Interactive exercise plan

Exercise: Transparencies as a tool for communicating REDD+ risks and benefits (using national Viet Nam maps)

Date: 17 June 2014
Time: 11:00 – 12:30
Participant number: 13 participants, in two groups
Length of session: 1.5 hours

Facilitators: Charlotte Hicks and Corinna Ravilious

Rapporteur: A volunteer from each group to take notes on a supplied worksheet

Objectives:

- Communicate the value of an interactive transparency exercise in awareness-raising on the potential multiple benefits of REDD+, and in defining appropriate questions for development of maps to support land-use planning.
- Facilitate a discussion of what initial criteria should inform suitable areas for implementation of a REDD+ action
- Understand limitations in available data.

Session plan

Time	Activity
5 mins	**Introduction to the exercise** The participants will be split into two groups. The facilitator will then provide an introduction to the exercise, including its objectives and overview of its structure. Rapporteurs for the two groups should be chosen immediately and given the report-back worksheet to fill in. ➔ A) Facilitate group division ➔ B) Nominate rapporteurs ➔ C) Assign roles to the participants People in each group to be assigned to role play different 'sectors' (draw from hat): **Forestry, Rural Development, Biodiversity Conservation, Planning & Investment**. They could do this in pairs or singly, depending on numbers. The way they interact with others in the group should reflect the perspectives and interests of how they perceive people working in this sector would act.
10 mins	**Understand the REDD+ action itself, risks and benefits, and potential management interventions to minimise risks and maximise benefits** In each group, begin by discussing the action. Recap the previous exercise on identifying

Time	Activity
	the possible environmental and social risks and benefits of different REDD+ actions. Note that it is good to use the results of such analyses to inform this exercise – what benefits and risks should play a role in determining where (and how) the action could be implemented? Also discuss the use of spatial information to inform location of activity to maximise benefits and minimise risks, recognising that there may be multiple priorities that should be considered. For example, if an additional priority for Viet Nam is to conserve important habitat for species x, so species range data is necessary, or if improving people's livelihoods is important, then are appropriate datasets available?
50 mins	**Locating priority areas for REDD+ actions that will enhance multiple benefits** In each group: 1. Multiple benefit goals ➔ Describe a hypothetical set of multiple benefit goals that need to be achieved through an action (e.g. % new protected areas) – displays importance of clear objectives and priorities (as covered in an earlier session) (Rapporteur to capture goals) ➔ Each 'sector' should contribute to this discussion. 2. Basemaps - Carbon: National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Programme (NFIMAP III) datasets. NFIMAP III is based on 2005 Viet Nam forest cover map produced from third cycle of NFIMAP. - Land cover map: Global Land Cover (GLC) 2000 ➔ Participants to choose a basemap (rapporteur to capture justifications) 3. Other layers (transparencies) *Biodiversity* • KBAs, Key Biodiversity Areas: internationally recognised areas of importance for biodiversity. Datasets provided by BirdLife and Conservation International. KBAs are identified at the national, sub-national or regional level by stakeholders using vulnerability and irreplaceability as criteria. • Conservation corridors – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in Viet Nam has identified corridors that cover areas that have the potential to become KBAs and contribute to the ability of the conservation corridor to support all elements of biodiversity. • Species richness for amphibian species: from species range data, IUCN Red List 2011. *Forest categories (different REDD+ activities will be eligible in different forest management types):*

Time	Activity
	• Production forest – managed primarily for timber and non-timber forest products production and 'forest environmental services' provision. • Special use forest – where the primary function is conservation of nature, cultural and sites of historical importance, recreation and tourism. • Protected forest – maintained for catchment protection, hydrological cycle maintenance, soil conservation and land stabilisation in coastal areas *Pressures* • Forest cover change % – historical (2000-2005) deforestation rates, tends to underestimate the young plantation where the tree canopy is not yet formed a closed and homogeneous layer. • Road network • Areas of high human influence → Prioritise and make choices between layers (rapporteur to capture justifications) The groups then discuss and decide which maps are most useful to them in identifying priority areas for their REDD+ action. (Please note that the more transparent layers that are added, the more 'crowded' the map becomes). 4. Identify priority areas → Participants to draw in temporary marker of where would meet their objectives and justify → When comfortable with choices, together draw in permanent marker of where priority areas are for REDD+ action 5. Discuss as a group what additional REDD+ multiple benefits maps you would need for REDD+ planning that were missing from those provided (e.g. ecosystem services, social, pressures) (rapporteur to capture useful missing maps)

5 mins	6. Photograph and prepare report back
	
	Photograph the final map, and make sure worksheet is filled out is ready. it will capture the following:
	  o Group no. or name;
	  o The REDD+ action being considered;
	  o The REDD+ goals;
	  o The maps chosen and why;
	  o The data unavailable that would have been useful

20 mins	**Report back and discussion** Each group will have 5 mins to report back on the exercise. The participants will then discuss the different advantages/disadvantages of the approach chosen by each group.