

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Safeguards and Multiple Benefits

A workshop convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Tuesday 13th – Thursday 15th November 2012, Cambridge, UK

WORKSHOP REPORT

KEY FINDINGS

1. Countries have made substantial progress in understanding of safeguards and multiple benefits work since the previous UN-REDD Programme workshop on multiple benefits held in April 2010. Some are taking initial steps in implementation, whilst certain challenges and uncertainties remain.
2. The issues of multiple benefits and safeguards are closely linked. The UNFCCC Cancun safeguards include calls to maintain and enhance benefits, as well as to avoid risks. Countries and agencies are still working to resolve some questions around implementation, such as on the most appropriate technical methods, on governance issues such as the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in decision-making, and on definitions such as that for 'natural forests'.
3. Environmental and social risks and benefits are closely connected. This needs to be fully recognized in ongoing UN-REDD Programme work. Civil society engagement on multiple benefits and safeguards issues is key, from local communities to national-level discussions.
4. Adopting an integrated land-use planning approach to the implementation of REDD+ may help countries to address the Cancun safeguards, and achieve more benefits than a sectoral approach. Land-use planning, site-scale management plans and capacity building of both communities and government agency staff were all emphasized as important for reducing risks and enhancing benefits.
5. Maps, and other assessment tools, can also be highly useful for focusing open discussions that bring in divergent views and different stakeholders, and for developing consensus on REDD+ strategies. Analysis using the best available data, especially national datasets, and inclusion of national experts and relevant stakeholders wherever possible in the analysis is an important part of national ownership.
6. Desirable qualities for a Safeguards Information System include: affordability; building on existing systems; including community monitoring as well as remotely sensed data; involving communities in identifying what's important to monitor as well as contributing information to the SIS.
7. Recognising that no country has the resources, desire or need to measure everything, some countries have started to identify and prioritise information collection on bio-physical data as indicators as well as socio-economic systems to help meet the challenges of REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits.
8. The need to build technical capacity, within government agencies, civil society and indigenous peoples' groups, was strongly emphasized, as was assessment of the utility of existing data and frameworks.
9. The UN-REDD Programme will continue to support countries in sharing lessons learned and in developing cost-effective approaches on these topics that can be adapted to national circumstances.

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

As part of its UN-REDD Programme work, UNEP supports countries in their work on safeguards, the quantification, valuation and mapping of multiple benefits, and monitoring the impacts of REDD+ on ecosystem services and biodiversity.

The 'REDD+ Beyond Carbon: safeguards and multiple benefits' workshop brought together 46 participants, including people from 14 UN-REDD Programme partner countries, for three days, to:

1. Share country experiences on planning for multiple benefits and safeguard implementation, and to provide an opportunity for South-South learning.
2. Learn about the decision-support offered by the UN-REDD Programme.
3. Assist UN-REDD Programme partner countries to address multiple benefits, safeguards, and their inclusion in national REDD+ strategies.
4. Evaluate what further work is needed on these topics to meet national needs within the framework of the UN-REDD Programme.

The workshop format, with presentations limited to ten minutes and time devoted each day to structured, interactive break-out groups, was generally welcomed. The presentations given can be accessed via the UN-REDD portal at:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=2649&Itemid=53 .

This workshop report gives a brief summary of the topics and findings, including those of the interactive break-out groups held on each day to address specific issues.

SESSION 1 – REDD+ SAFEGUARDS

Before the session, the aims of the workshop and basic concepts were presented. Session 1 started with two introductory presentations on safeguards by UN-REDD Programme staff: Valerie Kapos introduced the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC), describing them as a guiding framework for the UN-REDD Programme to address two specific needs: (i) Addressing social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD funded activities; and (ii) Supporting countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with UNFCCC. Kimberly Todd then presented on National Approaches to Safeguards, with the core elements of (i) identification and development of relevant policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) to address/respect safeguards; and (ii) a safeguards information system (to be covered in Session 3).

These were followed by six presentations describing national experiences of safeguards:

1. Tashi Samdrup: Approach to developing REDD+ environmental safeguards in Bhutan
2. Fabiola Hernandez Alvarez: The national REDD+ process in Mexico: towards the development of a REDD+ safeguards system
3. Salisu Dahiru: Nigeria's experiences on safeguards for REDD+ (presented by J Greenwalt)
4. Therese Guiao & Alaya de Leon: REDD+ Safeguards in the Philippine context (presented by T Guiao)
5. Leandro Carlos Fernandez: National experiences on safeguards for REDD+ in Argentina
6. Roger Bokwala: Integration of social and environmental aspects for REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In the discussions on safeguards, the following points emerged:

- Countries have made substantial progress both in understanding of safeguards and multiple benefits work since the previous UN-REDD workshop on multiple benefits in April 2010 and some are taking initial steps in implementation, but many challenges and uncertainties remain.
- The issues of multiple benefits and safeguards are closely linked. The UNFCCC Cancun safeguards include calls to maintain and enhance benefits as well as to avoid risks.
- Environmental and social risks and benefits are closely connected and this needs to be fully recognized in on-going UN-REDD Programme work.
- A range of UN-REDD tools and guidance is available to support countries on safeguards work.
- UN-REDD aims to support countries to develop a coordinated cross-sectoral approach to safeguards, understanding and using various tools relevant to the purpose with guidance from UN-REDD and other initiatives as necessary. The UN-REDD Programme is working with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and REDD+ SES to ensure that the initiatives are complementary with consistent messages.
- There are still some important issues to be clarified in implementing the UNFCCC decisions on safeguards, which countries and agencies are working to resolve, especially around the technical methods and processes to be used, governance issues such as the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in decision-making, and to a lesser extent international and national definitions such as for 'natural forests'.
- Adopting an integrated land-use planning approach to the implementation of REDD+ can promote application of the Cancun safeguards.

Break-out session – Identifying the possible risks and benefits of different REDD+ actions in the light of the Cancun safeguards (environmental)

The aims of this break-out session were to:

1. Reinforce awareness of the Cancun safeguards (environmental)
2. Understand how the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) can be used to help countries identify risks and benefits, consistent with the Cancun safeguards
3. Identify useful strategies to mitigate risks and enhance benefits from REDD+

Separate break-out sessions were held for participants from: Asia-Pacific (A-P), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Africa. The session started with participants in smaller groups identifying likely REDD+ interventions in their countries under the five REDD+ activities agreed at UNFCCC COP 16 (FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 para 70). For example, an intervention under the REDD+ activity 'enhancement of forest carbon stocks' could be development of agroforestry. Each group then brainstormed different risks and benefits of two selected interventions and discussed possible strategies for mitigating risks and enhancing benefits. They then chose which risks, benefits, and management strategies to include in the report back to plenary (see Annex I).

All groups chose to include interventions under enhancement of forest carbon stocks (e.g. including but not limited to agroforestry, or plantations on 'barren land'), and identified invasive species as being a notable risk from these. Land-use planning, site-scale management plans and capacity building of both communities and government staff were seen as important for reducing risks and enhancing benefits. Regional differences on risk reduction strategies were notable: for example, the LAC group suggested legislation on rights, while the A-P group emphasized the importance of land-use planning.

Overall, the session demonstrated that participants from REDD+ countries are thinking widely about risks and benefits from their REDD+ strategies and national programmes. It was recognised that environmental and social issues were closely intertwined and should be considered simultaneously in future where possible.

SESSION 2 – ASSESSMENT: IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND VALUATION

This session was intended to provide participants with a selection of some current assessment tools and approaches aiming to support decision-making, and to discuss countries' experiences in this area. The session was opened with a presentation from Lera Miles on the UN-REDD Programme's support for assessment activities. She summarized work including the development of GIS tools and guidance for mapping potential environmental benefits, economic valuation of those benefits and associated costs, and on using these sources of information for spatial decision support and in scenarios work. The second presentation, by Monika Bertzky, explained in more detail how mapping approaches can help to identify the areas that are most appropriate for particular REDD+ activities and opportunities for obtaining and enhancing multiple benefits. The resulting maps can help both with REDD+ planning and with implementing the Cancun safeguards.

In the first presentation on national experiences, Laksmi Banowati spoke on *Using spatial information to promote multiple benefits from REDD+ in Indonesia Central Sulawesi Province*; she showed examples of mapped analyses and reported on some of the challenges in identifying and gaining access to appropriate data. Blaise Bodin spoke (on behalf of Christoph Musampa) on *Mapping of Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in the DRC*, emphasizing especially the relationship between carbon and the important biodiversity of the country. Then, María Ysabel Perdomo Rolón presented on *Paraguay's National Joint Programme* and its experience of mapping forests based on remote sensing and providing the resulting data through a web-based GIS portal, as well as plans for community-based monitoring in 2013.

The discussions arising from this first set of presentations covered a wide range of topics, including issues of data availability and quality, and how to reconcile conflicting data sets, as well as how to address issues of sensitivity over data, such as information on customary rights. An important point was made on the potential role of maps as a focus for discussion and a way of putting questions to stakeholders, and promoting intersectoral agreement on data and other issues. The challenges of making linkages between scales, from detailed local data to national and international data sets were also discussed, as was the importance of clarifying the roles of stakeholders in the use of maps for planning, and an associated need to pay careful attention to making results available in appropriate languages.

Ulf Narloch then gave a presentation on *Economic assessment of REDD+ options: Valuing multiple benefits and estimating costs*, which introduced key concepts and emphasized the role that economic assessment can play in helping countries to make complex choices in relation to REDD+. Neil Burgess spoke on *Valuing the Arc – Tanzania*, detailing the experience from a research project that has mapped and valued ecosystem services, and opportunity costs for REDD+, in the forests of the Eastern Arc Mountains. He emphasized the importance of assessing trade-offs and applying confidence limits in such analysis. Lucy Goodman gave a presentation on *Marxan – helping to plan for multiple benefits from REDD+*, which introduced spatial decision-support software and its potential role in identifying REDD+ priorities; she emphasized the importance of involving decision-makers and other stakeholders at an early stage and especially in setting targets. Roney Samaniego then presented on *Gaps in the Protected Areas System of Panama - MARXAN*, explaining Panama's experience of using Marxan to identify priority areas for protection of coastal and marine biodiversity. Lera Miles presented on *Biodiversity and ecosystem services in REDD+ scenarios*, and

explained the uses of 'storylines', economic and land-use models, and associated impacts modelling for helping decision makers think through potential REDD+ activities, their practicality, risks and benefits in assessing the potential future impacts of different REDD+ choices on biodiversity and ecosystem services; she emphasized that scenarios do not predict the future.

These presentations were followed by wide-ranging discussions of the usefulness and limitations of the different tools. A key point was their potential usefulness in fostering open discussions that bring in divergent views, and the key role of stakeholder involvement in the analyses, for example in setting the conceptual framework within which they are carried out. There was discussion about which tools can be used to address trade-offs between different values and how. The discussion also emphasized the importance of building the necessary capacity for using these tools in civil society as well as government agencies. Other points raised included that 'non-carbon' benefits of REDD+ may have an important bearing on the permanence and feasibility of the carbon benefits. There were also many questions about the implications of economic analyses that appear to show that REDD+ cannot compete in financial terms with other land uses in particular locations. Finally, participants pointed out the limitations of viewing countries in isolation when using such spatial tools, and there was discussion of the potential values of applying them in regional analyses.

Break-out session – Using maps to support the application of the Cancun safeguards (environmental)

The aims of this break-out session were that:

1. Participants be aware of the need for country-specific understanding of how Cancun safeguards can be promoted and supported
2. Participants understand potential uses of spatial information in applying Cancun safeguards
3. Participants develop ideas for potentially useful maps and their application

The group first brainstormed relevant spatial information for the Cancun safeguards, and for REDD+ planning related to different REDD+ activities. Dividing into a LAC and an Africa group, they then discussed how the maps might be used in applying the safeguards, and finally, were asked to identify the three maps of highest priority.



The LAC group sketched out the characteristics of a map relevant to planning for the conservation of forest carbon stocks and reduction of deforestation, addressing the safeguards on conservation of biodiversity and conversion of natural forest (see photograph). It was felt that it was important to distinguish natural from planted forest, and to include information on biodiversity both within and outside protected areas. Pressures such as

historical deforestation, agricultural expansion, population growth and infrastructure would be included.

The Africa group looked at carbon stock enhancement, both in terms of forest restoration and afforestation. It was felt that to plan forest restoration, degraded forest areas needed to be mapped together with roads and rivers, fire damage, land tenure and areas important for non-timber forest products. On afforestation, maps of degraded land and land use would be needed, together with risk areas for flood, drought, landslides; areas important for biodiversity; and land tenure.

There was some discussion on what constitutes a good map for safeguards application (in particular, that it is affordable and can be updated repeatedly by national experts), and the different ways in which the same map layers could be interpreted.

Break-out session – The role and limitations of economic valuation in planning for multiple benefits

This session had two aims:

- (i) Increase understanding of how economic valuation can support the consideration of multiple benefits in the development of REDD+ strategies and action plans
- (ii) Identify the requirements and the limitations of monetary valuation and the strength and weakness of a cost-benefit analysis for REDD+ planning

In a short introduction, it was pointed out that economically-optimal land-use decisions would be based not only on market benefits from forests but also on non-market benefits and both are included in the concept of total economic value. The session was then divided into two groups, which discussed how monetary valuation of forest benefits is important for REDD+ countries and the challenges that countries face in undertaking monetary valuation or using it for REDD+ planning.

Monetary valuation can be important for policy design, facilitating a common language and comparison between different benefits. Whilst many of the benefits of forest are retained locally, several participants felt that it is not only necessary to demonstrate these values but also to set mechanisms in place that allow capturing these values through additional financial flows. It was recognized that not everything can be measured in monetary units and that there is need to combine qualitative and quantitative assessment approaches, as for example in a multicriteria analysis.

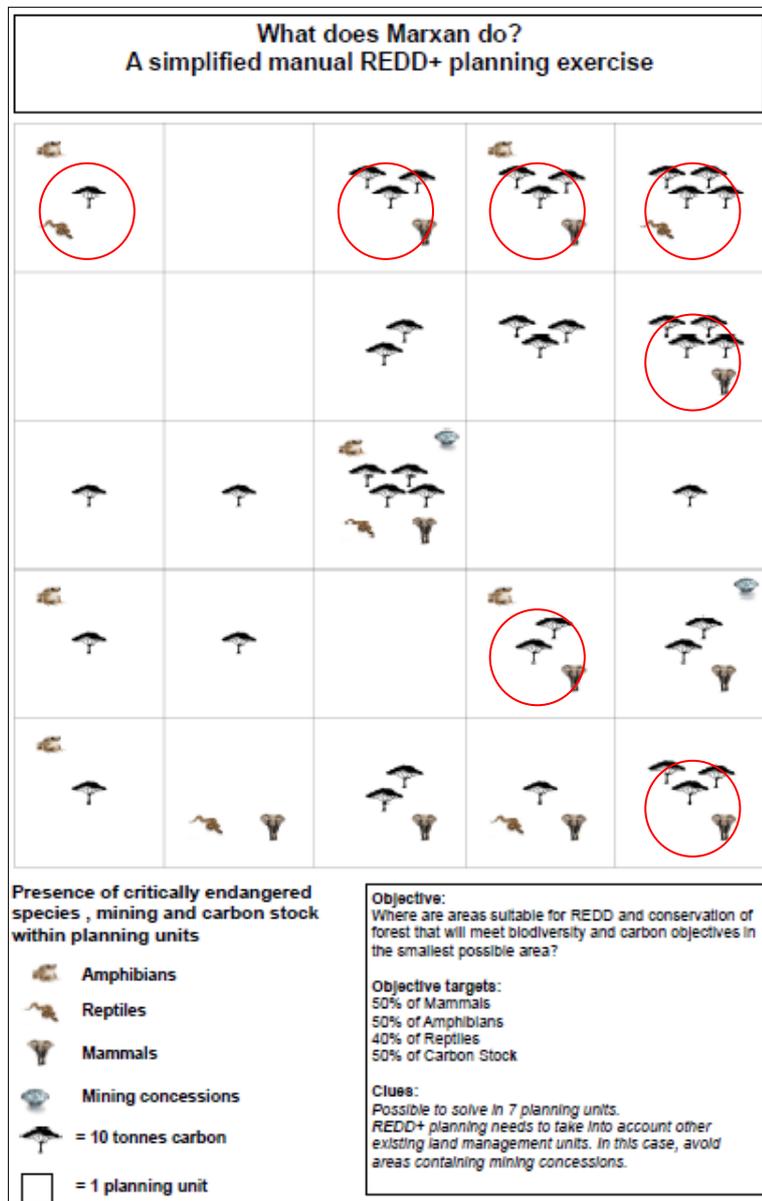
Some countries have weak economic assessment capacities to undertake valuation studies while others have these capacities within different research and policy organisations. In some countries there also seems to be a wider body of case studies available, but often these cannot directly be used for REDD+ planning. Support is needed to define the objectives of economic valuation exercises so that they can inform REDD+ policy-making. Generally, it seems that building trust in the valuation results is important to secure their uptake at policy level. Valuation exercises should be performed by national experts, or at least involve different national stakeholders, to define what is important and for what reasons.

Break-out session – Spatial decision support: what can Marxan do? Uses and limitations for decision-making

The aims of the break-out session were to:

1. Understand why Marxan is useful for REDD+ planning
2. Understand how Marxan can be used in practice, and what are the best ways of presenting Marxan results for REDD+ decision making
3. Understand what sort of objectives Marxan can and cannot be set

In the first half of the session, participants carried out a simplified REDD+ planning exercise to identify priority areas for REDD+ that met a set of criteria (Figure 1). The participants were then presented with the priority areas identified by Marxan for these criteria, and learned about the sorts of outputs Marxan can produce.



In the second half of the session, participants discussed different ways of presenting Marxan results to decision makers. Several example outputs from an illustration of how REDD+ planning could be carried out in the DRC stimulated debate amongst participants.

The group engaged in a constructive and lively debate during the second half of the session, the main conclusions of which were that in order to ensure that Marxan results are used transparently and constructively outputs should: 1) clearly show the input layers used; and 2) show how priority areas for REDD+ vary in response to changing user targets, such as the minimum proportion of a species range to be included.

Figure 1: Simplified REDD+ planning example used in the Marxan break-out session. Circled land units are examples of selections that meet the targets.

SESSION 3 – MONITORING AND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The session started with presentations from UN-REDD Programme staff: Rebecca Mant, on *Monitoring REDD+ impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services*, and Barney Dickson, on *Safeguards Information Systems: understanding the UNFCCC decision*. In connecting the two areas, it was noted that the UNFCCC Decision 12/CP 17 does not make reference to monitoring of safeguards, but that countries may decide to use existing or new monitoring programmes to identify how the safeguards are being addressed and respected. Michael Bucki, from the European Commission, presented on cost-effective monitoring, outlining a framework for identifying changes in land use and forest status.

Three presentations on national experiences on monitoring and SIS followed. First, Carmen Roldán Chacón spoke about *Costa Rica: Experience on Safeguards Information Systems*. She described the targeted support proposal that has been agreed by the UN-REDD Programme, and the scope to build on the country's experience with Payments for Ecosystem Services. For Tanzania, Kekilia Kabalimu spoke about the country's *National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment*, which has surveyed 3 100 plots. Finally, Thanh Nguyen Truong spoke about *Viet Nam's experience on safeguards biodiversity monitoring*, describing the current status of REDD+ plans and identifying some important questions about the scope of the country's aspirations for monitoring the impacts of REDD+.

The discussion identified that:

- In the process of designing an SIS or monitoring system, it is essential to narrow down what potential impacts or aspects of the safeguards for which information is being collected. It is necessary to get the question right before identifying what information is to be collected, whether for an SIS or for monitoring intended to inform adaptive management – rather than starting from an idea of available data.
- Other desirable SIS qualities include: affordability; building on existing systems; including community monitoring as well as remotely sensed data; involving communities in identifying what's important to monitor, as well as in contributing information to the SIS.

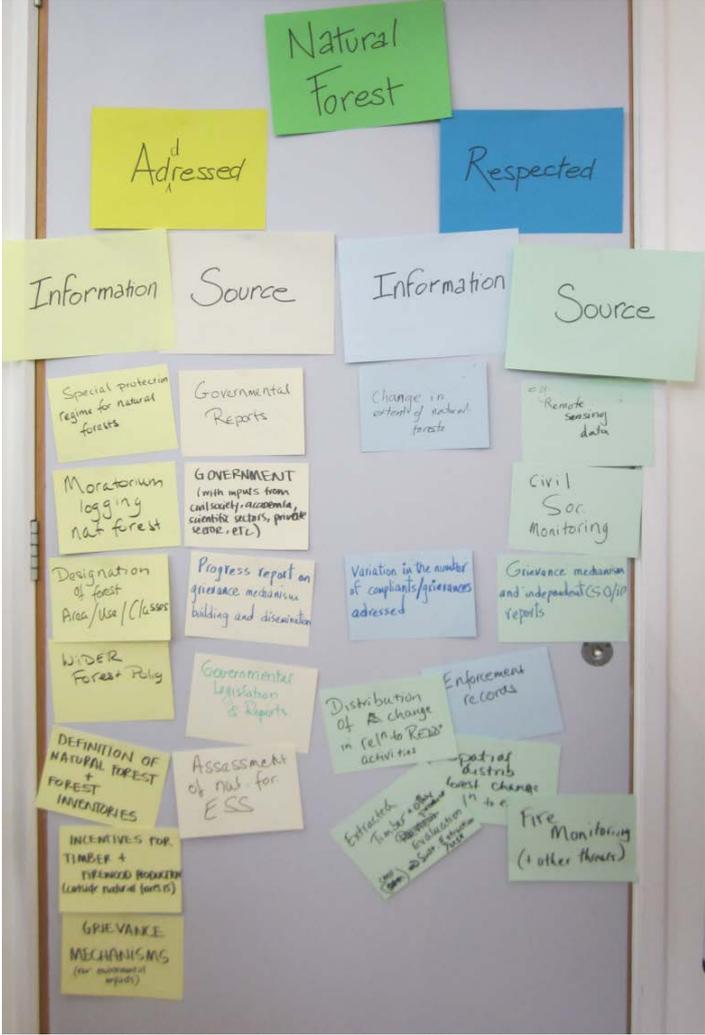
Break-out session – Identifying the information needed for SIS, and how it might be obtained.

The aim of the break-out session was to assess what information may be needed for a safeguards information system: both (i) to show that the safeguards have been “addressed;” and (ii) to show that the safeguards have been “respected” (as written in the UNFCCC Cancun decisions). An additional aim was to identify potential sources of the information that is needed.

In the break-out session, information on a safeguard being “addressed” was tentatively interpreted as covering policies, activities and processes put in place to ensure the safeguard is met. Information on whether a safeguard has been “respected” was interpreted as showing that the net impact of REDD+ activities on the environment has been in line with the safeguard.

The session was structured around three different environmental aspects of the Cancun safeguards; “Natural forests”, “Biodiversity and other environmental benefits” and “Other ecosystems”. The participants were divided into regional groups, working in the same room. Each group considered

one of the aspects in turn, so that in the course of the session all participants had considered all of the aspects.



A large range of indicators were identified for each of the aspects of the safeguards (see photograph for 'natural forest' example). Many participants noted that before the session they had not systematically thought through what information was needed, and that the break-out session was a useful brainstorming on the range of information that could be used.

In discussion, it was highlighted that an important next step is identifying the priorities for information collection and/or monitoring as it is unlikely that a country will have the resources, desire or need to monitor all potential indicators for each aspect of the safeguard. It was emphasized that a safeguards information system will need to be targeted, cost-effective, build on existing systems and use existing monitoring where possible. A further point was that whilst SIS inputs could be community-based, national and cross-sectoral co-ordination is necessary.

SESSION 4 – MEETING EMERGING NATIONAL NEEDS

Thais Linhares-Juvenal from the UN-REDD Secretariat presented on “Supporting National REDD+ Action: the work of the UN-REDD Programme on safeguards”. She described the different activities and modes of support to countries agreed for 2011-15, and answered questions about how countries can apply for targeted support, and the variation in size of such requests.

Sam Ang Chea from Cambodia presented on “Cambodia’s National Priorities on Forest Safeguards and Multiple Benefits”, describing existing national policies consistent with the safeguards, and the Oddar Meanchey pilot REDD+ project, which has gold-standard certification for both VCS and CCB. He answered questions about the high proportion of funds dedicated to monitoring in the project, resulting from the many organizations involved in monitoring the two standards.

Margaret Mwebesa Athieno from Uganda presented on “Uganda’s National Priorities on Environmental Safeguards and Multiple Benefits”. Safeguard requirements from national law, UNFCCC and funding initiatives need to be taken into account. Planned work includes identifying potential benefits & risks of REDD+; mapping these; integrating the results into a robust monitoring & reporting system; and developing and applying a Safeguards Information System.

Break-out session – Identifying country priorities on multiple benefits and safeguards

The aim of this session was to foster exchange amongst countries on identifying priorities for new work on the subjects covered in the workshop: safeguards; mapping and planning; valuation; Monitoring and SIS. It would also help to develop an understanding of countries’ needs for support in each of these areas. Participants worked in three regional groups and provided input both individually and through discussion on all four of the topic areas. Individuals provided estimates of the impact of the workshop on their own understanding of each issue by placing a spot on a graph. They then each identified concrete next steps for each area. Discussion within each group then narrowed the total number of steps identified to a core set of three for each group.

Overall, the ratings of the impact on people’s understanding were high. The greatest increases in understanding were in valuation and in monitoring and SIS.

Individuals had many ideas for next steps, which ranged from very broad programmatic actions, to very specific tasks. The group discussion was lively and identified many common themes amongst the suggestions, and some clear priorities. **The importance of building technical capacity, including within civil society and indigenous peoples groups, was strongly emphasized, as was assessment of existing data and frameworks.**

The key actions identified were as follows, with common needs expressed by different regional groups emphasized here in **bold**:

Group Mapping and Planning
(Common needs: Capacity building, cross-sectoral coordination, stakeholder engagement, baseline data and change trends)

- LAC
 - Make available (compile info & develop) specific maps, such as:
 - Existing actions/activities
 - Territorial dynamics and displacement of activities or people
 - Forest cover, non-forest ecosystems and natural forest **baselines** and change
 - **Build and involve technical capacity** from civil society and indigenous people and across **sectors**
 - Combine specific maps to inform specific decisions
- Africa
 - **Capacity building** (including cross-sectoral) – e.g. land-use mapping units
 - Acquire multiple benefits **baseline** data – where we are, where we are going, allowing monitoring of changes
 - Data sharing within ministries (**cross-sectoral**) and also between countries
- Asia-Pacific
 - **Capacity building**
 - Mapping to develop district plans
 - **Stakeholder consultations** for prioritisation of benefits

Group Safeguards
(Common needs: Communication to improve awareness understanding on safeguards. Capacity building, Policies Laws and Regulations: PLR)

- LAC
 - Wide **communication of safeguards**
 - Disseminate existing experience
 - Review existing **policies, instruments & frameworks (PLR)**
 - Provide technical support & **capacity building**
- Africa
 - **Improve understanding of safeguards** (amongst countries); including UNFCCC and CBD decisions
 - Assessment of existing **Policies Laws Regulations (PLR)** that are relevant to safeguards
 - Assessment of implementation and capacities of these PLRs
- Asia-Pacific
 - High priority: national safeguard guidelines – within 1-2 y
 - Clear **understanding among stakeholders** on displacement
 - Include governance system (**PLR**)

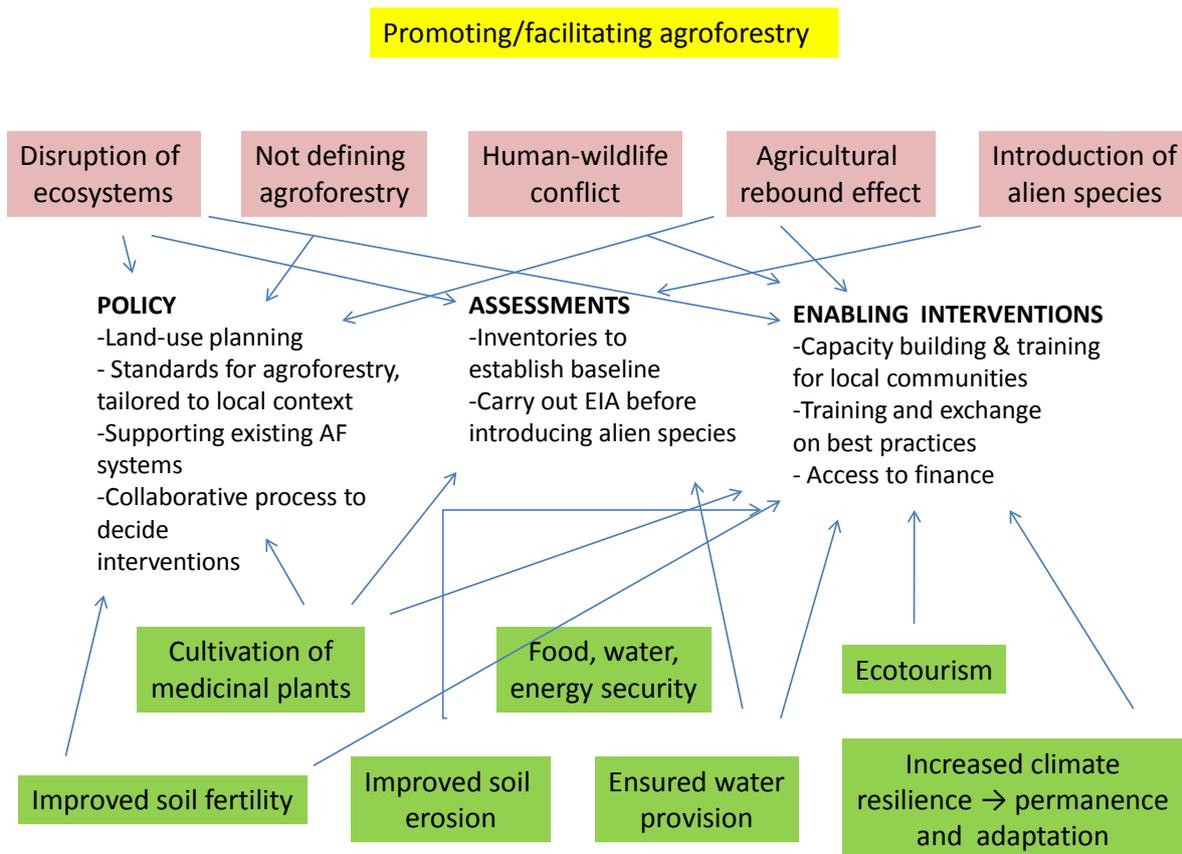
Group	<p>Monitoring & SIS</p> <p>(Common needs: Capacity building, deforestation monitoring)</p>
LAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot monitoring for the safeguard on natural forest conversion • Develop or keep updated monitoring of deforestation (& drivers) with well-developed quality control • Define targets, appropriate indicators & existing relevant capacity; develop roadmap for building cost-effective system • Develop capacity among local people & involve them in monitoring, including through grievance mechanisms
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical examples from REDD+ pilot areas – can be expensive, but can learn & scale up • Setting up a forest monitoring system that can take social & economic benefits into account • Enabling community-based monitoring
Asia-Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building very important at this point – at all levels • Development of tools & methodologies including indicators for monitoring • Testing and validation

Group	<p>Economic Valuation</p> <p>(Common needs: Valuation, Capacity building)</p>
LAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study relation between international markets, national regulations & deforestation trends • Use valuation to generate (non-monetary) incentives for conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services & forests, and ensure implementation of laws & regulations to reduce deforestation • Develop multi-criteria valuation methods that draw on views of multiple stakeholders to achieve holistic understanding of value (including non-monetary value) of forest goods & functions
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out forest inventories that include biophysical and socioeconomic information at same time • Gain practical examples of valuation • Marginal cost of more sustainable practices – less land for agricultural production if more sustainable practices employed on less land
Asia-Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New to many countries, so capacity building especially important • Tools and guidelines • Valuation of biodiversity

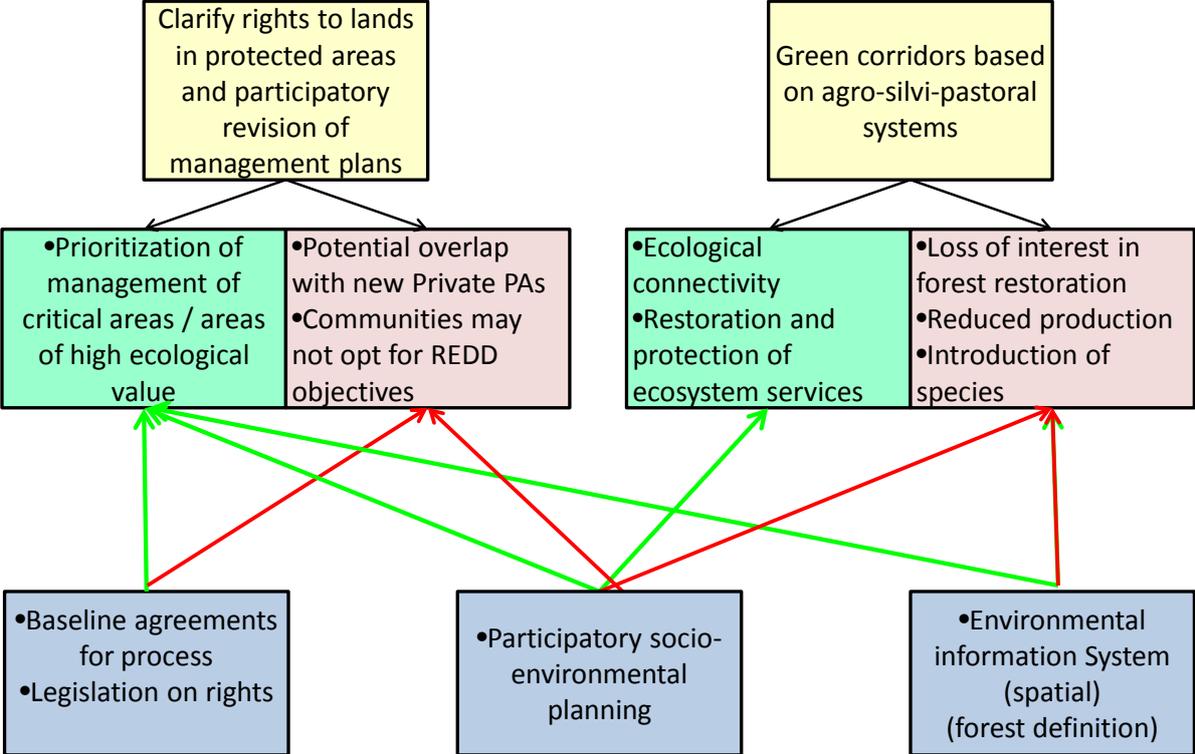
ANNEX 1: OUTCOMES OF SAFEGUARDS BREAK-OUT GROUPS

During the safeguards break-out session on the first day, the participants were divided into three regional groups. Each group selected potential REDD+ interventions of interest (shown below in yellow), possible risks and benefits from these interventions (pink and green respectively) and possible mitigation strategies (blue). The following slides were used to report back to plenary:

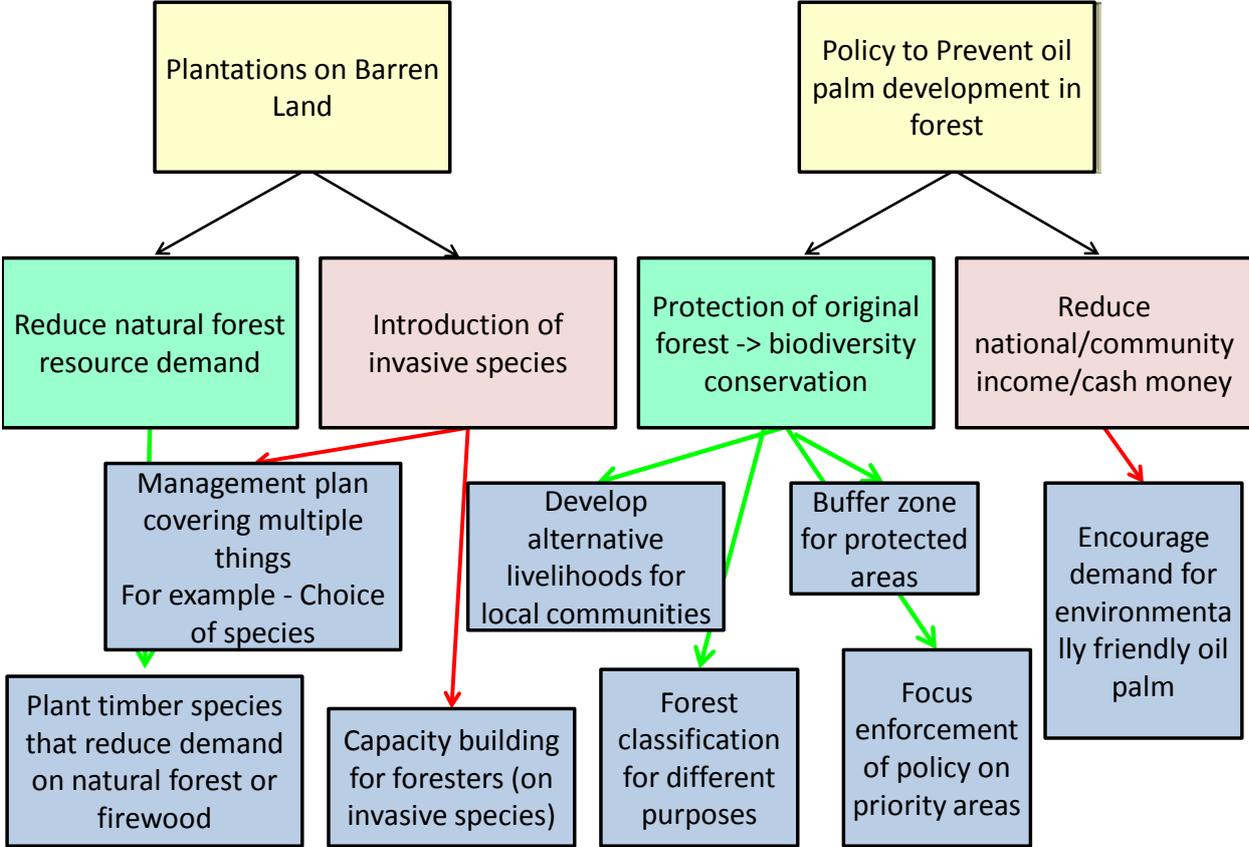
Africa group



Latin American and Caribbean group



Asia-Pacific group



ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1: Tuesday 13th November

08:30 – 09.00 Registration / Tea and coffee

INTRODUCTION (Chair: Barney Dickson)

09.00-10.00

1. Introduction and welcome (Tim Johnson; Julie Greenwalt)
 2. Aims of the workshop. What are multiple benefits and safeguards and why are they important to REDD+ countries? (Lera Miles)
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SESSION 1: REDD+ SAFEGUARDS (Chair: Barney Dickson)

10.00-11.00

1. The UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) & BeRT (Valerie Kapos)
 2. National approaches to safeguards (Kimberly Todd)
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11.00-11.30 Tea and coffee

11.30-13.00

3. National experiences on safeguards:
Bhutan (Tashi Samdrup), Mexico (Fabiola Hernández Álvarez), Nigeria, Philippines (Cecilia Therese Guiao), Argentina (Leandro Carlos Fernández)
 4. Introduction to breakout groups
-

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.45

Break out groups in individual rooms: (co-ordinator: Lucy Goodman)

Identifying the possible risks and benefits of different REDD+ actions in the light of the Cancun safeguards (environmental).

Proposed groups and facilitators: Africa (Blaise Bodin), Asia-Pacific (Lucy Goodman), Latin America & Caribbean (Valerie Kapos)

15.45-16.15 Tea and coffee

16.15-17.00

5. Plenary: Report back from working groups and discussion
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19.30 Evening meal at Clare College

Day 2: Wednesday 14th November

08:30 – 09.00 Tea and coffee

SESSION 2 – ASSESSMENT: IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND VALUATION (Chair: Val Kapos)

09.00-10.30

Using information on biodiversity and ecosystem services to support decision making:

1. Assessment: overview of UN-REDD Programme support (Lera Miles)
2. Mapping of multiple benefits (Monika Bertzky)
3. National experiences on mapping – DRC, Indonesia (Laksmi Banowati), Paraguay.

10.30-11.00 Tea and coffee

11.00-13.00

4. Economic assessment of REDD+ options: Valuing multiple benefits and estimating costs (Ulf Narloch)
5. Valuing the Arc – Tanzania (Neil Burgess)
6. Marxan – helping to plan for multiple benefits from REDD+ (Lucy Goodman)
7. National experiences on Marxan – Panama (Roney Samaniego)
8. Biodiversity and ecosystem services in REDD+ scenarios (Lera Miles)
9. Introduction to breakout groups

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.45

Break out groups in individual rooms (with facilitators as follows):

1. Using maps to support the application of the Cancun safeguards (environmental) (Monika Bertzky)
2. The role and limitations of economic assessments in planning for multiple benefits (Ulf Narloch)
3. Spatial decision support: what can Marxan do? Uses and limitations for decision-making (Lucy Goodman).

15.45-16.15 Tea and coffee

16.15-17.30

10. Plenary: Report back from working groups and discussion

Day 3: Thursday 15th November

08:30 – 09.00 Tea and coffee

SESSION 3 – MONITORING AND SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Chair: Lera Miles)

09.00-10.45

1. Monitoring REDD+ impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services (Rebecca Mant)
2. Safeguards Information Systems: understanding the UNFCCC decision
3. Cost effective monitoring and biodiversity (Michael Bucki, European Commission)
4. National experiences on monitoring and SIS: Costa Rica (Carmen Roldán), Tanzania (Kekilia Kabalimu), Viet Nam (Thanh Nguyen Truong).

10.45-11.15 Tea and coffee

11.15-13.00

5. Introduction to breakout groups

Break out groups in plenary room (coordinator: Rebecca Mant)

Identifying the information needed for SIS reporting, and how it might be obtained

Proposed groups and facilitators: Africa (Blaise Bodin), Asia-Pacific (Rebecca Mant), Latin America & Caribbean (Valerie Kapos)

13.00-14.00 Lunch

SESSION 4 – MEETING EMERGING NATIONAL NEEDS (Chair: Barney Dickson)

14.00-15.45

1. UN-REDD's plans under the Support to National Action/Global Programme (Thais Linhares-Juvenal)
2. National priorities on environmental safeguards and multiple benefits: Cambodia (Sam Ang Chea), Uganda (Margaret Mwebesa Athieno)
3. Introduction to breakout groups

Break out groups in individual rooms: (coordinator: Valerie Kapos)

Identifying country priorities on multiple benefits and safeguards

Proposed groups: Africa (Julie Greenwalt), Asia-Pacific (Rebecca Mant), Latin America & Caribbean (Valerie Kapos)

15.45-16.15 Tea and coffee

16.15-17.30

4. Plenary: Future directions for country support
 - a. Report back from breakout groups
 - b. Workshop findings, recommendations and priority actions

17.30 Close

ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANT LIST

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