can access the nearly US\$400m in available results-based finance payments available from the fund. It is anticipated that the Carbon Fund will reward the emissions reductions programmes of up to six key

tropical forest nations, which may include countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Nepal and Indonesia.

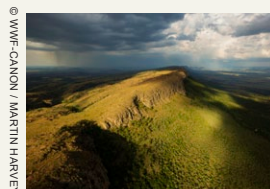
"As a civil society observer of the Carbon Fund, WWF is pleased with the new guidance issued by the fund, which promotes transparency and environmental integrity while unlocking nearly US\$400m to reduce forest carbon emissions that cause climate change. The impact of this is very substantive," said Lloyd Gamble, WWF-US Senior Forest Carbon Programme Officer, from the meeting in Paris, "tropical forest nations can now move forward and engage in REDD+ with a clear understanding of what they need to deliver in order to receive valuable performance-based payments for reducing emissions by conserving their tropical forests within the Carbon Fund framework."

"WWF is also pleased that these new Carbon Fund guidelines are also intended to be consistent with UNFCCC guidance," said Josefina Brana-Varela, Policy Director with WWF's global Forest and Climate Programme and WWF REDD+ representative at the UNFCCC climate meeting. "Specifically, they link to the REDD+ social and environmental safeguards under the UNFCCC, of which WWF has been a proponent."

The guidelines also support jurisdictional/subnational approaches that will be scaled up to a national level. The jurisdictional/subnational approach is one that WWF has identified as effective in its new report, *Building REDD+ for People and Nature* (bit.ly/BuildREDDreport), and which WWF has implemented in its own REDD+ activities in Indonesia, Peru and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CARBON FUND, VISIT: bit.ly/CarbonFund.

NEW US\$280 MILLION INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDSCAPES ANNOUNCED BY TOP REDD+ DONOR NATIONS



© WWF-CANON / MARTIN HARVEY

Top REDD+ donor nations of Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United

States renewed their commitment to REDD+ at the UN global climate change meeting in Warsaw in November, announcing a new initiative, the *BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes*. The initiative launched with an initial commitment of US\$280 million, with additional partners expected to join. The announcement reinforced REDD+ as one of the few success stories at this year's global climate change meeting, and while applauded by WWF, the global conservation organization is calling on Parties to do more and fulfil their financial commitments made since Bali in 2007.

WWF is now calling on Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to follow the lead of these nations and come together to step up and show their commitment to meeting the large-scale financial bar they set of US\$100 billion per year by 2020.

"The announcement by top donor countries to fund the new joint REDD+ programme, the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, with US\$280 million committed so far, is a great example of nations coming together to address climate change in ways that benefit people and nature, but more needs to be done. WWF's expectation is that nations fulfil their promise of US\$100 billion per year from both public and private sources by 2020," said Josefina Brana-Varela, Policy Director of WWF's global Forest and Climate Programme.

“The announcement, though, sends an important and strong signal that some key nations are willing to work together to both fund and implement REDD+—action that needs to be embraced by other Parties in order to achieve broad agreement on a REDD+ Finance architecture,” added Brana-Varela.

“Climate change is a global priority—nations must make decisions as a global community, and not negotiate on strictly national priorities. Top REDD+ donor nations have shown in launching their initiative that they are acting as global citizens, now is the time for other nations to step up and show that they too are responsible global citizens and to agree on a REDD+ finance mechanism. This is the only way to unlock large-scale and long-term REDD+ finance and to reduce forest loss carbon emissions to the level needed to fight climate change,” said Brana-Varela.

In launching the initiative, US Secretary of State John Kerry said, “The Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes is a critical new tool to help us meet our responsibilities to future generations. It will help countries move forward on REDD+ and continue to make progress on sustainable land use practices.”

In their launch statement, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States also reinforced their commitment to REDD+ and their belief that REDD+ can and will play an important role in achieving sustainable development goals—and in providing the “food, feed, fibre and fuels on which all depend, and protecting biodiversity and livelihoods.”

WWF strongly supports this concept of REDD+ as part of a larger sustainability, or green development, strategy, and is working with governments, local communities, the private sector and other key stakeholders to implement REDD+ in this way. Our new report,

Building REDD+ for People and Nature, highlights the success and challenges of this work over the last three years and can be downloaded here: bit.ly/BuildREDDreport.

World Bank Vice President for Sustainable Development Rachel Kyte reinforced the need for such a holistic approach, stating, “The fate of the climate, forests and agriculture are bound together.”

The new initiative also emphasizes the need for a landscape, or jurisdictional, approach to the implementation of REDD+, an approach that is supported by WWF, and one that we have implemented in our work in the Madre de Dios region of Peru, the Mai-Ndombe region of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the East Kalimantan region of Indonesia on the island of Borneo—encompassing more than 15.5 million hectares.

This large-scale jurisdictional approach to REDD+ was highlighted by Norwegian Minister for Climate and the Environment Tine Sundtoft, who said, “This initiative is needed in order to demonstrate REDD+ results that are large scale taking a cross-sectorial approach and allowing for different social, political and administrative circumstances.”

The *Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes* will be administered by the BioCarbon Fund, a public-private program housed within the World Bank that mobilizes finance for activities that sequester or conserve carbon emissions in forest and agricultural systems.

OTHER NEWS

FUNDING FOR REDD+ GROWS WITH ADDITIONAL US\$170M IN FUNDS

At the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership meeting in Paris this week, REDD+ received a boost with new commitments of more than US\$40m from the UK and US\$100m from Norway to the FCPF for REDD+ related activities.

UN FOREST PROGRAMME REOPENS IN PANAMA, LEARNS LESSONS

A U.N. programme aimed at protecting Panama’s forests has been reopened after it was suspended earlier this year due to disagreement between indigenous forest communities and the Central American nation’s government over how the scheme was being managed.

MORE: bit.ly/18ZFmbc

5 MILLION EUROS FOR SIERRA LEONE TO BECOME REDD+ READY

Sierra Leone has launched a REDD+ readiness and capacity building project with five million euros from the by the European Union (EU) through the Climate Change Alliance. The initiative will be supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security.

MORE: bit.ly/1gvzPeE

NEW TECHNOLOGIES KEY TO COMMUNITY MONITORING FOR REDD+

In the birthplace of Arabica coffee—Ethiopia’s Kafa Biosphere Reserve—rangers are using Facebook to monitor and verify changes in their forests.

MORE: bit.ly/1JPbgh

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The community of REDD+ practitioners and experts from around the world grows every day, and WWF's global Forest and Climate Programme is working to ensure that the capacity building and informational materials it produces are available to the most diverse audience possible. Many of the publications highlighted here are available in English, Bahasa Indonesia, French, Portuguese and Spanish, and can help us build our collective capacity to deliver successful REDD+ initiatives around the globe that benefit people and nature.

BUILDING REDD+ FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

from lessons learned across Indonesia, Peru and the Democratic Republic of Congo to a new vision for REDD+



Three years ago, with funding from the government of Norway, WWF began a programme of work to support and leverage the potential conservation and livelihood opportunities of REDD+. This work sought to develop REDD+ models that secure scalable forest ecosystem management while engaging those communities that live in and depend on forests in ways that improve their livelihoods. The work was carried out

across three key tropical forest landscapes encompassing nearly 15.5 million hectares: the Mai-Ndombe region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Kutai Barat District of East Kalimantan Province in Indonesia and the Madre de Dios region of Peru.

These landscapes were selected because they face great peril but hold tremendous promise. They represent some of the most threatened and important tropical forests of the world in three of the five largest rainforest countries on earth and in the three major rainforest blocks: the Amazon, Borneo and Congo Basin—yet they offer the highest potential for carbon emissions reduction.

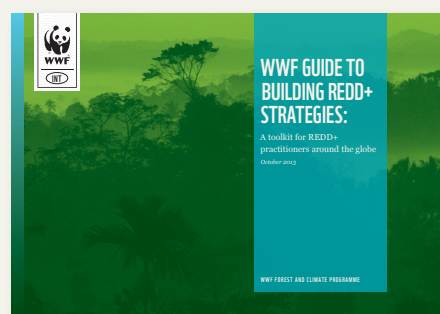
WWF's report *Building REDD+ for People and Nature: from lessons learned across Indonesia, Peru and the Democratic Republic of Congo to a new vision for REDD+*, shares the impacts, challenges, lessons learned and trends that emerged from this work, and reflects on these to inform a new vision for REDD+.

WWF's Forest and Climate Initiative (FCI), now known as the Forest and Climate Programme, led the work, with joint planning and implementation carried out in partnership with local experts and on-the-ground teams from WWF's offices in DRC, Peru and Indonesia, and their partners.

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[DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/BuildREDDreport](http://bit.ly/BuildREDDreport)

NEW EDITION: WWF GUIDE TO BUILDING REDD+ STRATEGIES

A toolkit for REDD+ practitioners around the globe



This WWF guide provides REDD+ practitioners with the information needed to develop national and subnational REDD+ strategies. It draws on the experiences of WWF's international REDD+ project teams and their partners, the latest literature on REDD+ practices and emerging REDD+ best practices around the world. It is designed to provide a holistic understanding of REDD+ for practitioners whether they work in a single area of REDD+ or across the field of REDD+.

The new edition of this guide was released as an interactive e-publication in October 2013 to coincide with the international Oslo REDD+ Exchange conference being hosted by the government of Norway in Oslo, Norway, 29–30 October, 2013. This edition includes new chapters on REDD+ Registries and Stakeholder Engagement and Participation. Additional content will continue to be added with each new release.

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[DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/REDDguide](http://bit.ly/REDDguide)

MAPPING UNFCCC REDD+

A visual guide to the systems and structures supporting REDD+ within the UNFCCC

Launched at COP19 in Warsaw, Poland, and co-produced by WWF, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, this series of eight maps make it easier for negotiators, observers or anybody working in REDD+ to navigate the complex systems and structures related to REDD+ within the UNFCCC. This tool has become highly popular, and has been downloaded more than 1,500 times for use by practitioners. Updated maps in new interactive formats are expected to be developed in 2014.

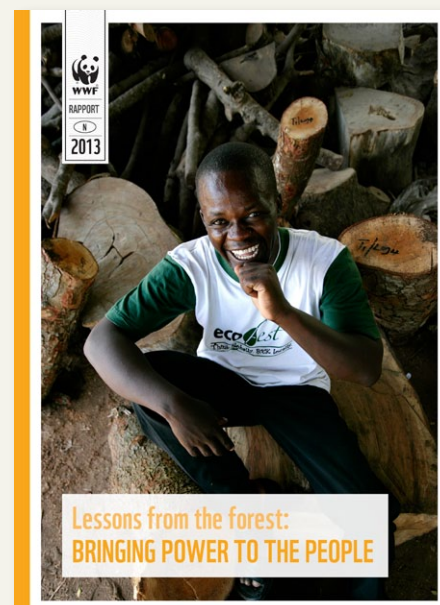
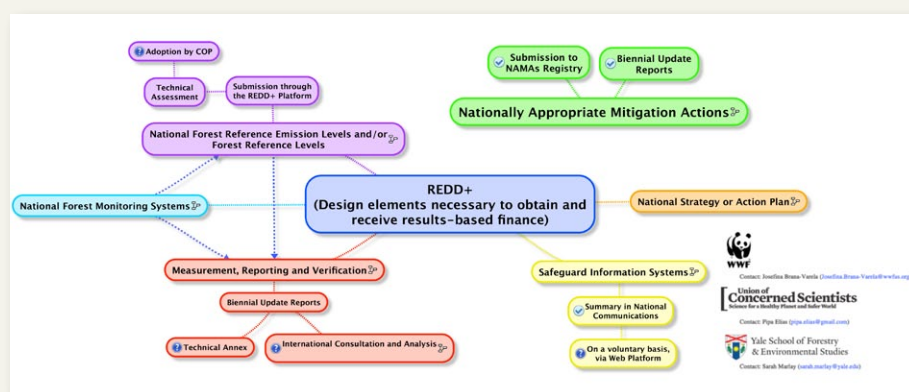
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DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/UNFCCC-REDDmaps

REDD+ MEASURING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION

Science solutions to policy challenges

This report is the outcome of a technical workshop, hosted by the WWF Forest and Climate Programme, WWF Netherlands and Wageningen University from 10–12 June 2013 in Zeist, The Netherlands. The document serves as roadmap for ways to more effectively link local and national REDD+ efforts on five themes: monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV); reference levels, MRV of safeguards, and benefit sharing. It also includes recommendations on how to approach the issues, when to execute actions, and who to involve in the process.

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DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/1cE1dUI



LESSONS FROM THE FOREST

Bringing Power to the People

This report from WWF-Norway examines the role of civil society and defines critical contributions needed for Energy+, an initiative that aims to increase access to renewable energy and at the same time reduce or avoid carbon emissions, to achieve the desired outcomes. Due to similarities between REDD+ and Energy+ lessons learnt from five years of REDD+ can shed a light on how Energy+ should be developed. After five years of Norwegian REDD+ engagement, what are the lessons learnt on the role of civil society and what recommended actions and opportunities do these lessons translate into, on a short and long term for the development and implementation of Energy+?

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DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/II0ID7



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE INCENTIVES IN THE STATE OF ACRE, BRAZIL

Lessons for policies, programmes and strategies for jurisdiction-wide REDD+

The Brazilian state of Acre in the Amazon—home to the Sky Rainforest Rescue project—is considered a leader in the field of REDD+ at the state-level. Acre's law that created the Environmental Service Incentives System (SISA in Portuguese), sets out a framework for valuing a range of ecosystem services. Its REDD+ programme, ISA Carbon, is the most developed component of the SISA to date.

This WWF report analyzes the design and construction of ISA Carbon and identifies strengths and challenges. It aims to provide insights for the further development and implementation of SISA as well as identifying relevant lessons for the design of other national and subnational REDD+ mechanisms around the world.

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 DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/1cqBjzT

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND REDD+



This is a WWF report on the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) workshop

held in Lima, Peru in May 2013, which brought together participants from Peru, Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guyana and Colombia. The report highlights shared experiences and lessons from WWF's work on social safeguards and benefits as part of WWF's REDD+ related activities and lays the foundation for the next phase of work beginning in July 2014.

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 DOWNLOAD: bit.ly/1fnNHoc

REDD+ INSPIRING PRACTICE

Strengthening Land Tenure through Participatory Land-use Mapping in the Democratic Republic of Congo



This REDD+ Inspiring Practice focuses on participatory land-use mapping and land-use planning being carried out with communities from

customary areas, known locally as *terroirs*, in the Lac Tumba region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The process was designed to recognize and respect the community visions and priorities for management and use of village land and natural resources. Through this work, local communities gained knowledge of the policy, legal and contractual issues that may affect land use and local rights, and the capacity to fully participate in land-use decision-making processes.

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 ACCESS ALL REDD+ INSPIRING PRACTICES: bit.ly/REDDlearn

REDD+ CAPACITY BUILDING

WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME LEARNING SESSIONS ARE FREE AND DESIGNED TO LEVERAGE AND SHARE REDD+ KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE. EVERY MONTH, WE INVITE A REDD+ EXPERT TO PRESENT ON A KEY ISSUE, SO THAT REDD+ PRACTITIONERS CAN HAVE ACCESS TO THE LATEST INFORMATION RELATED TO REDD+.

To watch an archived Learning Session or to register for an upcoming webinar, please visit: bit.ly/REDDlearn

LEARNING SESSION 18: THE WARSAW REDD+ FRAMEWORK—COP19 RESULTS

In this webinar, Josefina Brana-Varela, Policy Director of WWF's Forest and Climate Programme; Hermine Kleymann, Programme Officer for REDD Policy at WWF-Germany; and John O. Niles, Director for Climate and Forests with WWF-US discuss REDD+ outcomes from the recent UNFCCC-COP19 climate change talks in Warsaw, Poland and outline potential next steps.

VIDEO OF LEARNING SESSION 18:
bit.ly/1facbka

LEARNING SESSION 17: REDD+ FINANCE

In this learning session, Berta Pesti, a UNDP technical advisor on national REDD+ funds for the UN-REDD Programme gives an overview of the operational modalities of REDD+ financial arrangements at the national level. She also discusses some top line lessons learned from REDD+ finance work so far. Jacinto Coello of the UNEP Finance Initiative also shares perspectives on private sector results based payments.

VIDEO OF LEARNING SESSION 17:
bit.ly/JjsLnN

LEARNING SESSION 16: EXPECTATIONS FOR REDD+ AT UNFCCC COP 19

In this learning session, Josefina Brana-Varela, Policy Director of WWF's Forest and Climate Programme, and John O. Niles, Director of Climate and Forests at WWF-US, discuss the main challenges and opportunities for REDD+ at UNFCCC-COP19 in Warsaw, Poland. The presentation covers the issues for discussion under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) including technical assessment for reference levels and MRV as well as the joint SBSTA/Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) process and the COP Work Program.

VIDEO OF LEARNING SESSION 16:
bit.ly/1bZEbsp

COFFEE WITH NAIKOA: AN INFORMAL Q & A SESSION FOR MRV PRACTITIONERS

In this informal question and answer session, Dr. Naikoa Aguilar-Amuchastegui, WWF's Senior Forest Carbon Scientist and lead on MRV activities for the global Forest and Climate Programme is joined by MRV practitioners from around the globe to discuss a variety of MRV related topics including data standardization, community-generated information, community MRV and LiDar.

LISTEN TO Q & A SESSION: bit.ly/II5XNV

**EXPLORE MORE MRV TOOLS AND
RESOURCES AND POST YOUR OWN
QUESTIONS ON THE REDD+ COMMUNITY
MRV CONVERSATIONS SECTION:**
bit.ly/1j0Dsv1

WWF's international Forest and Climate Programme collects and shares key REDD+ lessons learned from around the globe to help build REDD+ capacities, here are snapshots of the most recent of these. Visit bit.ly/REDDlearn for more REDD+ lessons and other learning tools.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: COMMUNITY LAND-USE MAPPING

Community involvement in participatory land-use mapping can be an effective basis for land-use management planning, conservation of natural resources and securing of land tenure. WWF worked with communities in customary areas in the Lac Tumba region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to develop maps that included diverse stakeholder voices.

From this experience, the following lessons were learned:

Support and buy-in from communities takes time. During the mapping exercise, some community members were reluctant to participate at first; however, they began to trust the process once they recognized the potential benefits. Some communities are already using the maps to prepare joint management activities with their neighbours where demarcation conflicts have been addressed, or to defend their rights against logging companies that try to exploit their forests without their consent.

Understanding customary and official governance is critical for the legitimacy and sustainability of REDD+ projects. In a country such as the DRC, where customary laws are a key to defining

land-use management, it is important to work with the local chiefs first to obtain approval to work with the communities. WWF systematically included representatives of the Territory Administration in these mapping exercises. These representatives also participated in the inception and final validation workshops for this process. This approach led to better communication between the communities and the government.

Strengthening local governments leads to more effective engagement. Building the capacities of local governments could mean developing local committees or providing tools to help better manage local lands. In Malebo (an area in the Lac Tumba landscape region), WWF provided computers and training to community representatives (young men and women) on how to use them. They used the computers to monitor changes in forest cover using online tools and in turn could make more informed decisions about their lands. This training

empowered them to be effectively involved in the REDD+ process at the local and district levels.

To accurately measure the performance of REDD+ activities and to report nationally on efforts made at the local level, it is important to integrate community expertise and participatory mapping into the MRV process. In this case, the team worked to ensure that all information and data from the participatory mapping exercises in the field were incorporated back into national databases. Base maps identifying different types of land rights and land holdings (customary or otherwise) and the geographic location of REDD+ activities is part of the MRV process and should be included in MRV work.

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[DOWNLOAD THE FULL INSPIRING PRACTICE: bit.ly/17r4ZRk](http://bit.ly/17r4ZRk)



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BUILDING REDD+ NATIONS

PERU TO RECEIVE US\$50 MILLION TO CONSERVE FORESTS AND IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS OF THOSE THAT DEPEND ON THEM



© BRENT STIRTON / GETTY IMAGES

Peru will benefit from US\$50 million in funding from the Forest Investment Program (FIP) to support activities that will fight deforestation and forest degradation in the country and improve the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. The activities will take place at the national level as well as in the regions of San Martin, Loreto, Ucayali and the Amazonian headwater region of Madre de Dios, where WWF currently works to engage local communities and others in activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

WWF is pleased that Peru's Forest Investment Plan was approved, and to have taken part in the process. This has included facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and other stakeholders in the FIP development process, supporting the REDD+ Roundtable of Madre de Dios, and supporting Madre de Dios as one of the priority regions.

"An important part of the FIP process was identifying the needs and views of Brazil nut producers, timber concessionaires and growers in order to have an informed idea of the regional context,"

said Oliver Liao, Regional Government of Madre de Dios (GOREMAD) REDD+ Coordinator in emphasizing the importance of stakeholder participation.

In addition to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the plan is expected to generate many co-benefits including: preserving the rich biodiversity of the country, titling and registration of rural properties and communal lands with the aim of ending open access to forest resources, improvement of forest and environmental

"PERU" CONTINUED PAGE 17

REDD+ SPECIES

SCARLET MACAW

Common Name

Scarlet macaw

Scientific name

Ara macao

Location

Tropical forests from eastern Mexico
to the Peruvian Amazon and Brazil

Population

>50,000

Status

Least concern

The scarlet macaw is a brightly coloured and highly intelligent resident of Amazon rainforests. The birds mate for life and can live up to 70 years. Unfortunately, the birds' striking, colorful feathers make them popular targets of the illegal pet trade, which can devastate certain wild populations.

The scarlet macaw is one of the parrot species that visits 'clay licks'—exposed mineral deposits on riverbanks. Large groups of birds can be seen eating the clay, which may help neutralize toxins in the seeds they eat or supply them with needed sodium.

WWF's Forest and Climate Programme is working with colleagues from WWF-Peru and the WWF Living Amazon Initiative to conserve and manage the threatened forest habitats of these beautiful birds as part of WWF's efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+).



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FEATURE *(Continued)*

with international REDD+ donors and funders to push for hundreds of millions of US dollars in support for tropical forest nations to prepare for REDD+. Areas of this work and the important lessons learned generated from it are featured in our new report *Building REDD+ for People and Nature*.

“This is a major milestone in the history of conservation,” said Lasse Gustavsson, WWF-International Executive Director of Conservation. “With REDD+ a reality, a global system now exists for tropical forest nations to be financially rewarded for sustainably managing their forests in ways that fight climate change, conserve biodiversity and safeguard the livelihoods of the indigenous peoples and local communities that depend on them.”

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have worked for eight years to build and approve a global mechanism for REDD+. To come to an agreement in Warsaw, negotiators overcame differences on key financial issues such as payments for performances as well as technical issues such as reference levels and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). Significant aspects of the REDD+ mechanism that WWF supports include financing for all phases of REDD+ from readiness, capacity building and piloting through to results-based actions; the link between the respect of social and environmental safeguards and access to support; and the development of an information hub through which the results of payments for REDD+ activities will be shared.

“This victory for REDD+ was hard fought over eight years,” said Josefina Brana-Varela, WWF Forest and Climate Programme Policy Director and WWF REDD+ representative at the UN global climate meeting. “Inside the global climate meetings delegates have worked hard to put their differences aside to design and agree on key financial and technical aspects of REDD+, while outside others, including WWF, have been working on the ground in key tropical forest countries to build the capacity to deliver REDD+.”

“But the work has only just begun,” added Brana-Varela. “Now developed nations need to step up to fund REDD+. With global commitment and agreement on REDD+ in place, the funds must follow. WWF is calling for swift action from global leaders to ensure REDD+ is funded to the level needed to deliver as expected.”

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[READ OUR FULL TECHNICAL UNFCCC COP19 REDD+ POLICY BRIEF FOR MORE DETAILS:](#)
bit.ly/1bLHrpQ

.....
[TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF REDD+ AT THIS YEAR'S GLOBAL CLIMATE MEETING AND THE DETAILS OF SOME OF THE KEY TECHNICAL DECISIONS, VIEW OUR FREE WEBINAR, PRESENTED BY WWF REDD+ EXPERTS:](#) bit.ly/REDDLS18

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[FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WWF'S EFFORTS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION, VISIT:](#) bit.ly/WWFforestclimate.

“INSIDE THE GLOBAL CLIMATE MEETINGS DELEGATES HAVE WORKED HARD TO PUT THEIR DIFFERENCES ASIDE TO DESIGN AND AGREE ON KEY FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF REDD+, WHILE OUTSIDE OTHERS, INCLUDING WWF, HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE GROUND IN KEY TROPICAL FOREST COUNTRIES TO BUILD THE CAPACITY TO DELIVER REDD+.”

JOSEFINA BRANA-VARELA, WWF Forest and Climate Programme Policy Director and WWF REDD+ representative at the UN global climate meeting

REDD+ EXPERT

INTERVIEW WITH MUBARIQ AHMAD, INDONESIA SPECIAL REDD+ TEAM

Dr. Mubariq Ahmad is a member of Indonesia's Special REDD+ Team, was the former chair of the Strategy Working Group with the Presidential Task Force on REDD+, is Adviser for Climate Change Policy at the World Bank Indonesia Office, taught at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia, and has served on the international editorial board of Elsevier's Journal of Forest Policy and Economics since 2000, among his many current and former responsibilities. He holds a Ph.D. in Natural Resources and Environmental Economics (Michigan State University, 1997), an MA in International Trade and Finance (Economics Department, Columbia University, New York, 1990), and a Bachelor in Economics from University of Indonesia (1985).

"MY WORK IS A WAY OF USING ECONOMICS TO SAVE THE FORESTS, OR, IN OTHER WORDS, IT'S AN OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO SEE IF GOOD APPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC THEORIES CAN HELP US MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF OUR LANDSCAPE."

MUBARIQ AHMAD



What is your position and what does it entail?

MA: I am currently a member of Indonesia's Special REDD+ Team which was established by the Head of The Presidential Delivery Unit to act as a bridging institution between the REDD+ Task Force, which ended its service on June 30, 2013, and the soon-to-be established REDD+ Agency. While the Task Force was in operation, from January 2011 to June 2013, I was the Chair of the REDD+ Strategy Working Group. I am doing this REDD+ related work under a secondment arrangement from The World Bank Indonesia, where I have been serving as an adviser for the integration of climate change issues into economic policies to the World Bank Indonesia and its governmental partner institutions since 2009. Prior to that, I was the CEO of the WWF-Indonesia from 2003–2009 where I oversaw, among other things, the start of the Heart of Borneo project, which focuses on tropical forest conservation in Indonesia.

What is your background and how did you get involved in this field of work?

MA: I have an undergraduate degree in economics (development studies) from the University of Indonesia, a master's degree in economics with a focus on international trade and finance from Columbia University, and a PhD in natural resources and environmental economics from Michigan State University. So, in short, I have been involved in economics for many years.

As a child, I grew up on the Kerinci tea plantation in Sumatra, which is a very beautiful setting high in the mountains on the edge of the forest, so I came to love nature from a young age. I enjoy working in a field that combines both my interest in economics and my appreciation of the rich landscapes we have here in Indonesia.



How did you get involved in REDD+ work and what are your specific areas of focus?

MA: I've been working in forestry economics and policy issues since 1990, so I was exposed to the REDD+ initiative from its beginning. I started my involvement in Indonesia's REDD+ Initiative right after the signing of the Indonesia-Norway Letter of Intent (May 2010). Before the REDD+ Presidential Task Force was established, I initiated a meeting of 12 independent forestry experts to discuss REDD+—what it would take to make it work, how the REDD+ strategy should be developed, the core issues to be addressed, the technical forestry angles, etc. We submitted and presented the results as an independent group to the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Finance, National Council on Climate Change, and later to the leadership of Presidential REDD+ Task Force. Most of these original thoughts found their ways into the final National REDD+ Strategy.

The first round of national strategy development, led by the National Planning Agency, happened in the second part of 2010, and I participated in that occasionally when needed and invited. In the second round of strategy development, which began in early 2011, I was invited to be part of a five-person team to write the National REDD+ Strategy based on previously prepared documents and processes.

Later on, I led the Strategy Working Group under the REDD+ Task Force to finalize the National REDD+ Strategy and lead the process of developing National REDD+ Action Plans and 11 Provincial Strategy and Action Plans for REDD+ Implementation. As member of the current Special REDD+ Team, I am leading the process of preparing a set of guidelines for a jurisdictional approach to REDD+ implementation.

"EXPERT" CONTINUED PAGE 16

EXPERT *(Continued)*

What do you like best about working in REDD+?

MA: My work is a way of using economics to save the forests, or, in other words, it's an opportunity for us to see if good applications of economic theories can help us maintain the integrity of our landscape. I love using the diverse skills I have developed over my 20-year career and I'm quite excited to see if the economic policy instruments we have can be applied in the Indonesian context. We won't be able to enjoy the carbon benefits of the forest if we don't first manage the forests well, and the only way we can do that is to improve our governance, forest management, and overall land use. For the past ten years, we have been working on laying the groundwork for better forest governance by getting rid of bottlenecks and improving coordination across institutions, which I find very interesting and fulfilling. This is an important time for us to harness the momentum created by REDD+ to really push people to be aware of the need to make changes in governance for a sustainable future.

What have been some of challenges of getting the REDD+ Task Force started?

MA: Externally to the Task Force, the toughest challenge in developing the national REDD+ strategy is bringing together 18 ministries and national institutions to discuss the idea of reforming and harmonizing policies related to forest and land governance and management. Eleven of these 18 institutions are affecting the forest and land use directly so as you can imagine, there are different approaches to and opinions on many of the issues we are working through.

Internally, I have found that building a coherent view of what constitutes a "business unusual approach" among the members of Task Force and the members of the working groups challenging.

What are the goals of the Task Force?

MA: The primary goals of the Task Force are to develop the overall REDD+ implementation system ranging from developments of the strategy to the operational designs, to establish or build capacity of relevant institutions and finally, to build buy-in and support from the technical ministries and overall stakeholders.

What have been the biggest achievements since its start a few years ago?

MA: On the strategy front, we have developed the National REDD+ Strategy, National REDD+ Action Plan, ten Provincial Strategies and Action Plans, and the Draft Concept Note for the Design Process of Jurisdictional Approach for REDD+ Implementation.

On the institution building front, designs are ready for the REDD+ Agency, MRV Institution and System, and the Funding Mechanism and Trust Fund. The Special REDD+ Team is now finalizing the REDD+ safeguard system and an approach for the application of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Some progress has also been made in developing mechanisms to mainstream the policies and actions for REDD+ implementation that are best provided by the government. This includes strategic actions like finishing finalizing spatial plans and forest boundaries.

How are national institutions like the Ministry of Forestry and the REDD+ Task Force continuing to improve the systems for REDD+ in Indonesia?

MA: We haven't begun the full implementation yet, but the Task Force has sponsored partial implementation in the pilot province of Central Kalimantan. So far the Task Force and the Ministry of Forestry have room for improvement when it comes to working together closely, but with the upcoming inauguration of the REDD+ Agency, we are looking forward to better coordination and synergy, not just with those two groups, but also with the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Home Affairs, as well as with sub-national governments of the 11 REDD+ priority provinces.

What are you most excited about for the future of REDD+ in Indonesia?

MA: If REDD+ is implemented consistently, it will change the forest resource and land-use governance significantly toward establishing a basis for a green economy and sustainable development overall, which is a huge step forward.

Do you have any final words to share with our readers?

MA: Please don't give up hope on Indonesia's forests. While you certainly see that there are many challenges, there are good people working at various levels to fight for better forest and land governance in Indonesia. We are working through complex economic and land management questions in our country, but if REDD+ works in Indonesia, it can be an entry point for an entire green economy movement. We are looking to change the system in a very significant way and are excited for the future of REDD+ here.

PERU *(Continued)*

“THE APPROVAL OF PERU’S FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN IS A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE COUNTRY AND ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE FOREST GOVERNANCE IN PERU. IN ADDITION, IT WILL HELP TO BUILD NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT AND ENGAGEMENT FOR REDD+, FOREST CONSERVATION, AND THE RIGHTS OF FOREST-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES.”

MARIA EUGENIA ARROYO, WWF-Peru
Forest and Climate Programme Coordinator

governance, enhancement of the value of environmental assets of forests and degraded areas, and activities for innovation and market development. Of the total US\$50 million in funding, US\$14.5 will directly support land tenure issues within indigenous peoples’ territories, improve forest governance and support community-based forest management.

“The approval of Peru’s Forest Investment Plan is a major achievement for the country and also an opportunity to improve forest governance in Peru. In addition, it will help to build national level support and engagement for REDD+, forest conservation, and the rights of forest-dependent communities,” said Maria Eugenia Arroyo, WWF-Peru Forest and Climate Programme Coordinator.

WWF’s REDD+ activities in Madre de Dios are detailed in a new report, *Building REDD+ for People and Nature: from lessons learned in Indonesia, Peru and the Democratic Republic of Congo to a new vision for REDD+*. This report and other REDD+ capacity building tools can be accessed at www.panda.org/forestclimate additional information on WWF-Peru’s work can be found at www.peru.panda.org/wwf_peru.

About FIP:

The FIP is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund, which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds. It supports developing country efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

Peru forest facts:




Peru is the world’s fourth-largest tropical forest country, and accounts for 13 per cent of the Amazon forest. Emissions from forest loss in Peru account for almost half of the country’s annual greenhouse gas emissions.











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**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE FIP PROCESS
IN PERU, WATCH THIS VIDEO: bit.ly/1cDXHJE**
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WWF REDD+ SCORECARD

WWF REDD+ SCORECARD UNFCCC-COP19 SBSTA39

November 2013

Issue	REDD+ Expectations	Results	Score
SBSTA	1) Reference Levels—Guidelines for technical assessment of RL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Objective: offering a facilitative and iterative technical exchange of information that results in a robust RLs (option 2 for the objectives included in the Annex II of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12) » Scope & type of information: covering the issues regarding transparency, consistency, accuracy, etc. (option B section of Annex II of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12) 	Decision in line with option 2 for the objectives included in the Annex II of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12.	
	Procedures for technical assessment of RL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » RLs technical assessed by an assessment team in accordance with the procedures and timeframes established in guidelines (of Annex II of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12) as well as with the proposals on composition of the team 	Decision in line with option B section of Annex II of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12 with minor but rather improved section.	
	2) MRV—Finalize the methodological guidance for the process of MRV , adopting the International Consultation and Analysis process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Seeking for consistency with previous and future decisions (e.g. 4/CP.15, MRV for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, or NAMAs) » Deciding that data & information should be transparent, consistent over time and with the established R(E)L, and submitted through the Biennial Update Reports (BURs); » Supply a technical annex as per paragraph 20 of annex 3 of decision 2/CP.17 (paragraph 9 of Annex I of document FCCC/ SBSTA/2013/L.12) 	Decision in line with Annex II of document FCCC/ SBSTA/2013/L.12.	
		In addition to two LULUCF experts, one developing country expert from the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications will act as an observer to the technical assessment.	
		The timeline for submissions by parties and assessment by experts have been slightly modified in favor of parties and assessment experts.	
		Decision in line with Annex I of document FCCC/ SBSTA/2013/L.12.	
		Decision in line with Annex I of document FCCC/ SBSTA/2013/L.12.	
		Decision in line with paragraph 9 of Annex I of document FCCC/ SBSTA/2013/L.12.	
	Adoption 3 draft decisions from Bonn on drivers, NFMS and safeguards.	IN ADDITION: LULUCF experts to develop technical report to be published by the Secretariat via web platform on UNFCCC website containing: technical annex, analysis of technical annex, areas for technical improvement; comments and capacity building needs Decisions are adopted.	

Issue	REDD+ Expectations	Results	Score
SBSTA/SBI	3) Coordination of support	Countries to assign national coordination entity or focal point to serve as liaison to UNFCCC which may obtain RBF, and which i.a. addresses the following needs & functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen information sharing and good practices • Identify and consider possible needs and gaps • Provide opportunities to exchange information between bodies under Convention and bilateral and multilateral finance entities • Information on improving effectiveness of finance 	
	» Find ways to improve the coordination of support for the implementation of REDD+ activities- agreeing best practices to avoid barriers to access REDD+ finance, ensure that support is delivered in a timely and coordinated manner.	National coordination entity to voluntarily meet annually to discuss above matters—start at SBSTA 41 in Dec 2014	
	» Consider the need of specific institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives for REDD+ (decide on functions first and links to other discussions under Convention) through new or existing functions.	SBI to consider outcomes, existing institutional arrangements or need for potential governance alternatives—make recommendations @ COP 23, Dec 2017	
COP WP	» Ensure the provision of adequate and predictable support beyond existing fast-start funding for the period until 2020	Only recognition of need for adequate and predictable support	
	» sending a strong signal regarding the provision of adequate and predictable support; Acknowledge that commitments towards REDD+ finance must move beyond the existing fast-start period to include both the mid- and long-term.	Recognizing importance and necessity of adequate and predictable finance for phase 1 and 2 (para 71 1/CP.16)	
	» Decide on ways and means to transfer payments for results-based actions and to find ways to improve the coordination of REDD+ results-based finance.	Establishment of information hub on the web platform of UNFCCC website to publish information on results-based actions and payments as well as: results in tonnes of Co2; RLs; summary of safeguards addressed; national strategy; NFMS; payments received through which entity.	
	» Send important signals to impact the design and operation of the Green Climate Fund.	Key role of GCF has been recognized	
	» Explore relations including the Work Programme on Long-term Finance, the Standing Committee on Finance, the discussions on the New Market-based Mechanism and the Non-market Based Approaches.	GCF (and others) encouraged to apply REDD methodologies decided under UNFCCC	
	» Link between RB finance and safeguards	Standing Committee on Finance requested to consider the issue of financing for forests, including ways and means to transfer payments for results-based actions	
		Provide summary of information on how safeguards have been addressed and respected before obtaining RB finance	

-  Progress
-  Stalled Progress
-  No Progress

GLOSSARY

REDD+: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

RL: Reference Level.

SBSTA: UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

UPCOMING EVENTS

14–17 JANUARY 2014
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
**GEO (GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS)
MINISTERIAL SUMMIT**
[BIT.LY/1BBTEIJ](http://bit.ly/1BBTEIJ)

20–22 JANUARY 2014
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
**WORLD FUTURE ENERGY SUMMIT
(WFES) 2014**
[BIT.LY/1HVTKTE](http://bit.ly/1HVTKTE)

22–25 JANUARY 2014
DAVOS, SWITZERLAND
**WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
ANNUAL MEETING 2014**
[BIT.LY/1CGCG0F](http://bit.ly/1CGCG0F)

4–6 FEBRUARY 2014
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
5TH BIENNIAL C40 MAYORS SUMMIT
[BIT.LY/17M5OIM](http://bit.ly/17M5OIM)

10–14 FEBRUARY 2014
DELHI, INDIA
**WORLD CONGRESS ON AGROFORESTRY,
TREES FOR LIFE: ACCELERATING THE
IMPACT OF AGROFORESTRY**
[BIT.LY/13LZCYF](http://bit.ly/13LZCYF)

19–21 FEBRUARY 2014
INDONESIA
**SIXTH MEETING OF THE GREEN
CLIMATE FUND BOARD**
[BIT.LY/13ULLYY](http://bit.ly/13ULLYY)

20–21 MARCH 2014
JAKARTA, INDONESIA
**FORESTS ASIA CONFERENCE:
SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES
FOR GREEN GROWTH IN ASEAN**
[BIT.LY/16ZKSRE](http://bit.ly/16ZKSRE)

25–29 MARCH 2014
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
**10TH SESSION OF IPCC WG II
AND 38TH SESSION OF IPCC**
[BIT.LY/1KBXWP](http://bit.ly/1KBXWP)

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	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. www.panda.org/forestclimate</p>
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(formerly World Wildlife Fund), Gland, Switzerland