

Using spatial information to support REDD+ planning that promotes multiple benefits

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Outline

1. Multiple benefits of REDD+

2. Using spatial information to support REDD+ planning



1. Multiple benefits



What are multiple benefits?

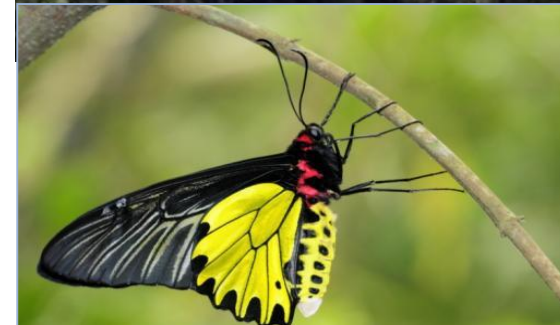
- While the main purpose of REDD+ is to contribute to climate change mitigation, it can also deliver other social and environmental benefits.
- Altogether, these carbon and non-carbon benefits – **for mitigation, society and the environment** – are known as ‘multiple benefits’.



Examples of multiple benefits

Well-planned and implemented REDD+ actions could lead to benefits such as:

- Retained or enhanced ecosystem services provision (e.g. control of soil erosion, water quality, pollination, recreation & tourism, NTFPs...)
- Improved biodiversity conservation
- Synergies with ecosystem-based adaptation
- Improved livelihoods for communities
- Clarified tenure and improved governance of natural resources



Potential risks of REDD+

REDD+ also carries potential risks (depending on how and where it is implemented):

- Environmental risks could include:
 - Conversion of degraded natural forest or other ecosystems to plantations
 - Displacement of pressures on forests to other areas
- Social risks could include:
 - Reduced access to resources for forest users
 - Conflicts over land



How can we identify potential multiple benefits of REDD+?

- Identifying and planning for multiple benefits can be an iterative process.
- An initial list of desired benefits identified at an early stage can help to set the goals of the REDD+ process in the country.
- Consultation plays an important part in identifying REDD+ benefits and risks.



Approaches for identifying potential benefits can include:

Review of priorities/benefits identified in existing policies and plans:

For example, Mongolia's National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap prioritises:

- **Biodiversity conservation (linked to CBD commitment)**
- **Improved watershed functions**
- **Improved rural livelihoods (linked to National Development Strategy)**
- **Improved forest governance**



Approaches, cont.

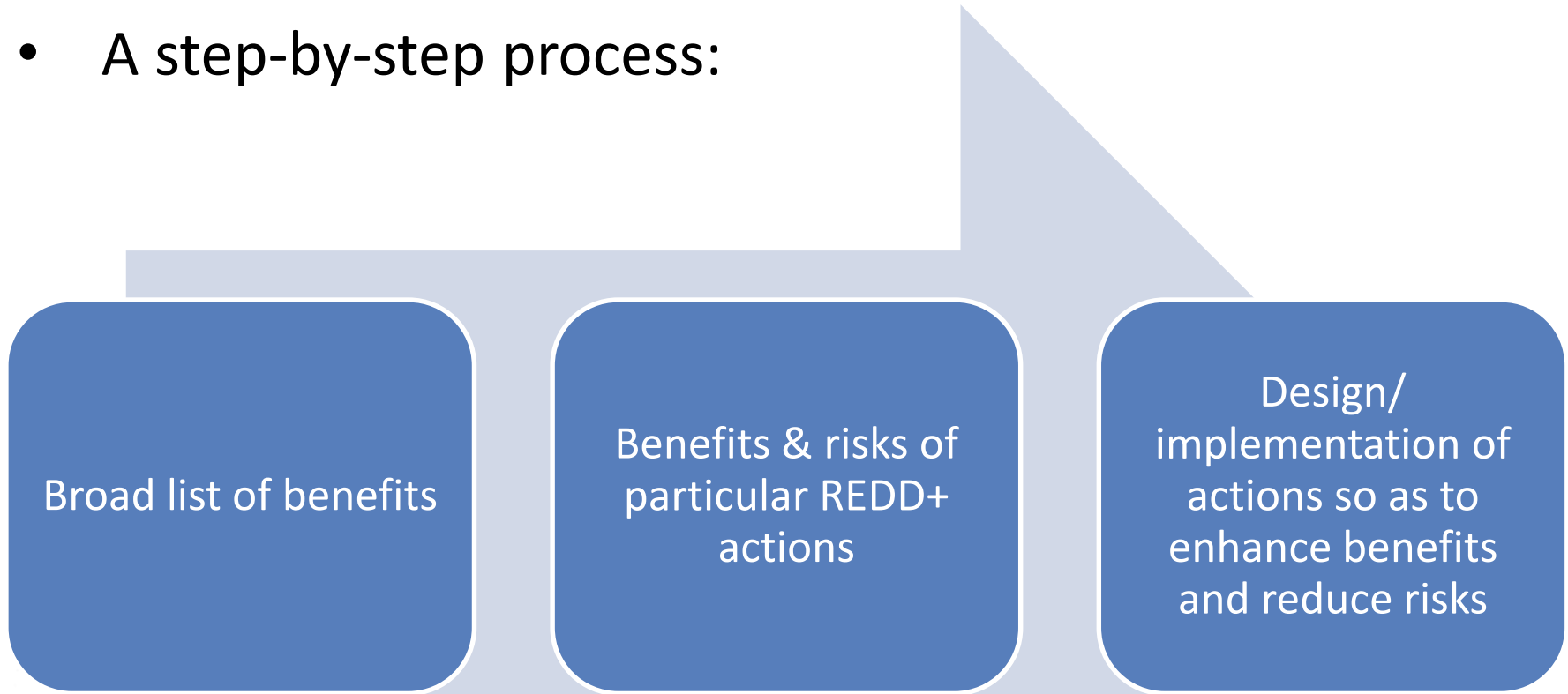
Consultations with stakeholders and review of scientific/civil society recommendations:

For example, this project held consultations in Tov and Khovsgol aimags to discuss priority benefits provided by forests.



How to incorporate REDD+ multiple benefits in planning?

- A step-by-step process:



2. Using spatial information to support REDD+ planning that promotes multiple benefits



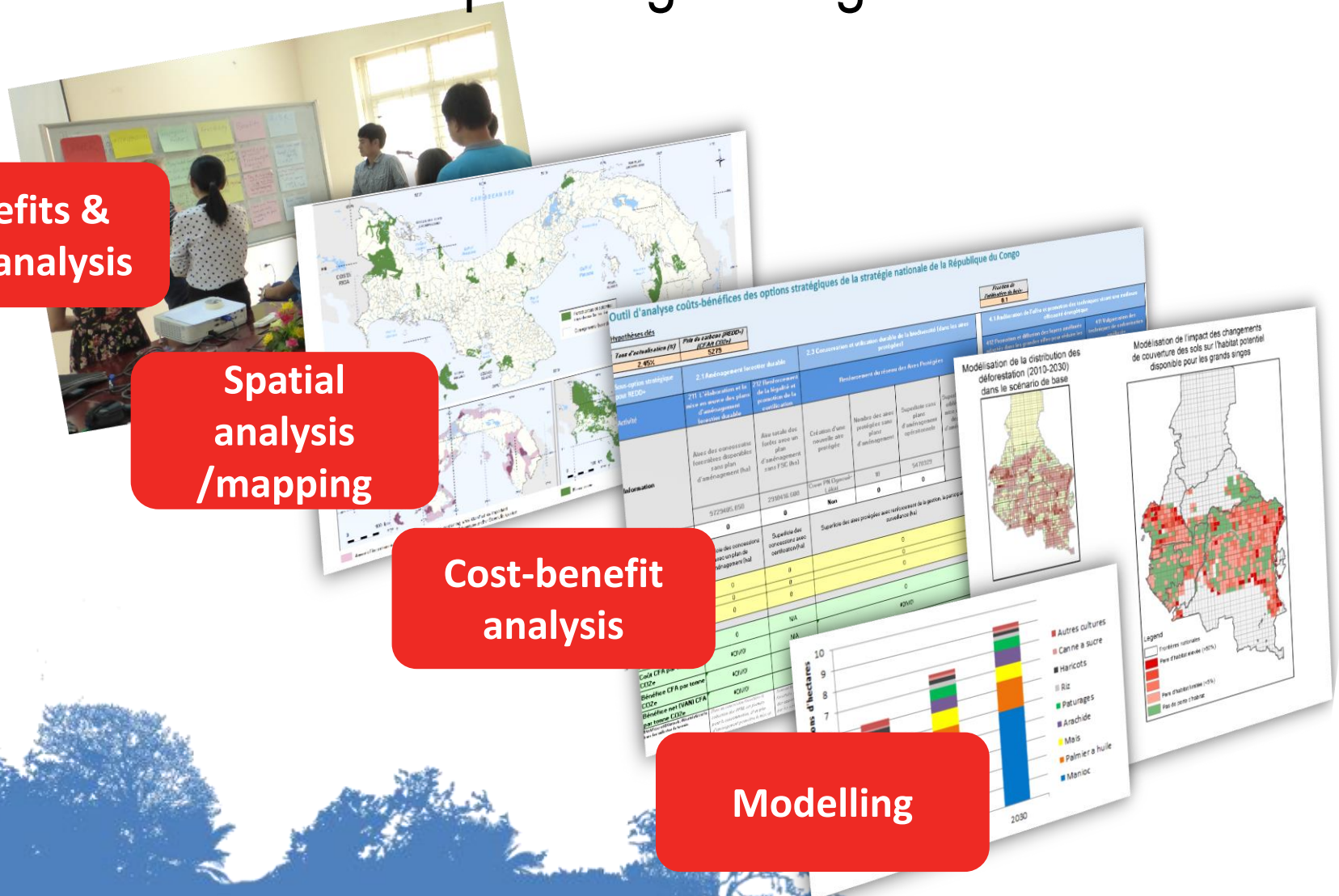
Tools & approaches to incorporate multiple benefits into REDD+ planning/strategies

Benefits & risks analysis

Spatial analysis /mapping

Cost-benefit analysis

Modelling



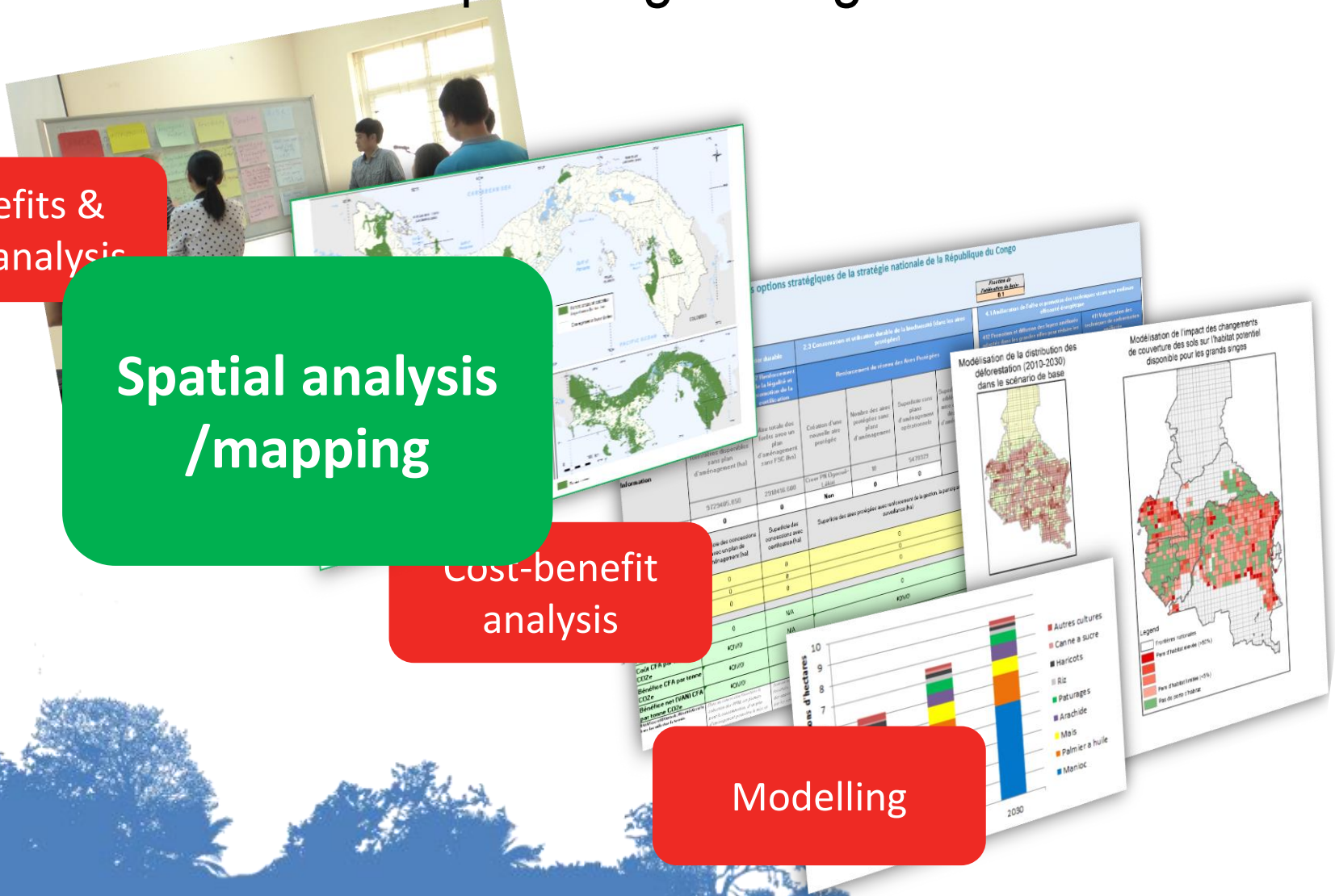
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Spatial analysis / mapping

...the use of geographic information to inform planning (e.g. to help to identify priority areas for implementation of REDD+).

Maps can be used to explore various planning criteria:

- Location of pressures on forests
- Geophysical aspects, e.g. slope, soil, forest type
- Potential to enhance benefits from REDD+
- Potential to reduce risks of REDD+

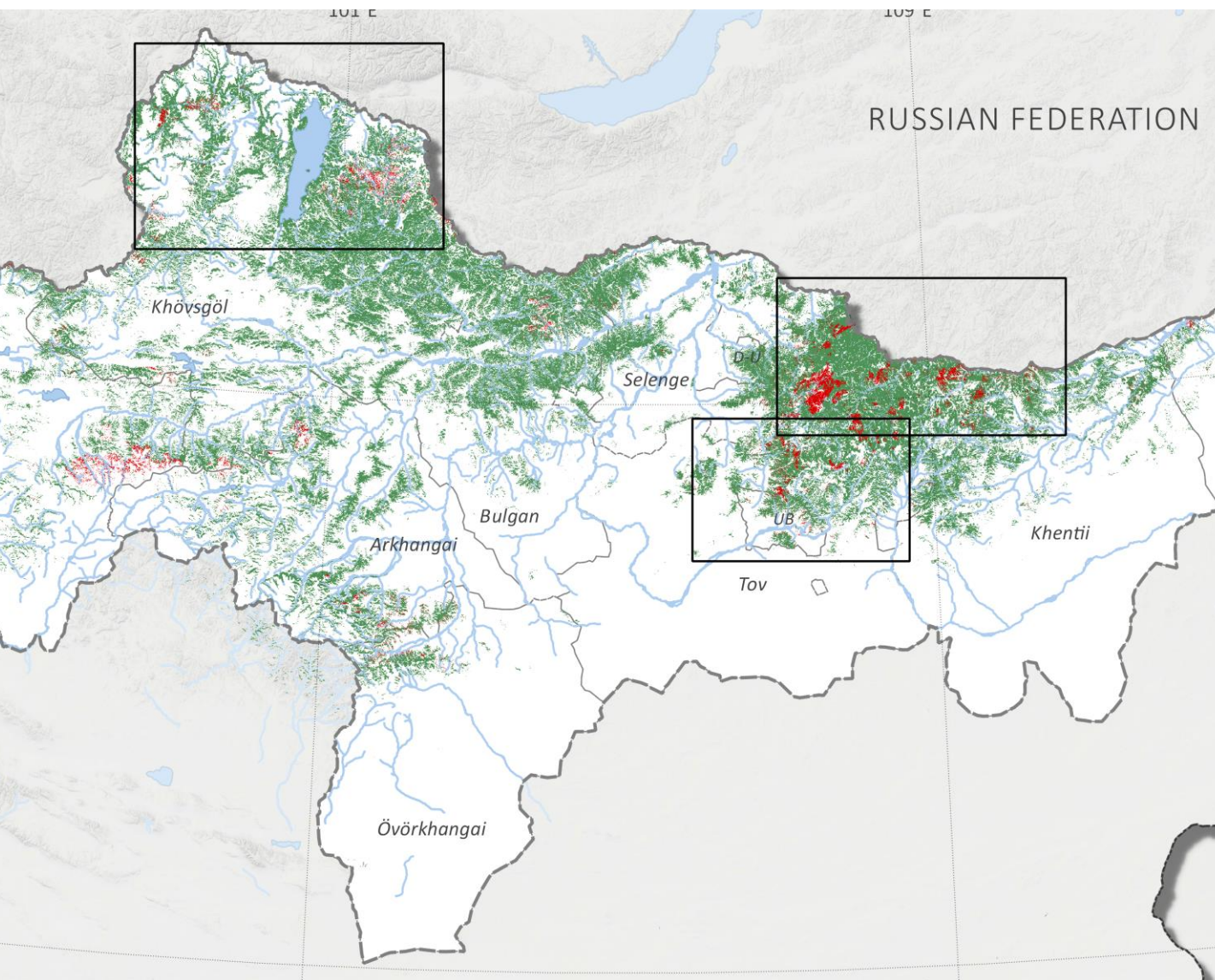


Spatial analysis / mapping, cont

- Maps can also be used to feed into broader land-use planning processes
- ...including as communication tools to prompt discussion among stakeholders and planners.
- But important to note:
 - Maps do not make decisions, people make decisions
 - Mapping needs to be embedded in consultation and planning processes
 - Not everything can or should be mapped



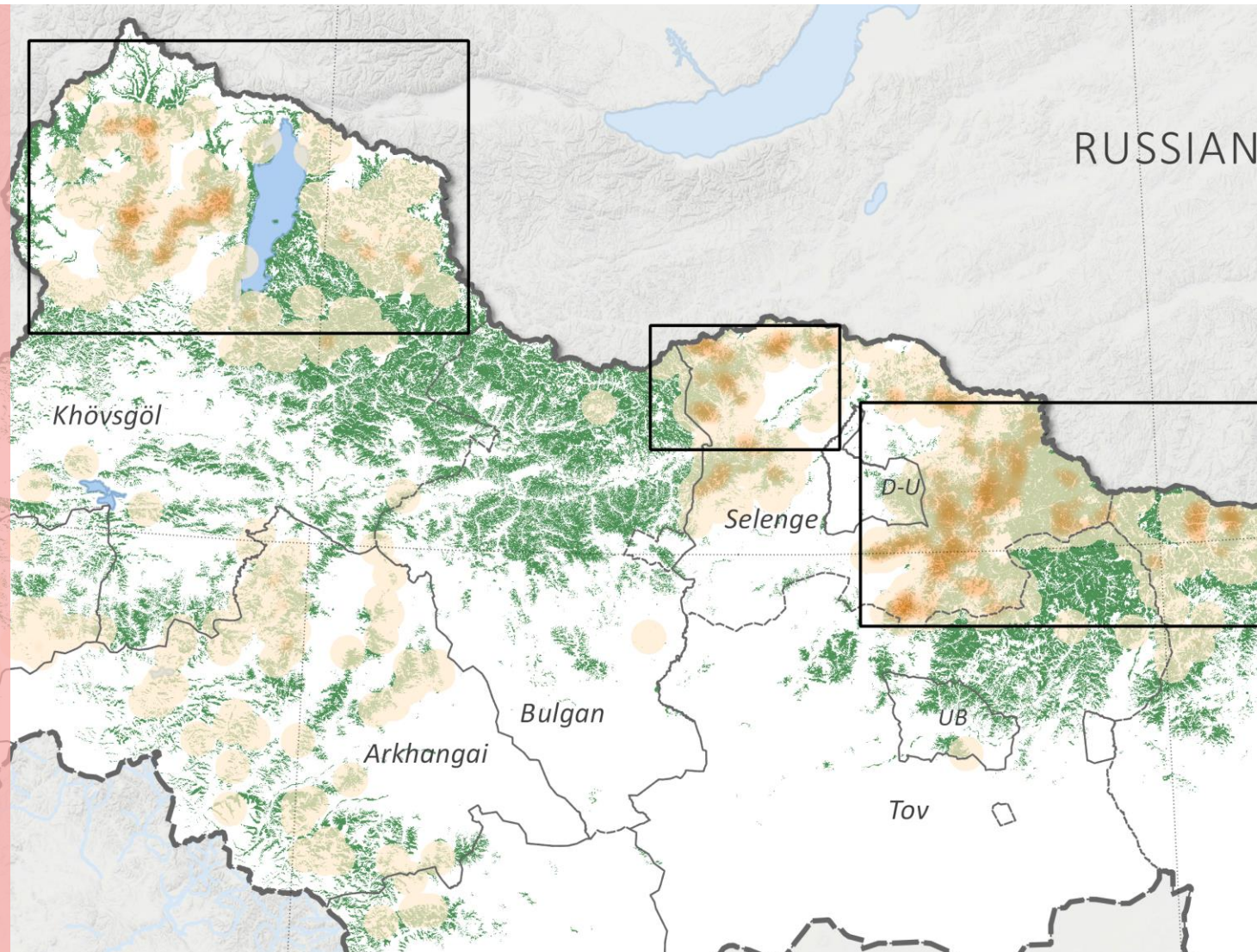
Maps can help us to understand the context for REDD+ planning



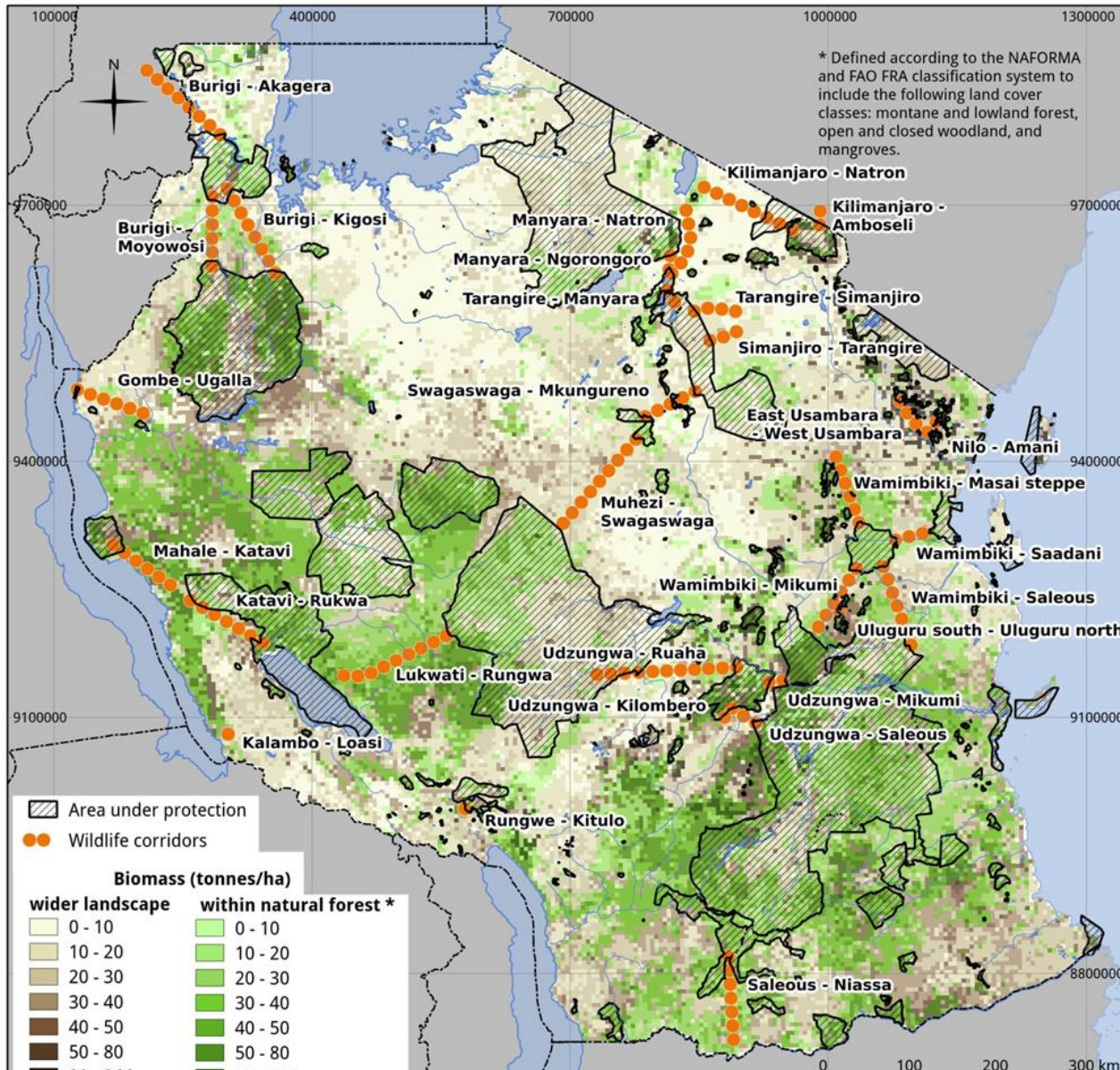
**For example:
Forest cover
and areas of
recent forest
loss in
northern
Mongolia
(2000-2014)**

Understand past/current/future drivers of deforestation / degradation

For example:
Impacts of
wildfire on
forests in
northern
Mongolia

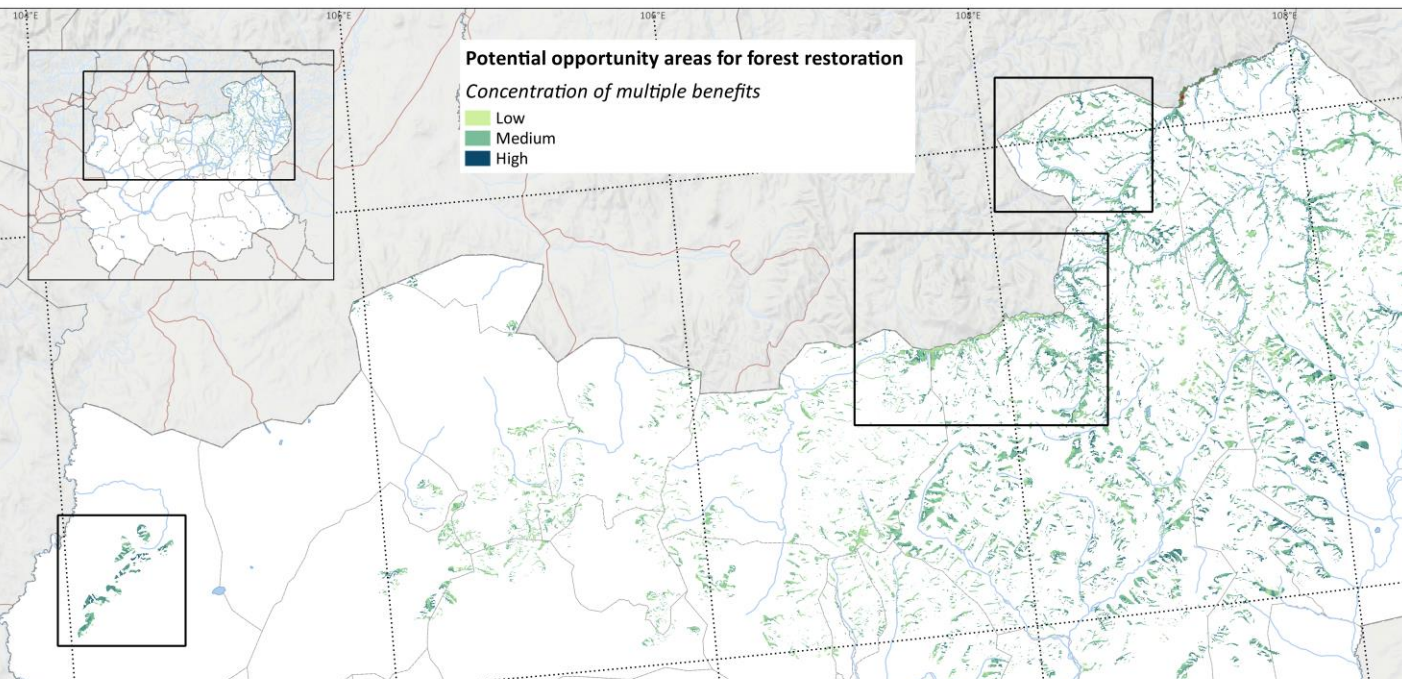
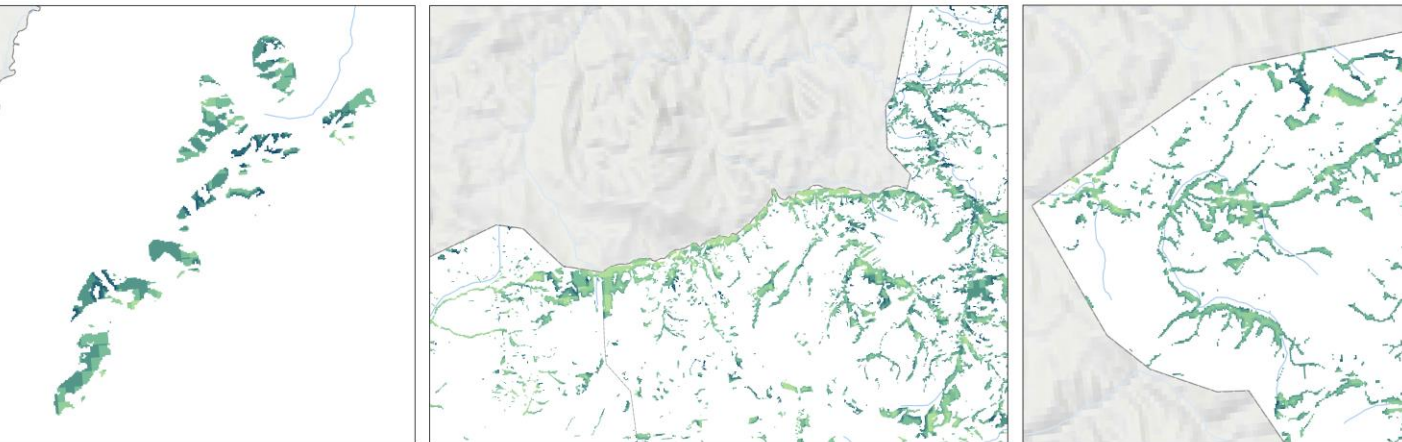


Identify potential benefits and risks of REDD+



For example:
Important wildlife corridors, protected areas, natural forest and woody biomass carbon in Tanzania

Help to identify areas where specific REDD+ actions may be implemented



**For example:
Areas with
potential for
forest
restoration in
Tov aimag,
Mongolia**

Summary: the role of spatial analysis in planning for REDD+

- Spatial analysis provides **decision support** for REDD+ planning, among other tools and approaches
- Spatial analysis can help plan for REDD+ that is **feasible, enhances potential benefits, reduces potential risks and minimizes costs**
- Spatial analysis can help planners and stakeholders to **identify suitable REDD+ actions and priority zones** for those actions



Summary, cont

- It is important to **integrate stakeholder priorities and needs** into wider consultation and planning processes for REDD+, including in spatial analysis
- UN-REDD Programme/other initiatives provide **guidance on tools, methodologies and other resources** for spatial planning, and case studies from countries/states designing and implementing REDD+:
 - www.unredd.net
 - www.un-redd.org



Thank you!

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