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Resilient nations.*

# Decision support on multiple benefits from REDD+

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# Outline

- What UNEP is doing
- Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria & Benefits and Risks tool
- Planning for REDD+ with the Multiple Benefits GIS Tool and its applications
- Other tools developed, examples from Indonesia
- PGA links

# What we do

- UNEP supports, at global and national scales, the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the planning and implementation of REDD+
- We assist countries in determining risks and opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystem services in their REDD+ decision-making
  - Costs, benefits and trade-offs of different land-use options and REDD+ approaches
  - Promote consistency with the Cancun Safeguards (see especially Annex 1)





# Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)

- Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria are a guiding framework for the UN-REDD Programme
  - Address social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD funded activities
  - Support countries to develop national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with UNFCCC decisions
- Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT) is being developed to help apply the SEPC in country
  - Identifies relevant tools



# e.g. Criterion 18

## Principle 5 - Protect natural forest from degradation and/or conversion

Criterion 18: Ensure that REDD+ activities do not cause the conversion of natural forest, to planted forest, unless as part of forest restoration, and make reducing conversion of forests to other land uses (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure ) a REDD+ priority

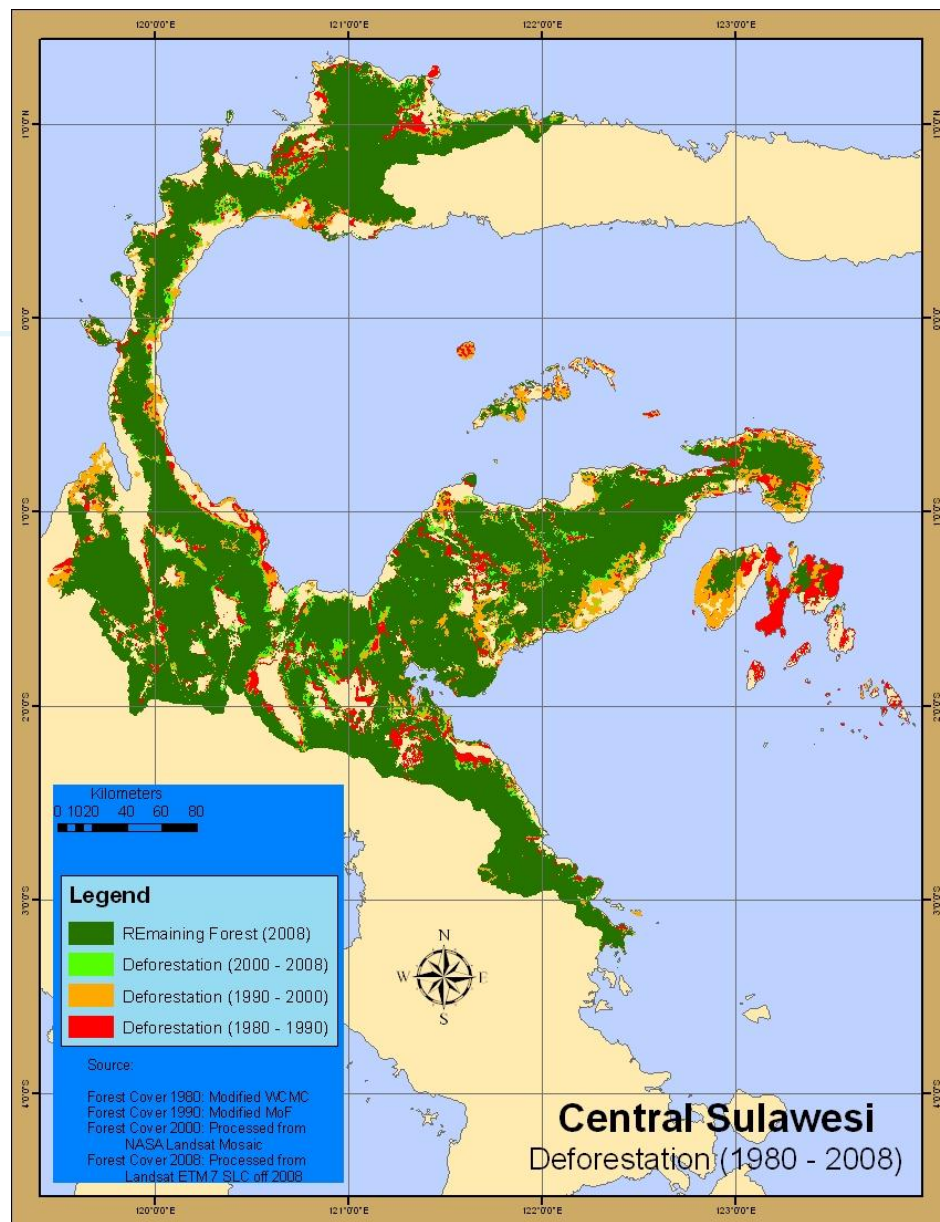
Primary Question	Guiding Questions
4. Where significant natural forest loss is occurring or anticipated, does the REDD+ programme/plan explicitly prioritise interventions that reduce conversion of natural forest over other REDD+ activities?	4a. Does or will the programme identify the current and future drivers of deforestation, if any?
	4b. Does it aim to address the effects of these on natural forest?
	<b>4c. Does the programme anticipate any continued conversion of natural forest? If so, have the potential carbon and other impacts of that conversion been assessed? What provision is made for identifying and assessing options for further reducing it?</b> For example, if national land-use plans include both conversion of natural forests in some places and creation of new forests in others, how will trade-offs be assessed and alternatives explored?



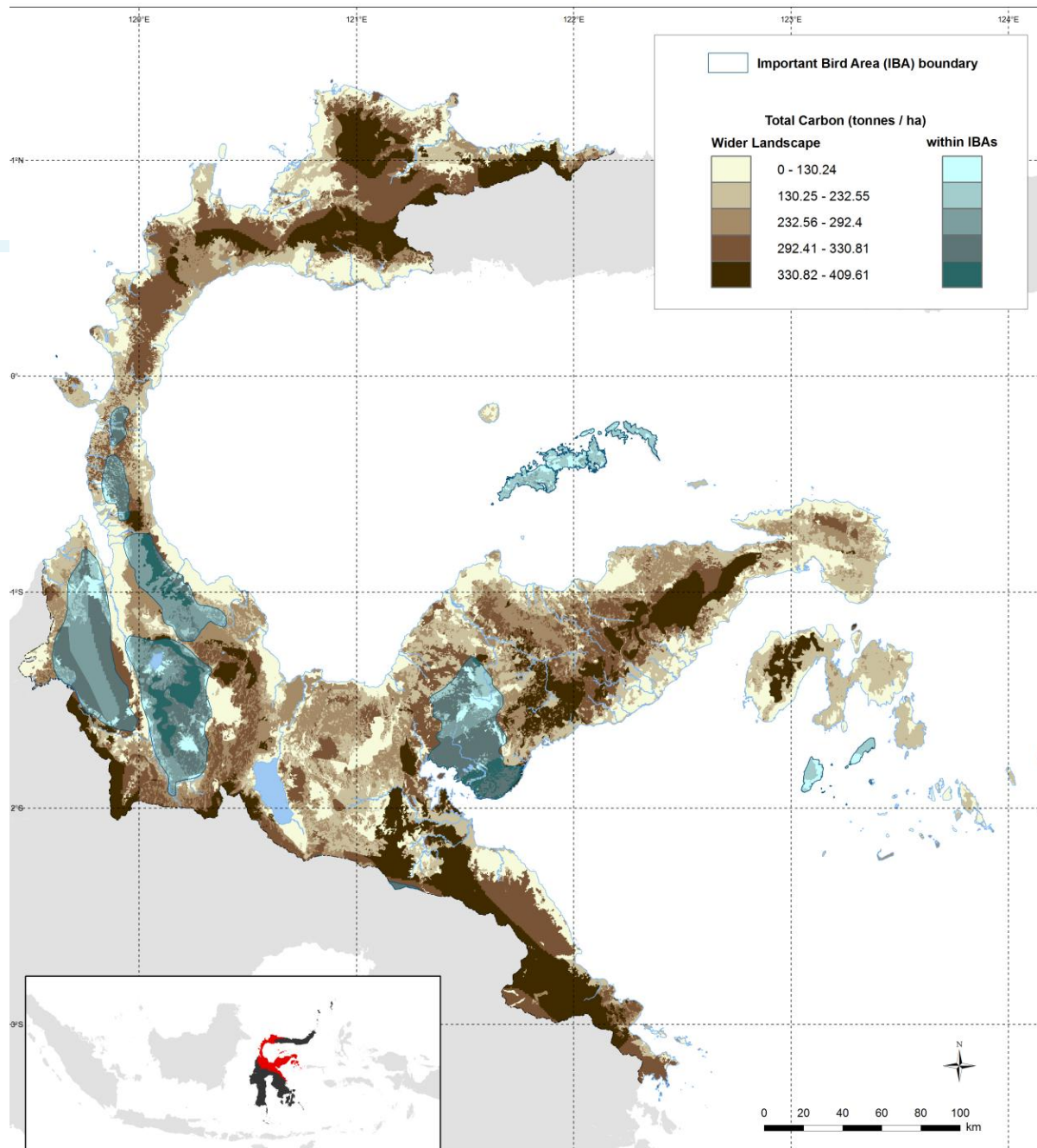


# Basic planning for REDD+

**Step 1:** Document where your forest is, and where forest change has occurred or is expected to occur in the future



## Central Sulawesi Province - Important Bird Areas



**Step 2:** Document where your forest carbon is, and multiple benefits like biodiversity





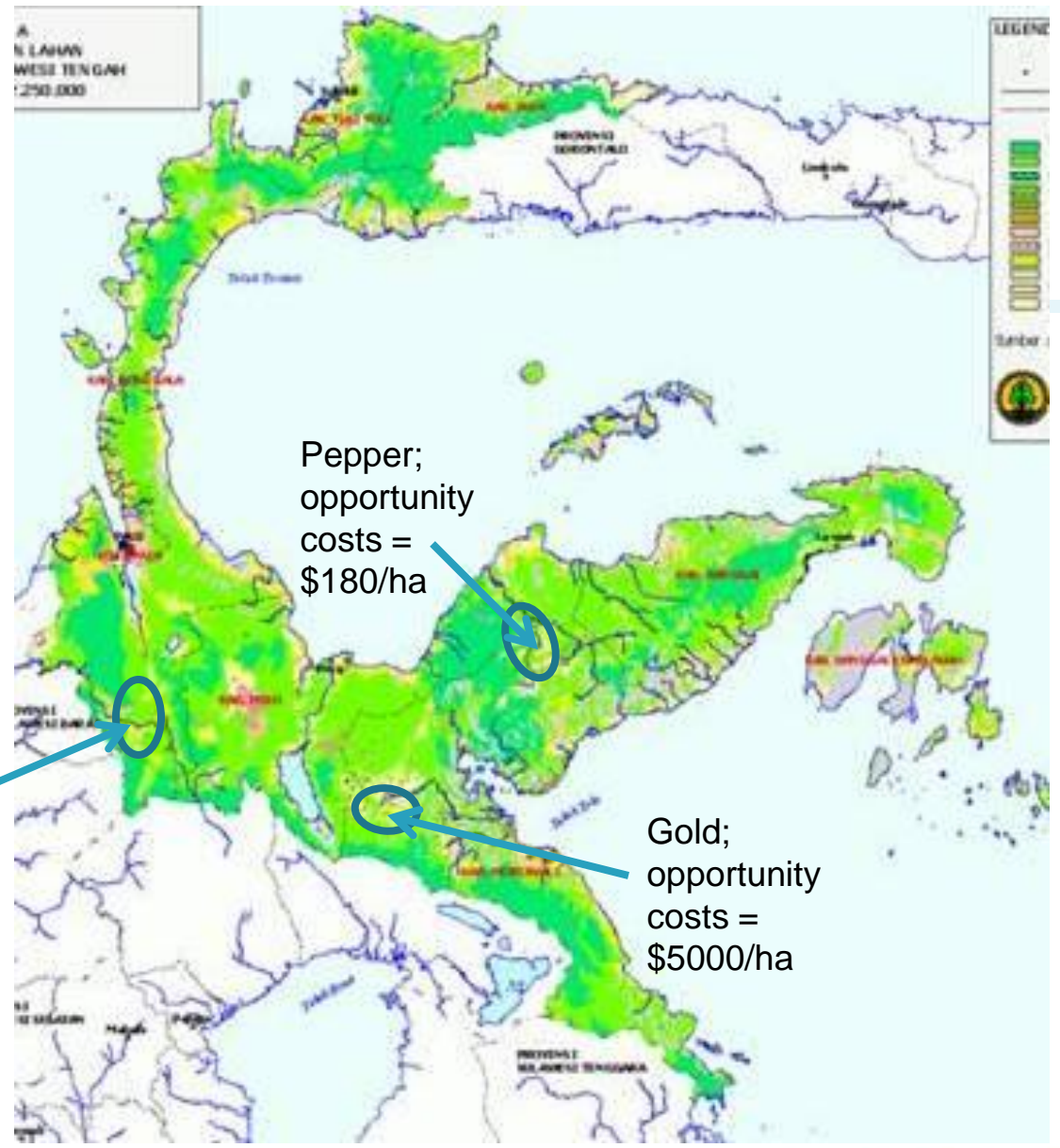
**Step 3: Know what your opportunity costs are**

Note that, in reality, 50-60 areas of deforestation or degradation might be identified

Coffee; opportunity costs = \$100/ha

Pepper; opportunity costs = \$180/ha

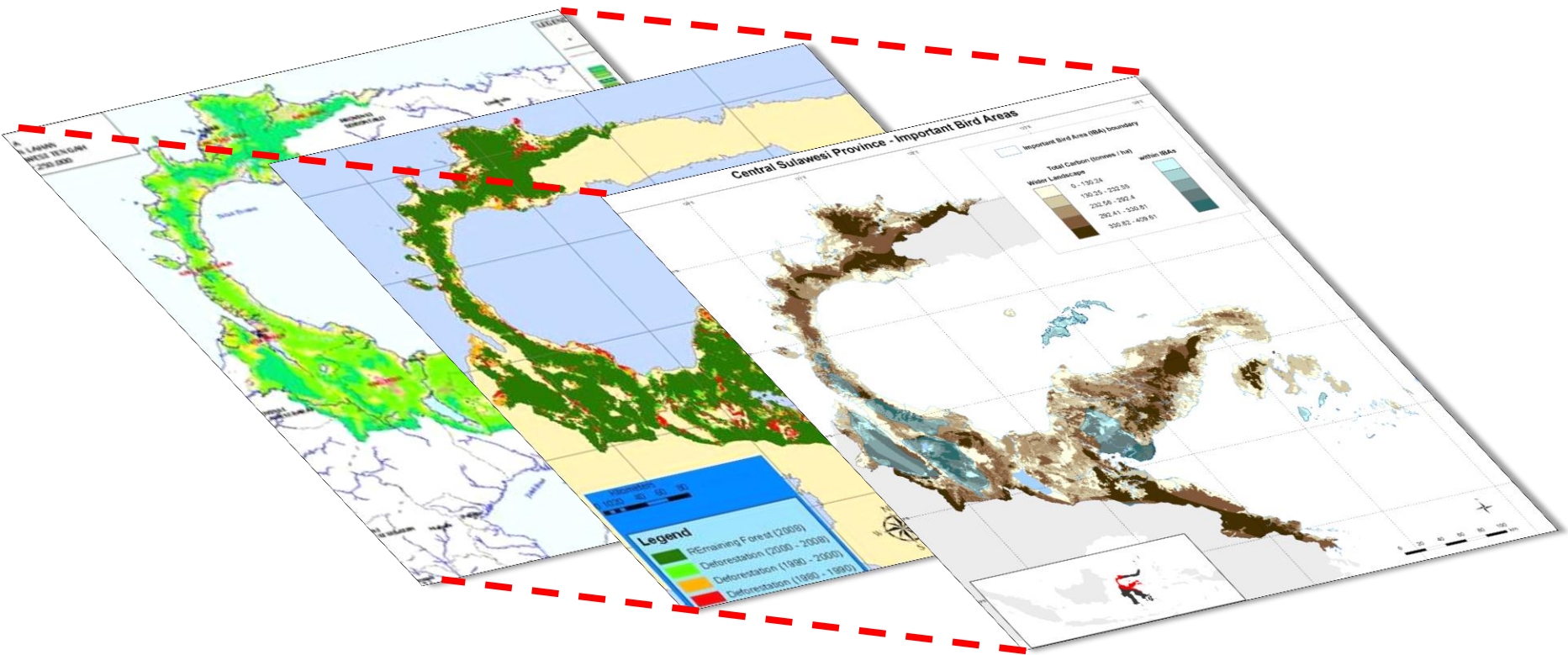
Gold; opportunity costs = \$5000/ha







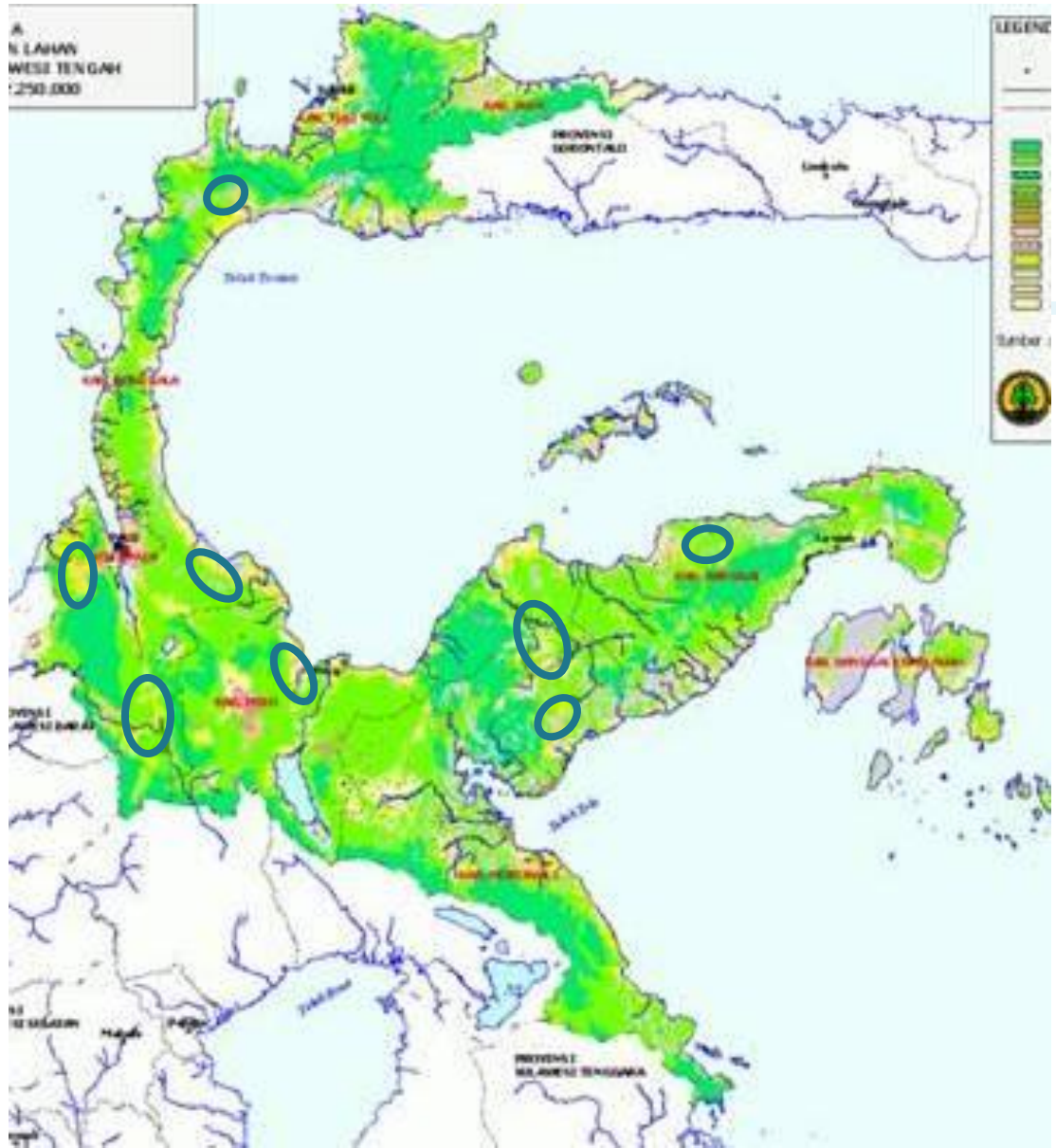
**Step 4:  
Overlay**



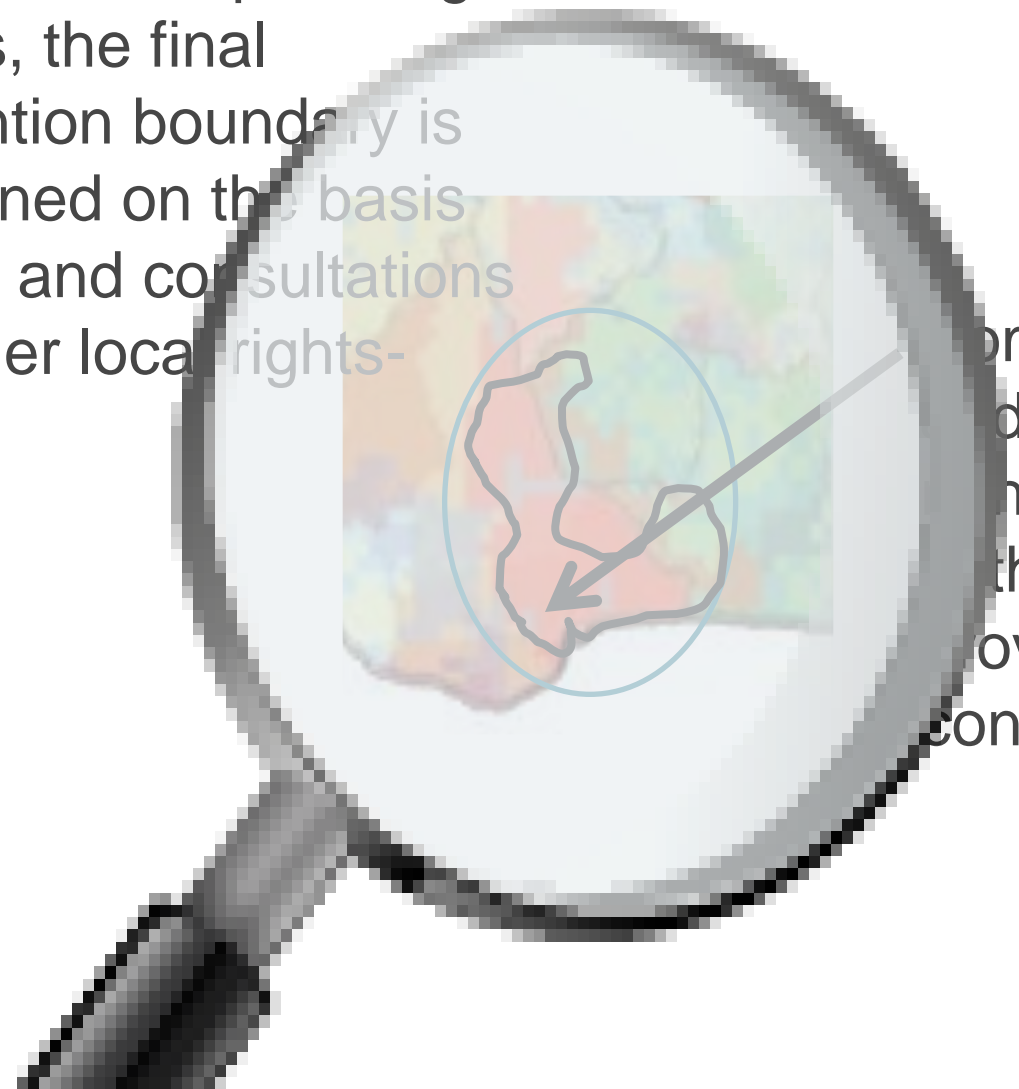


**Step 5: Priority areas identified**

Note that, in reality, 30-40 priority areas might be identified



For each location identified in the planning process, the final intervention boundary is determined on the basis of FPIC and consultations with other local rights-holders



communities and other rights-holders in this area provided their consent



# Priority tools selected by Indonesian partners

## 1) Guidance document on relevant decision-support tools

- ➔ What tools can be used to answer typical questions for decision-makers
  - quickly and cheaply
  - when more time and/or money are available

(e.g. Rules of thumb on ecosystem service provision vs. modelling)

## 2) Illustrated guide to the impacts of different REDD+ approaches on carbon and multiple benefits for district-level stakeholders

## 3) Overview and analysis of existing legal and policy documents that relate to biodiversity and ecosystem services

- ➔ What are their implications for the design, location and extent of REDD+ activities?





# Support to PGA process

- The SEPC help identify key issues for the PGA
- The tools can help identify some of the groups who should be involved in REDD+ activities
  - stakeholders who are responsible for, or have expertise in, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services
  - stakeholders who do or may benefit from biodiversity and ecosystem services, and thus will be affected by decisions on REDD+