Media pack

Reporting REDD

Cover: Children from the Lobi community sit on a recently felled tree in the Solomon Islands. In the last ten years many foreign logging companies have moved into the Solomon Islands and logging is running at nearly three times the sustainable level. With more than 60% of government revenue coming from tariffs on log exports, the country's economy seems to be locked into a spiral of resource depletion.
NATALIE BEHRING | PANOS PICTURES

Inside cover: Primary growth rainforest, Gunung Leuser National Park, North Sumatra.
ROD HARBINSON | DIVERSITY PHOTOS

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INTERNEWS

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This media pack is a joint initiative of the Climate Change Media Partnership (CCMP), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (the UN-REDD Programme).

The media briefing has been prepared by Panos London for CCMP, a partnership between Internews, Panos and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to improve media coverage of climate change issues in developing countries.
www.climatemediapartnership.org

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The CCMP would like to thank write this down productions in the UK and Amazing Productions in Indonesia for their part in producing the *Local impacts of REDD* DVD.

UN-REDD would like to thank Television for the Environment (tve) for their part in producing the *REDD revolution* video news release.

Forest figures

Deforestation, mainly through the conversion of forests to agricultural land, continues at an alarming rate of approximately 13 million hectares per year (for the period 1990–2005). Deforestation results in the release of the carbon originally stored in trees as carbon dioxide emissions. This occurs rapidly if the trees are burned and slowly if the wood and leaves decay naturally.

Approximately 1.7 billion tonnes of carbon are released annually due to land use change, mainly from tropical deforestation. This represents about 17 per cent of annual global emissions, greater than the amount emitted by the global transport sector.

The world's total forest area is about 4 billion hectares, nearly 30 per cent of the Earth's land area. Approximately 56 per cent of forests are located in tropical and subtropical areas. An estimated 1.2 billion people rely on forests for their livelihoods, while more than two billion people – a third of the world's population – use biomass fuels, mainly firewood, to cook and to heat their homes.

Sources: FAO, World Bank, IPCC

Reporting REDD: a journalist's guide to the role of forests in combating global climate change

Deforestation is a major contributor to climate change. REDD is an initiative that aims to slow the loss of forests. But how it will work in practice is proving controversial, raising complex and emotive issues of national sovereignty, human rights, big money and corruption.

What is REDD?

REDD – reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries – is a proposed mechanism aimed at slowing climate change by paying developing countries to stop cutting down their forests.

It has been the subject of heated arguments since Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica tabled a proposal for reducing emissions from deforestation at international climate change talks in 2005.

The idea was soon extended to include 'forest degradation', and followed by proposals that agroforestry and agriculture should be added. In 2008 REDD-plus emerged, which builds in conserving and sustainably managing forests, forest restoration and reforestation.

REDD has rapidly become more prominent in international climate change negotiations. More than 30 models of how REDD should work have been put forward by countries, groups of countries and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Rainforest burnt down to produce charcoal and grow soybeans or raise cattle, Pará state, Brazil. Industrial-scale agriculture is one of the main drivers of deforestation.
EDUARDO MARTINO | PANOS PICTURES

REDD would involve a massive transfer of money from rich countries to poor as part of their commitment under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to decrease the impact of their carbon emissions. It also offers a chance to save one of the world's most precious ecosystems. Forests would no longer be viewed merely as timber waiting to be harvested or land awaiting clearance for agriculture (see box below).

Even if agreed, the scheme would not formally begin before 2013, but a number of countries are already starting projects based on the same principles as REDD.

Payments for environmental services (PES)

The value of forests stems not only from timber and carbon storage, but from their role as water catchment areas, weather regulators, a source of food and medicines, and from their rich biodiversity, the loss of which is a major global crisis in its own right.

Proponents of REDD say that if these functions are recognised as services or commodities, the value of forests will rise, and the different services can be marketed and paid for. It might also boost the incomes of otherwise marginalised communities who serve as forest stewards.

Critics argue that dividing the forest into separate functions and attaching a price tag to each runs counter to the vision of forest dwellers, especially indigenous peoples.

PES projects have had mixed results. Some projects to protect watershed areas have had difficulty attracting private revenue without which they must continue to depend on development aid.

Reducing deforestation is essential. Immediate action on REDD is a critical part of the climate change solution.

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Why now?

At a time of rising concern about the effects of climate change, supporters of REDD argue that reducing deforestation offers an easier and cheaper way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions than most other approaches.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the leading scientific body for the assessment of climate change, says tropical deforestation is responsible for more than 17 per cent of carbon emissions caused by humans. It says that reducing and preventing deforestation will have 'the largest and most immediate' impact on carbon levels in the atmosphere.

Any measures to stop dangerous climate change occurring are unlikely to succeed unless deforestation declines drastically.

Funding

Once a system is in place, market-based funding mechanisms such as carbon trading, and private sector involvement, could be introduced. Some proposals back a combination of government and private sector funding.

Carbon trading is based on the idea that companies and governments may meet targets for reducing their carbon emissions by paying for carbon reductions elsewhere in the global economy instead. REDD could allow credits to be issued which would quantify the amount of carbon saved through 'avoided deforestation' – not cutting trees down. The credits could then be traded on carbon markets.

An advantage of carbon trading is that it could raise money quickly. A disadvantage is that flooding existing carbon markets with REDD credits could further dilute the already low value of carbon. A low carbon price means there is less incentive for companies to switch to technologies that reduce carbon emissions.

Deforestation drivers

The main drivers of rapid deforestation are:

- industrial-scale agriculture such as soya and palm oil production and cattle ranching
- industrial logging driven by international demand for timber
- poverty and population pressure as people seek farmland, fuelwood and building materials
- infrastructure development, especially for roads, mining and dams

Developing countries would voluntarily opt in to the REDD mechanism, so for it to work the scheme would have to ensure that there is more money in protecting forests than in logging or agriculture. Because those responsible for commercially driven deforestation often control the forest area in which they operate, they need to be involved in REDD schemes. Typically, this involves paying them to manage the forest sustainably, or at least not to engage in large-scale logging or land conversion. REDD will have to compensate for income lost as a result of stopping forest clearance – known as the 'opportunity cost'. While REDD may be able to match this amount for poor farmers, matching lost income from lucrative agricultural production such as soya and oil palm cultivation or from valuable timber will be very costly. If payments are disrupted, or the amount falls short of the value of the timber in the forest or what could be grown on cleared land, a return to cutting down trees could quickly occur. To avert this problem, REDD would need to ensure a steady flow of funds over long periods. Negotiators concerned that fluctuations in the carbon market would be too erratic advocate a separate REDD fund based on donations from industrialised countries.

A new oil palm plantation, part of a monoculture project, cultivated in an area of former rainforest, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The current UN definition of forest would allow forests to be converted into plantations, losing biodiversity.

FRED HOOGERVORST | PANOS PICTURES

If we don't reach an agreement on REDD... those who will suffer most are the poor countries.

Wangari Maathai
Nobel Peace Prize laureate

Measurement

To measure a REDD project, it will be necessary to calculate the amount of carbon stored in the forest in question and then predict how much carbon could be saved by halting or slowing deforestation.

The calculation is made by setting a reference level based on historical rates of carbon emissions. So if 10 per cent of forest cover has been lost in the past 20 years, a prediction can be made for future deforestation rates (and therefore carbon emissions) based on this historical data, and taking into account national circumstances. REDD would pay for the carbon emissions that did not take place because of REDD's intervention.

However, there is debate as to whether countries should be credited for all emissions below this 'business as usual' reference level (or baseline), or if a separate 'crediting' level should be set. There are a number of reasons why negotiators are unwilling to allow REDD credits for all emissions reductions below the 'business as usual' level. For example, some expect that a proportion of emissions reductions should be achieved through national initiatives other than REDD.

Carbon monitoring, assessment and verification present technical challenges. Historical forest data, on which predictions are based, is often unreliable or non-existent. There are now fast and accurate ways of measuring carbon stocks with new technologies such as satellite imaging and computer modelling so it should be possible to measure and verify carbon reductions. However, there is the question of who will pay for the technology and capacity building required for developing countries to carry out effective monitoring and accounting. There are also questions of what should be monitored – for instance trees store carbon both above and below ground – and who will be responsible for checking and verifying measurements.

A forest or a farm?

Common ways to define stands of tree growth:

Primary – naturally occurring forest that has reached its growing climax and remains largely undisturbed by people

Secondary – a forest or woodland that has re-grown after a major disturbance such as logging or fire

Plantation – tree farms often consisting of a single tree species

Agroforestry – an agricultural system involving trees mixed with other productive plants or animals.

The current UN definition of forest includes plantations. If the definition is not changed by the time of a final REDD agreement, there are fears that it could result in governments paying forestry companies to clear naturally occurring forests rich in biodiversity and convert them into plantations. Carbon monitoring systems should be able to detect these changes and take into account the carbon lost through land clearing activity but only if they are properly designed and implemented.

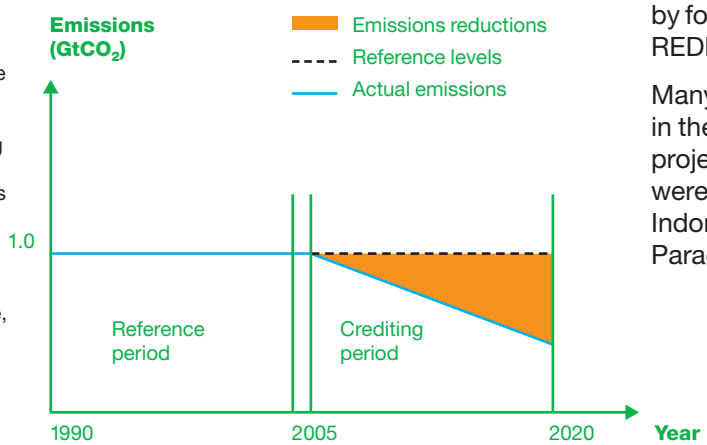
Management

Managing large-scale, expensive projects will not be easy for countries with weak or inefficient administrations.

For REDD to work, systems will need to be put in place to ensure that project and forest management is improved.

A number of programmes have already been set up to help developing countries improve their management of REDD schemes. They include the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD – the UN-REDD Programme. These programmes support developing countries' efforts to build capacity to reduce emissions caused by forest losses and implement a future REDD mechanism.

Many developing countries are interested in the REDD scheme. The first in line for pilot project funding from the UN-REDD Programme were: Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.



Historical baseline
The reference level is established during the reference period (in this example from 1990–2005). Crediting against this baseline (shown in blue) begins during the crediting period. If emissions during the crediting period are below the historical baseline, emissions reductions are generated (shown in orange).
Source: Global Canopy Programme

Collecting Brazil nuts in the Amazon rainforest, Bolivia. Forest communities could be paid under REDD to act as stewards of the forest.
EDUARDO MARTINO | PANOS PICTURES

Billion dollar jungle

Brazilian journalist, Gustavo Faleiros, wrote a feature on the Juma reserve which shows how a REDD scheme might work successfully. The rainforest reserve in the Brazilian state of Amazonas houses a community who preserve the forest. Every family has a credit card.

The state government credits roughly US$50 a month to each cardholder's account as payment for their work in keeping the forest intact. The financial support comes from big private groups interested in offsetting their carbon footprints. The scheme, the *Programa Bolsa Floresta*, is considered by supporters of REDD to be a model way of halting tropical deforestation.

www.climatemediapartnership.org/reporting/features/billion-dollar-jungle

Forest-dependent people

REDD is a type of payment for environmental services that in theory can be used to help boost the incomes of forest communities, including indigenous peoples, who depend on the forest for their livelihoods. However, there are concerns that poor people could lose out. They could be prevented from cutting down trees for small-scale farming or fuel but not receive any compensation in return because they do not own the land.

Many indigenous groups, who have lived in the forests for centuries, are worried that their rights are being overlooked. They know from experience that governments and corporations can be unsympathetic, dismissing indigenous peoples as 'undeveloped' and opposing their claims for land, rights and special status. This is often because they may present an obstacle to large-scale development projects. Indigenous peoples have responded to threats to their territories by developing principles and procedures designed to give them protection. Central to this response is the principle of 'prior informed consent', which is a way of ensuring that forest activities do not take place without their permission.

People dependent on forests often lack political power and fear that their interests will not be taken into account by governments and international institutions.

Even when government officials are more willing to consult, the danger is that in the rush to seal a REDD deal corners may be cut at the expense of people's interests on the ground. Some negotiators think that 'experts' are best placed to draw up plans while others think that for REDD to work it is essential to involve local people in the planning and implementation of the scheme.

A REDD mechanism will need to involve networks of local communities in determining how REDD plans are interpreted locally and in managing activities such as monitoring and policing. Geographical isolation, language differences and contested rights over land are among the issues that need to be addressed. In some cases this will require significant changes in policy to allow communities a greater voice in governing their forests. UN and World Bank programmes and NGOs are looking at ways in which this can be done.

The REDD process is doing precisely what it was created not to do. It's turning into the biggest subsidy ever for the logging industry and putting us on the road to forest destruction.

Dr Rosalind Reeve
Global Witness

Forest ownership

Legal systems of land ownership, or tenure, vary enormously. The main systems are state, private and customary ownership. In many countries two or all three are in use simultaneously.

Ownership of land may or may not include the trees that grow on it. Proving rights over a piece of land is often difficult, so in many forested countries clearing forest is an indicator of ownership. This goes against REDD's aim of leaving the forest standing.

The financial promise of payments from REDD to preserve the forest could encourage a rush to prove ownership. There are also concerns that it could set off a forest land-grab, with bureaucrats, companies and elites seizing control from the rural poor and indigenous peoples for whom ownership often relies on oral tradition and is therefore hard to prove legally. For REDD to work, effective systems will need to be put in place to ensure that payments reach those who depend on the forest for their livelihood – the intended recipients – and are not diverted to companies or corrupt officials. The issue of who is liable for sustaining the forest in the long term and how to insure against the release of carbon also raises many questions. Is the landowner automatically the owner of the carbon in the trees? If not, can the carbon-owner reasonably exercise control over the landowner? If the landowner is the state, could this lead to a modern form of colonialism where wealthier nations with a stake in forest carbon have a say in what developing-country governments do with their land?

Investors in a REDD forest will want to see their investment protected over the long term. What if the landowner later decides to cut the trees down?

Forest rights row exposes cracks in UN climate plans

Hilary Chiew's investigation of the Prince Charles Rainforest Project in Harapan, Indonesia, highlighted some of the problems that REDD schemes may also face. This conservation project covers 101,000 hectares of degraded lowland forests in South Sumatra and Jambi provinces.

The Indonesian government has granted a concession to manage the restoration of the forest to a consortium of three NGOs, known as PT REKI. The project has angered landless farmers who say they were evicted from forest land now being managed by PT REKI. In response, the consortium has accused the farmers' pressure group of distorting the situation.

www.climatemediapartnership.org/reporting/features/forest-rights-row-exposes-cracks-in-un-climate-plans

Leakage

Forests are often isolated areas beyond the control of central authorities. Loggers are notoriously adept at locating the next profitable area and circumventing the rules – if necessary by bribing the police. This would render REDD schemes useless because carbon would be released into the atmosphere somewhere else (an outcome known as 'leakage').

Similarly, there is concern that a reduction in logging in some countries could lead to pressure on other countries to cut down their forests to meet demand. There would be a financial incentive to do so if reductions in logging pushed up the price of timber.

Logging in Kalimantan, Indonesia. There are fears that if loggers are prevented from working in one country, they will simply move their operations to another.
FRED HOOGERVORST | PANOS PICTURES

Covering REDD

Journalistically, REDD is a tricky story to cover for a number of reasons.

1 **Forest statistics are often unreliable or out of date.** Figures need to be carefully checked, compared to other statistics and analysed for their real significance. Sources also need to be assessed.

2 **REDD's final shape is unclear.** For example, how it will function and the way it will be financed have not yet been agreed.

3 **The wording of a forest agreement may be vague, open to interpretation or incomprehensible to non-specialists.** This makes it hard for journalists to find out and explain what is really going on. For example, the phrase in the negotiating text 'scope and objectives' covers the crucial debate over the definition of 'forest' (see box on p3). Similarly, 'conservation' sounds benign, but the history of national parks includes large-scale evictions and loss of rights for indigenous peoples and local communities. Environmental activists also argue that the term 'sustainable forest management' (SFM) is used by commercial loggers to undertake destructive logging practices.

4 **Forestry policies vary enormously around the world.** Forestry specialists often disagree, for example, over how REDD schemes should be funded.

5 **There are differences of interest between and within countries.** Some governments may believe that a market approach to curbing deforestation will be most effective, while others argue in favour of state control over a natural resource. National governments may favour policies that indigenous peoples oppose, while social activists and logging companies may advocate completely different approaches.

6 **Covering the negotiations is demanding.** Very few people are directly engaged in the discussions. So it is difficult to obtain interviews that provide personal insight and quotes as well as accurate, up-to-date information on the progress of talks.

7 **Talking to directly affected forest communities is difficult.** The views of the 1.2 billion people who, according to the World Bank, depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihoods need to be heard, but news editors rarely authorise the time and money needed for journalists to travel to the relevant forest areas.

On the positive side, journalists can take advantage of the expertise and experience of the many NGOs, forestry research institutions and thinktanks interested in REDD. By emailing questions to them and using their replies to lever more information and explanations from governments, corporations, community groups and other interested parties, journalists can tap into these resources. In this way they can reveal the huge variety of views in the forest negotiations, the range of vested interests, the disagreements about many forest 'facts' and the internationalisation of the debate.

REDD controversies

Contentious issues include:

Size of the challenge

A UK-government-sponsored review has estimated that investments of US$13–33 billion will be needed every year to halve greenhouse gas emissions from forests by 2030. Can money on this scale be raised – without taking it from aid allocations? Can relatively powerless and badly resourced government departments in developing countries handle such large amounts of money? The most serious deforestation occurs in areas where land-use rules are weak and poorly enforced. Injections of REDD money into such areas could exacerbate corruption, exploitation and lawlessness.

Definitions of a forest

Critics of REDD say the scheme could lead to greater deforestation unless the current definition of forest under the climate change convention is changed. The definition does not currently distinguish between natural forests and plantations. It also allows for areas of cleared forest stating: 'areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention'. This was originally intended to apply to plantations but the lack of distinction means it could apply to natural forests.

The concern is that this could lead to a situation under REDD where forestry companies are paid by governments to convert naturally occurring forest into cultivated plantations.

In addition, the financial promise of REDD could encourage a rush to prove ownership, with customary land rights being brushed aside.

REDD is only made for corporations. We're the landowners. We are the ones living in the jungle. We haven't been taken into account in the design of REDD.

Egberto Tabo Chipunavi
General Coordinator of the Amazon Basin Indigenous People's Organization

Indigenous peoples

REDD could secure the role of indigenous peoples, and of forest people in general, as stewards of the forest. It could involve them in the design of REDD. But many indigenous peoples are worried that they are being left out of the plans and that their rights and interests are being overlooked.

New concepts

Governments and officials are struggling to understand the new and complex issues raised by REDD's innovative approach. For example: who owns the carbon in the trees in the forest?

Winners and losers

Because payments are based on the projected level of carbon saved, the biggest potential winners under REDD are countries where heavy deforestation has taken place. So care will be needed to ensure that REDD does not reward only countries that have failed to tackle – or have even encouraged – deforestation. Mechanisms will be needed to ensure that countries do not attempt to increase their deforestation rate in the run-up to REDD implementation in order to maximise the income they can make.

Key questions to ask about REDD

Is REDD diverting attention away from the real issue – that rich countries need to change their carbon-addicted lifestyles? Or could it provide a much-needed stream of income to poor countries and communities, while also helping maintain ancient forests?

How long will REDD need to work to make a difference to climate change?

Can REDD projects provide positive benefits for the atmosphere and forest-dependent people?

Can we limit global warming without REDD?

What are the alternatives to REDD?

Funding

Where will the funding come from for REDD?

What will happen to the forests if the funding stops?

What will happen if the forest is cut down after REDD payments have been made?

Measurement

How is it possible to predict future deforestation rates if sound historical information about deforestation is lacking, or when the movement of people and fluctuations in commercial activities are so unpredictable?

How can we be sure that monitoring, reporting and verification of REDD schemes is accurate, fair and effective?

Assessing forest carbon requires complex calculations using costly high-tech equipment. Is this beyond the means of poor countries? Can these techniques be quickly developed to help them?

Management

Will there be any checks on whether REDD payments are used properly? Will checks be effective?

Who will receive the payments for REDD, and how will the money be distributed?

Forest-dependent people

Should forest-dependent people be involved in designing REDD schemes that will affect them? If so, how is this possible if they are isolated and unfamiliar with policy processes? If not, how can REDD schemes cater for their needs?

Will forest-dependent people who do not own the forest still receive payments?

What are the criteria needed to ensure that REDD can boost local income?

What do forest-dwellers and people whose livelihoods depend on forests think about these issues?

Ownership

Who owns the land under the forest? The trees? The carbon in the trees?

If you stop loggers from cutting down the trees won't they just go elsewhere, where there are no police to stop them?

Mbuti children hunting in the forest, Cameroon. Talking directly to forest communities can be difficult.
GIACOMO PIROZZI | PANOS PICTURES

Glossary

Additionality
Extra amount of carbon saved or stored because of projects carried out through climate change agreements.

Baseline or Reference level (RL)
Historical reference point (date or year) against which the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation or forest degradation can be compared.

Carbon rights
The right to use carbon credits or offsets to satisfy limits on greenhouse gas emissions or to reduce penalties for exceeding the limit imposed.

Carbon sink
Ecosystem that accumulates and stores carbon.

Carbon sequestration
Removal of carbon from the atmosphere and storage in carbon sinks through natural or human-induced methods.

Carbon trading
The process of buying and selling carbon credits. Large companies or organisations are assigned targets for the amount of carbon they are allowed to emit. A company that exceeds its target will need to buy carbon credits to offset the extra carbon it has emitted. A company that uses less than its quota can sell surplus credits.

Deforestation
The conversion of forest land to non-forested land through human activity.

Degradation
Human-induced long-term loss of forest, characterised by the reduction of tree crown cover, but not yet considered as complete deforestation.

Indigenous peoples
Tribe or community native to a particular region and sharing a collective identity who retain some or all of their own social, cultural and political institutions.

Leakage or emissions displacement
When efforts to reduce emissions in one area lead to an increase in carbon emissions in another area.

Liability
Obligation on the implementing party to guarantee that the emissions reduction credited in the REDD scheme is permanent.

Mitigation
Actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere.

Offsetting
Payment to emissions reduction projects to compensate for greenhouse gas emissions.

Opportunity cost
The cost of compensating for financial gains from deforestation practices such as logging or agriculture.

Useful organisations and contacts

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
International organisation with headquarters in Indonesia specialising in tropical forest research
Tel: +62 251 862 2622
Email: j.clarke@cgiar.org
www.cifor.cgiar.org

Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
Coordinating group for the nine national indigenous Amazon organisations
Email: com@coica.org.ec
www.coica.org.ec

Forest and European Union Resource Network (FERN)
Specialises in monitoring European Union activity on forests
Tel: +32 2 894 4694
Email: richardw@fern.org
www.fern.org

Friends of the Earth International
Campaigning environmental NGO federation
Tel: +31 20 6221369
Email: niccolo@foei.org
www.foei.org

Global Canopy Programme
Alliance of scientific institutions involved in forest research
Tel: +44 (0) 1865 724 222
Email: c.parker@globalcanopy.org
www.globalcanopy.org

Global Forest Coalition
An international coalition of NGOs and indigenous peoples organisations involved in international forest policy
Tel: +595 21 663654
Email: simonelovera@yahoo.com
www.globalforestcoalition.org

Global Witness
Campaigns to prevent conflict and corruption related to natural resources
Tel: +44 207 4925858
Email: abarry@globalwitness.org
www.globalwitness.org

Greenpeace International
Independent global organisation that campaigns to protect the environment
Tel: +31 (0) 20 718 2096
Email: patrizia.cuonzo@greenpeace.org
www.greenpeace.org

International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs
International human rights organisation supporting indigenous peoples' rights
Tel: (+45) 35 27 05 00
Email: lga@iwgia.org
www.iwgia.org

REDD-Monitor
Website run by a forest expert and environmental activist taking a critical look at the REDD negotiations
Email: chris@chrislang.org
www.redd-monitor.org

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)
Indigenous peoples' organisation working for recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights
Tel: +63 74 4447703
Email: vicky@tebtebba.org
www.tebtebba.org

United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (the UN-REDD Programme)
Partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to support developing countries to prepare for REDD
Tel: +41 22 9178944
Email: yemi.katerere@un-redd.org
or tiina.vahanen@un-redd.org
www.un-redd.org

World Rainforest Movement
International network of citizens' groups involved in defending the rainforests
Tel: +598 2 413 2989
Email: rcarrere@wrm.org.uy
www.wrm.org.uy

Useful websites and resources

Official REDD page
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
http://unfccc.int/methods_science/redd/items/4531.php

Little REDD+ Book
Global Canopy Programme
An updated guide to the REDD negotiations
http://tinyurl.com/yge6hjb

Reading list of briefings and journals articles about REDD
CIFOR
www.cifor.cgiar.org/Research/ClimateChange/EssentialReading/mitigation-publications.htm

PES – What are ecosystem services?
CIFOR
Information from CIFOR on payments for environmental services
www.cifor.cgiar.org/pes/_ref/home/index.htm

Information and briefings on REDD
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), a UK-based research organisation specialising in sustainable development
http://tinyurl.com/pzdl8r

Cutting corners: World Bank's forest and carbon fund fails forests and peoples
FERN
Briefing analysing whether the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is fulfilling its social commitments
http://tinyurl.com/ykkfnv6

Forest resources pages
Publications from Overseas Development Institute (ODI) – a UK-based thinktank on international development
www.odi.org.uk/themes/forests/default.asp

REDD Revolution is a video news release that explains why REDD is high on the agenda in global climate change negotiations. It also examines the role of the UN-REDD Programme in helping developing countries get ready for REDD. It has been produced by Television for the Environment (tve) with the support of UN-REDD.

To obtain a free broadcast tape or a downloadable version of the *REDD Revolution* video news release, please e-mail Dina Junkerman at tve: dina.junkerman@tve.org.uk
The video news release is available in English and Spanish.

A document has been prepared by CIFOR with the support of the UN-REDD Programme in order to assist national and regional negotiators to get ready for REDD and is a useful background resource for journalists. *The state of REDD negotiations: Consensus points, options for moving forward and research needs to support the process* can be downloaded from www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1188&Itemid=53

What's a forest worth? Forest-dependent people and possible effects of REDD looks at REDD from the perspective of local people in Indonesia, with journalists, scientists and critics giving their opinions on the proposed scheme. It has been produced by Panos London on behalf of the CCMP.

This film can be viewed at www.climatemediapartnership.org/resources/whats-a-forest-worth/

Produced by:

climatechange mediapartnership

www.climatemediapartnership.org

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CIFOR

www.cifor.cgiar.org

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

www.un-redd.org

http://ec.europa.eu

This media pack aims to give journalists an overview of a vital issue in global climate change negotiations. REDD – reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries – is a proposed mechanism to slow the loss of forests, but how it will work in practice is the subject of fierce debate.

Resources include:

A short media briefing explaining how the REDD mechanism might work and raising some of the key controversies to be resolved at Copenhagen and beyond.

An accompanying short film which looks at the possible effects of REDD on forest communities and contains interviews with different stakeholders including environmental journalists on reporting the subject.

A video news release on REDD, *REDD revolution*, which includes interviews with forest communities, campaigners, economists and politicians. These can be used free of charge in news packages about the subject.