

UNEP-WCMC update

UN-REDD Retreat, Nairobi, 13 January 2014

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Support to countries on Safeguards & Multiple Benefits

- Developing country approaches to safeguards, including
- Safeguard Information Systems
- Land use planning to promote achievement of multiple benefits from REDD+
 - Mapping
 - Economic analyses



How we work

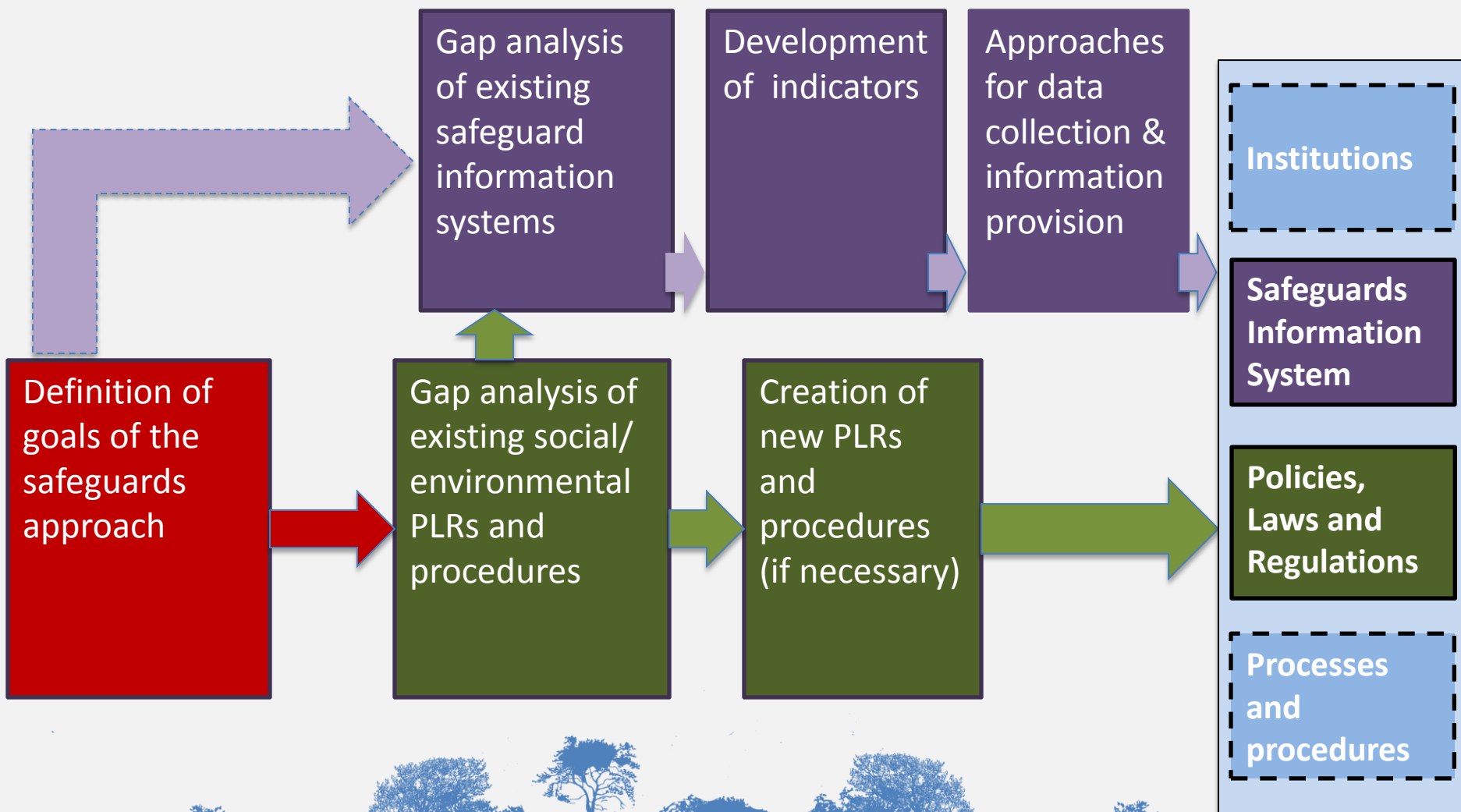
- Close collaboration: in-country partners, FAO & UNDP
- Developing capacity through direct assistance and regional workshops
- Developing participatory methodologies and tools:
 - understanding risks, benefits and safeguards and planning activities



Safeguards collaboration

- Emphasis on country approach
- No fixed, linear path
- Steps to take will depend on:
 - what is in place
 - objectives defined by the country
- Throughout the process, effective participation will be essential





Tools for supporting in-country work on safeguards

CAST is a **process**-oriented tool designed to support countries to:

- Conduct domestic planning for REDD+ safeguards and SIS activities
 - in response to the **relevant UNFCCC decisions**
- Identify, prioritize and sequence activities
 - **Flexible**: useful at the early planning stage or later in the process
- Identify **available information resources** for each activity
- Clarify how the processes under various safeguards initiatives correspond

BeRT aims to:

- Help identify **benefits and risks** associated with **specific REDD+ actions**
- Identify **gaps in policies, laws and regulations** with respect to the Cancun safeguards
- Identify **steps to fill PLR gaps** identified (module to be developed)



Engagement in Country Safeguards Activities

CAST – trial application

Nigeria

Regional Workshop - Africa

Benefit & Risk & PLR Analysis

Bhutan, Ecuador, Nigeria,

Regional Workshops – Africa, A-P

SIS

Costa Rica, Argentina - Reconciling the needs of different safeguard approaches (e.g. UN-REDD, FCPF) within the design of a single safeguard information system

Ecuador, Peru, Viet Nam – identifying data sources, indicators & relevant monitoring approaches

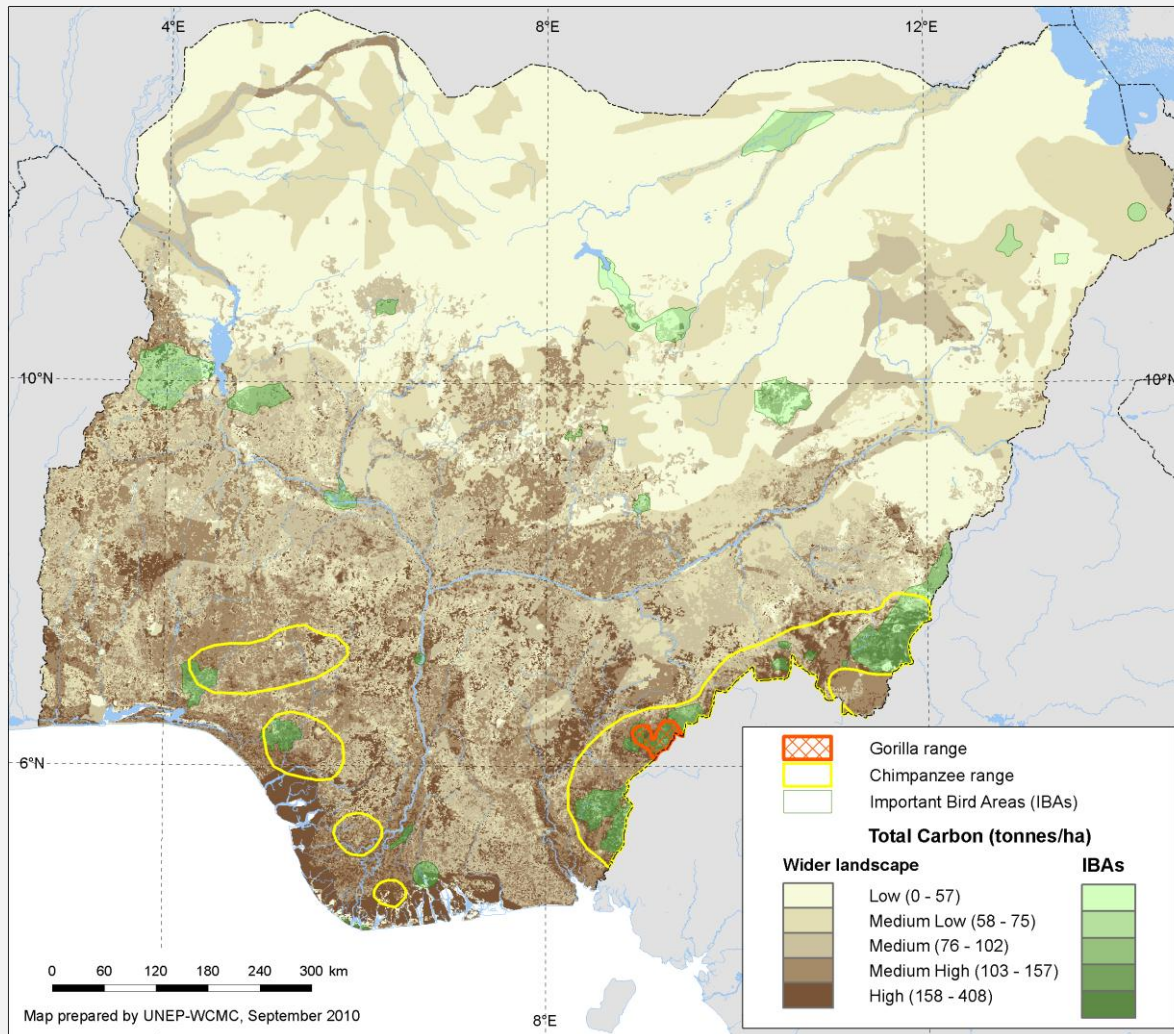


Moving from awareness raising to land-use planning

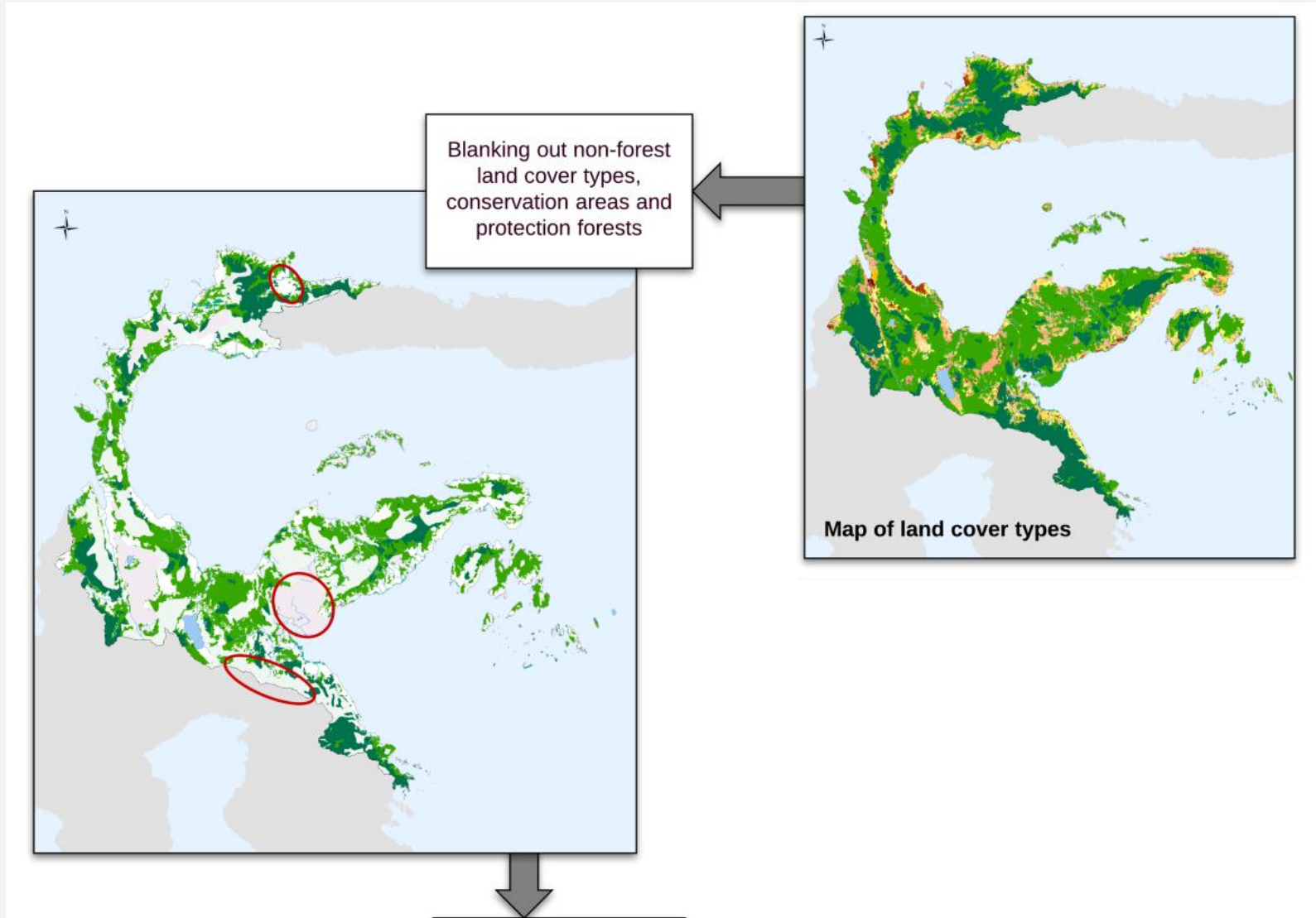
- Simple overlays raise awareness of potential for multiple benefits
- Ongoing work to help identify, **prioritise and value** multiple benefits and **support decision making and safeguard implementation**
 - **Opportunities for & feasibility** of REDD+ activities & actions
 - Incorporate **additional ecosystem services** and their interrelations
 - **Address safeguards**
 - **Place options in context of scenarios & deforestation risk, and economics**



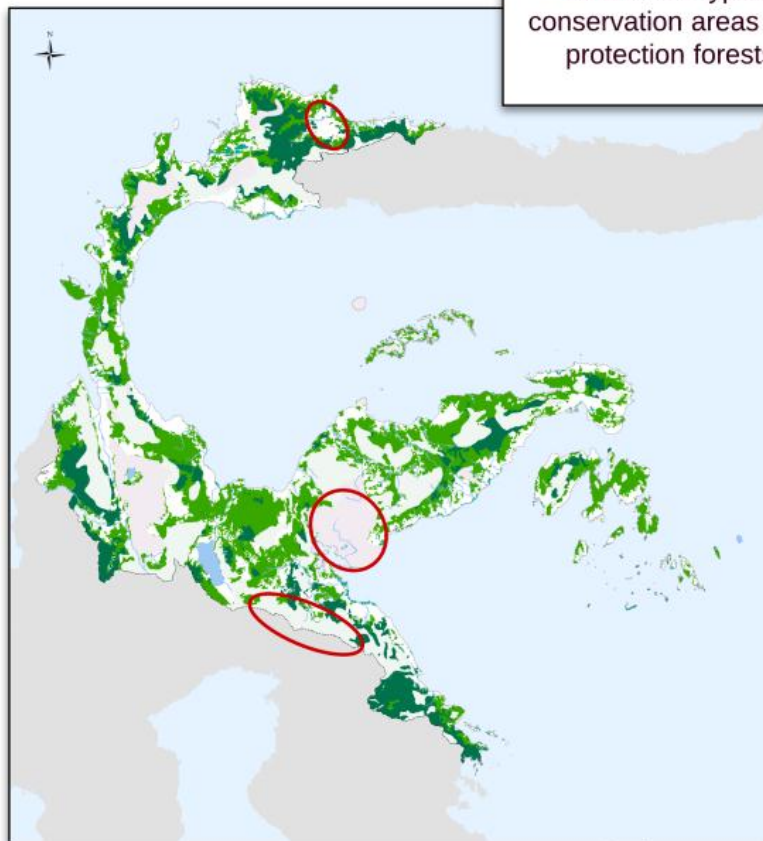
Simple overlays raise awareness



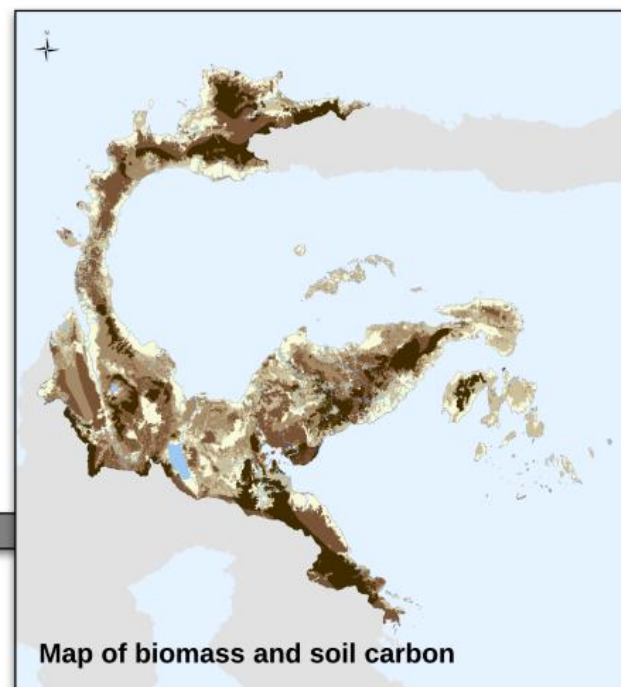
Identifying opportunities for REDD+ activities and actions



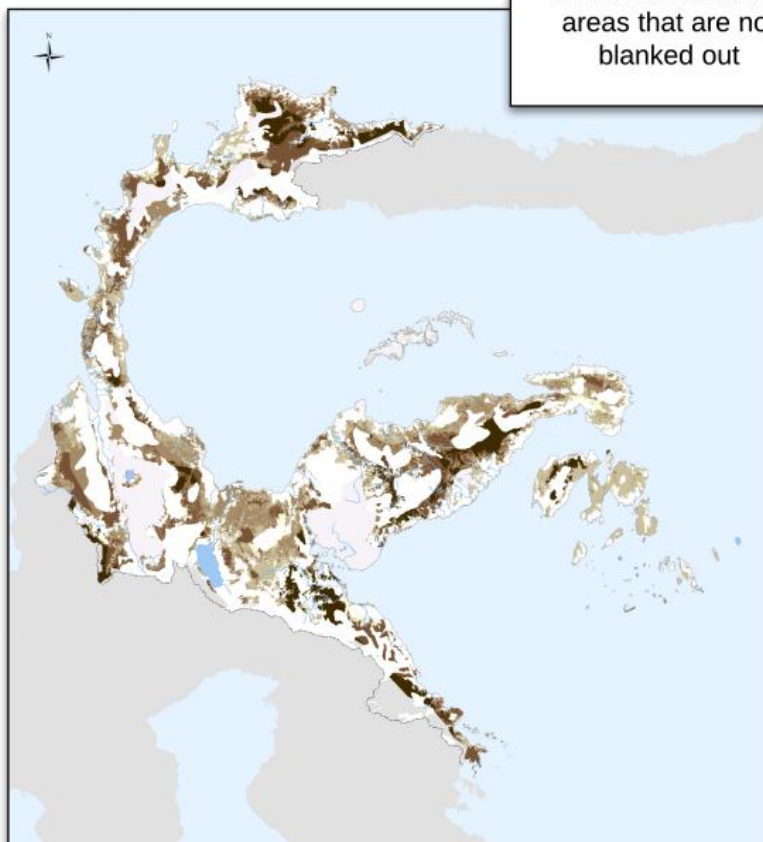
land cover types,
conservation areas and
protection forests



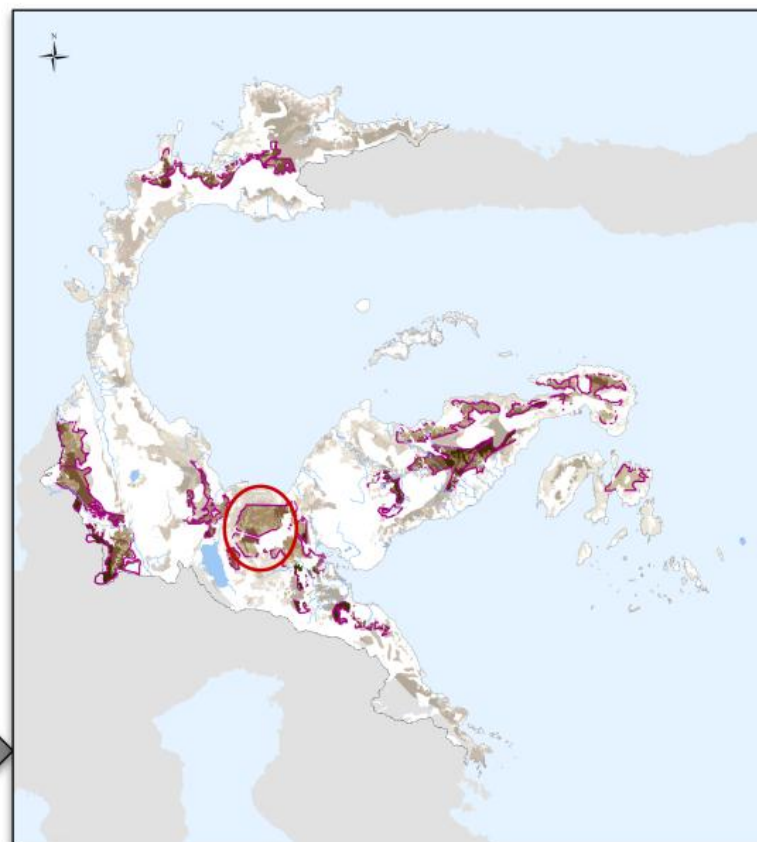
Displaying information
on carbon stocks in
areas that are not
blanked out

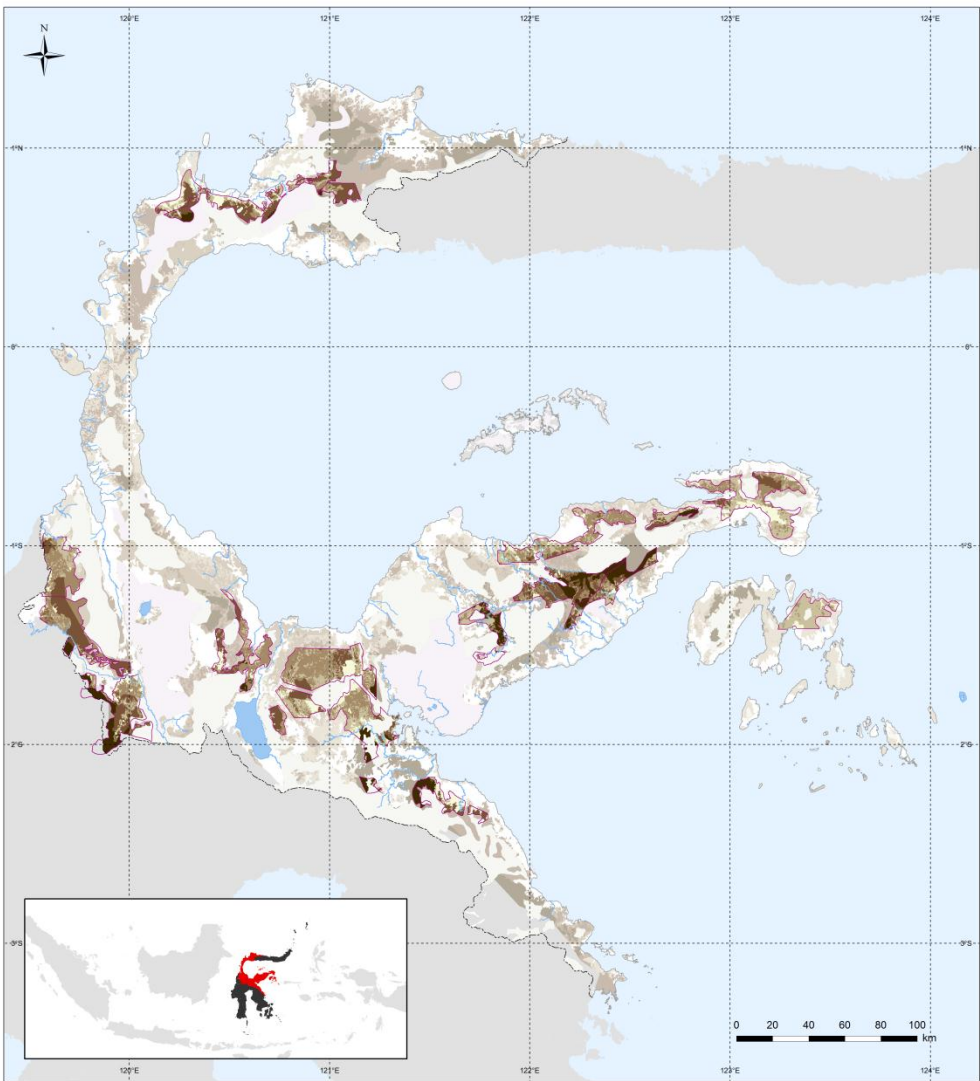


Displaying information
on carbon stocks in
areas that are not
blacked out



Highlighting forest
concessions





Total Carbon (tonnes/ha)

within Timber Concessions

- Low (0 - 130.24)
- Medium Low (130.24 - 232.55)
- Medium (232.56 - 292.4)
- Medium High (292.41 - 330.81)
- High (330.82 - 409.61)
- Timber Concession boundary

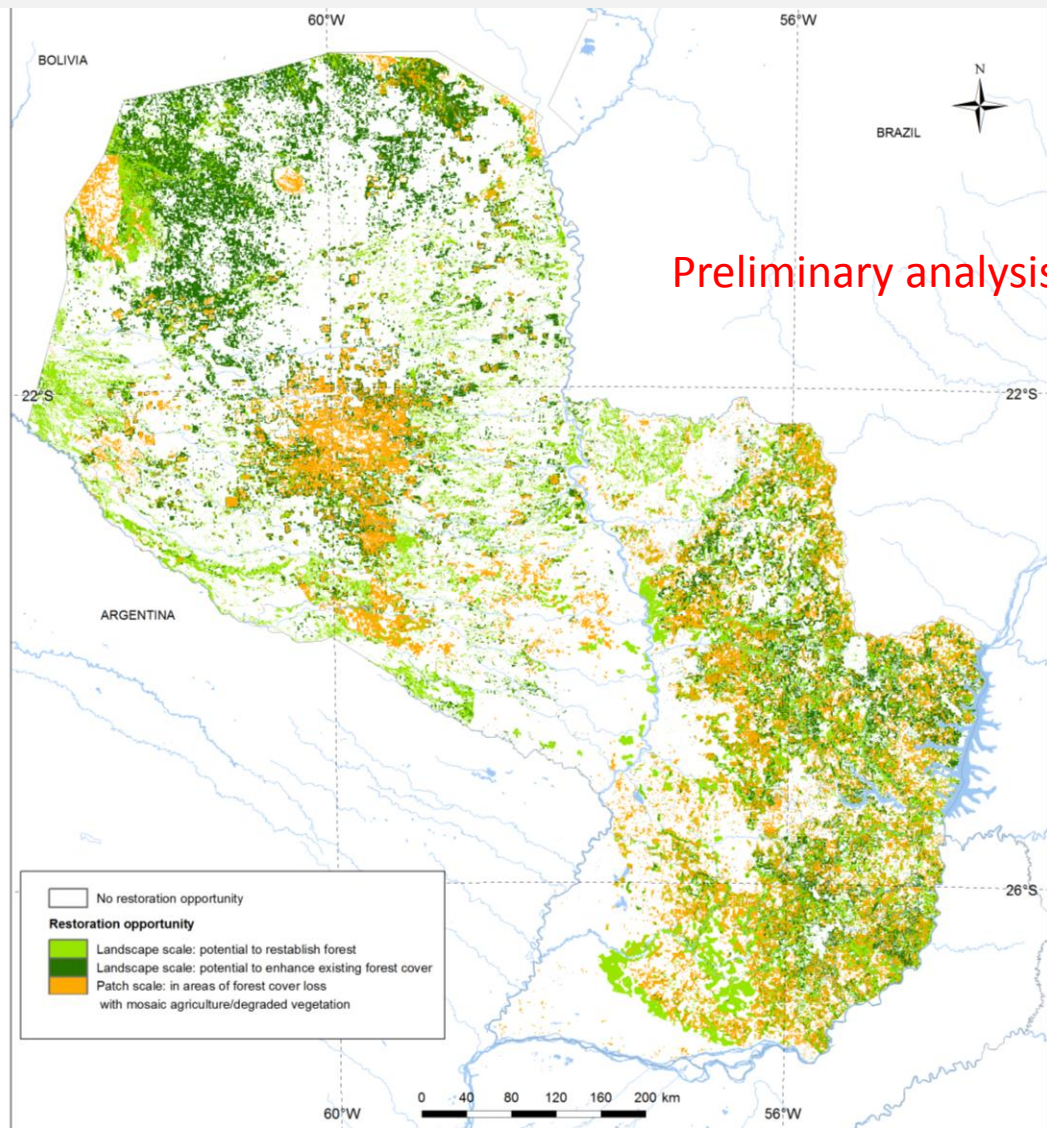
Sustainable management of forests



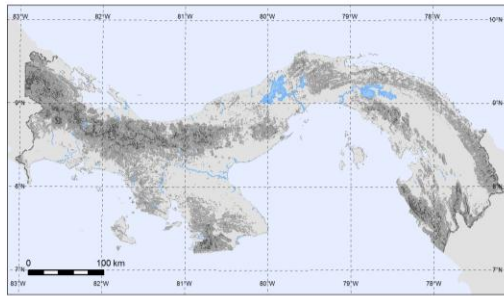
Potential for sustainable management of forests



Potential for restoration of degraded forest

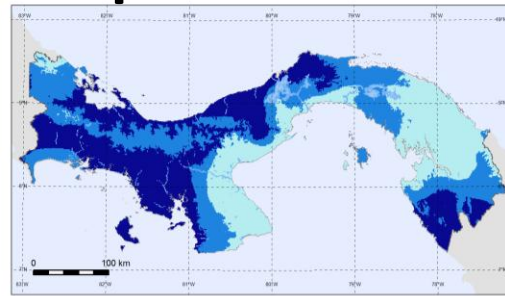


New Ecosystem services: Control of potential sedimentation risk



3 Slope classes (°)

0 - 4	4 - 16	> 16
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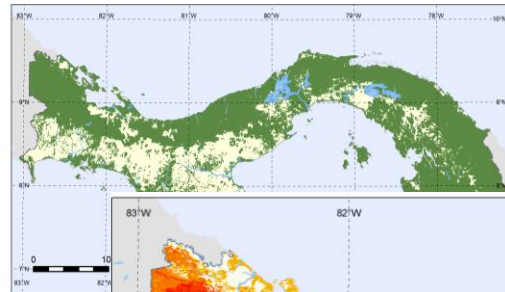
3 Precipitation classes (May - Aug -mm)

109 - 240	241 - 313	314 - 459
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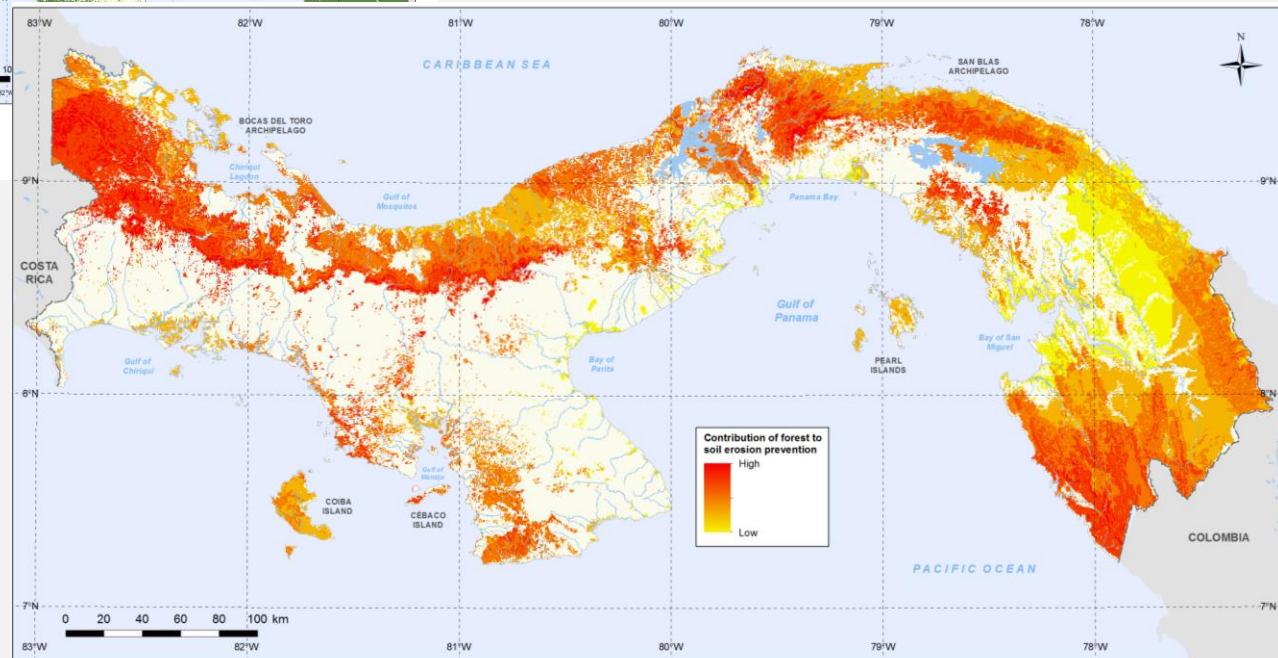
Upstream catchments and dams

- ▲ Dams
- Upstream catchments
- Water bodies
- River basins

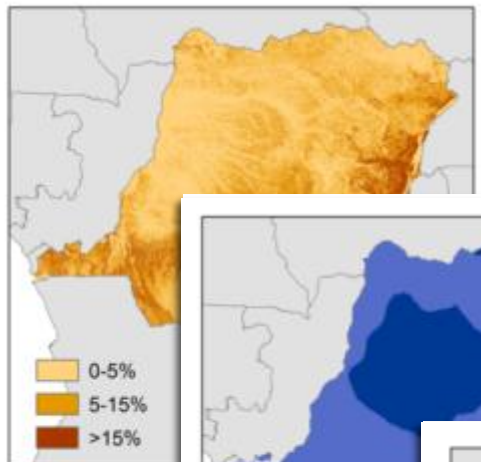


Forest cover

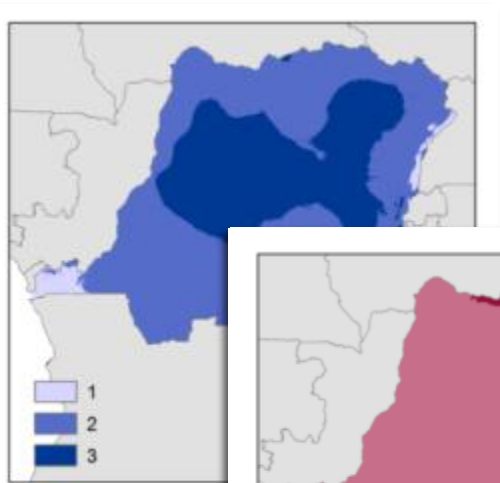
- Forests



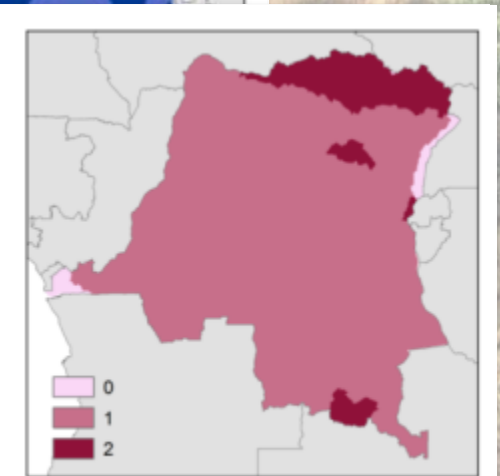
New Ecosystem services: Control of potential sedimentation risk to hydroelectric dams -DRC



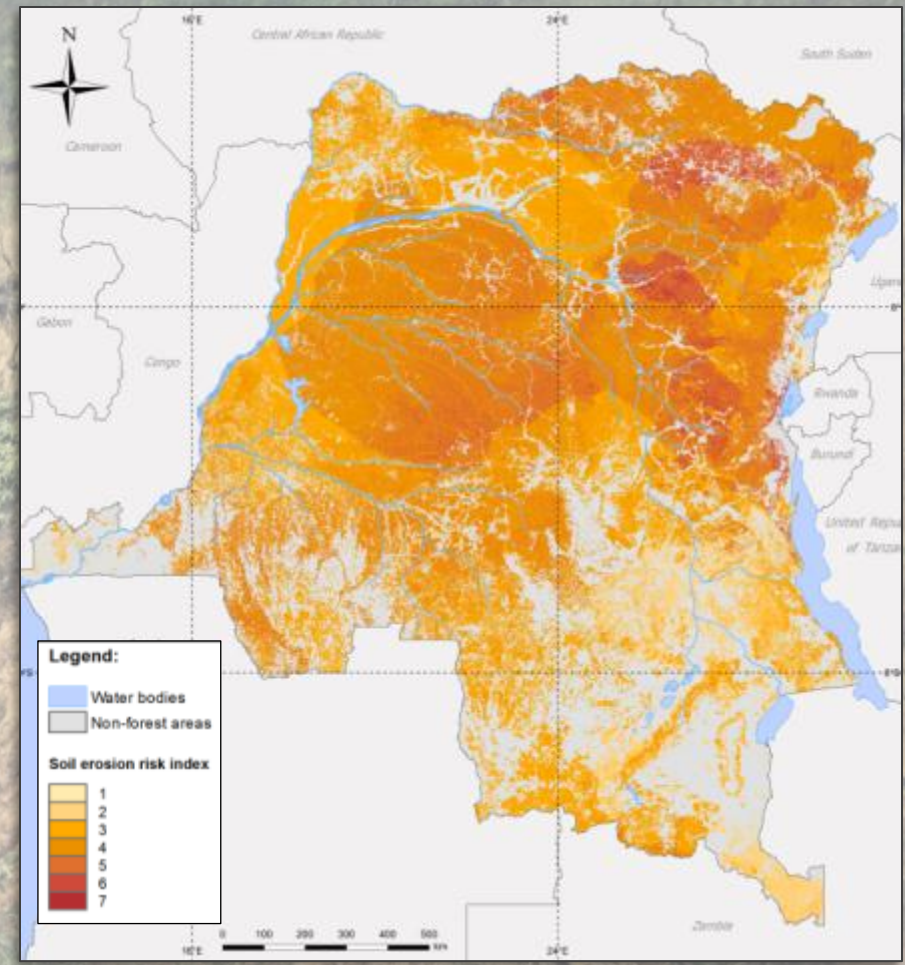
Map 1b - Classes



Map 2b - Classes of p

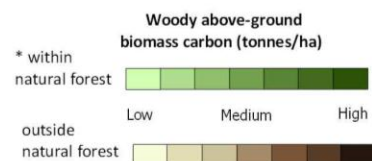
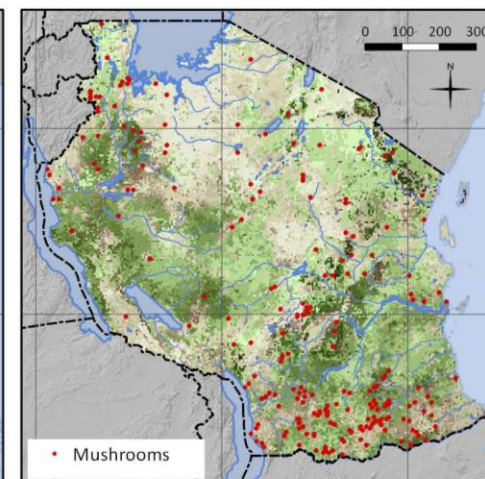
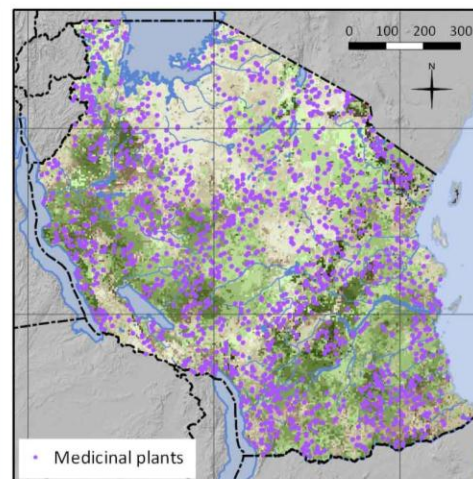
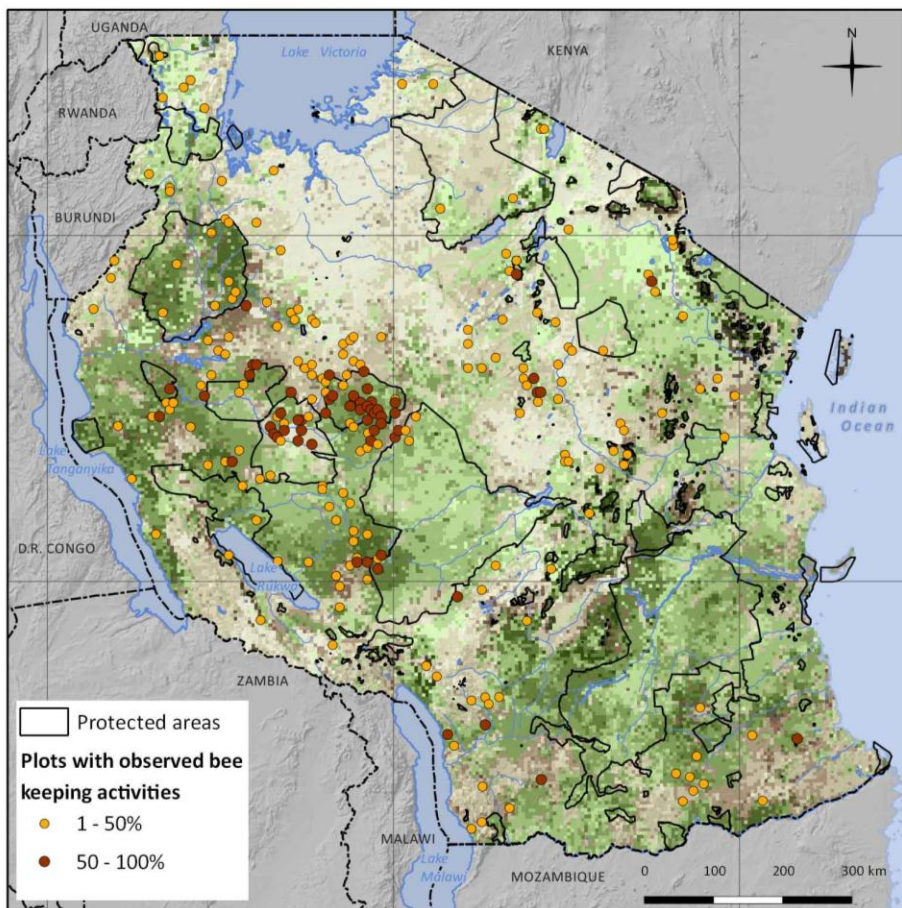


Map 3b - Number of dams per catchment



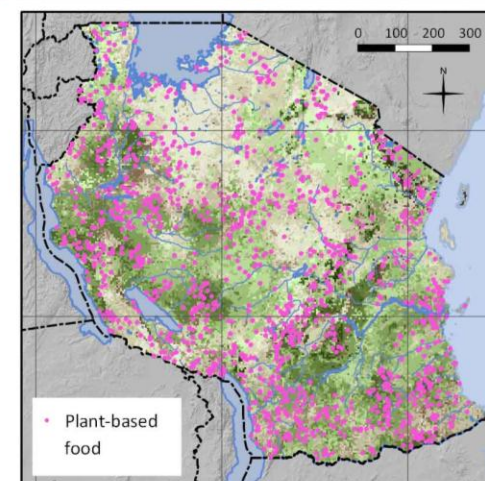
New Ecosystem services & data sources

Tanzania – Non-timber forest products



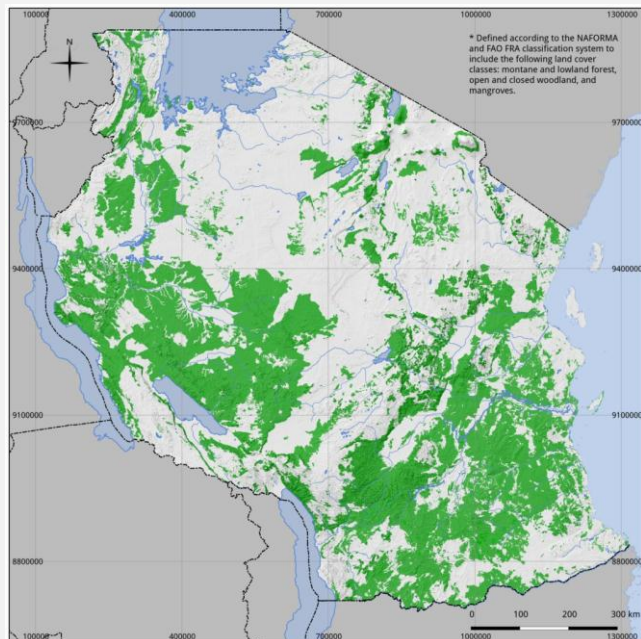
* Defined according to the national forest definition to include the following land cover classes: montane and lowland forest, open and closed woodland, mangroves, thickets and bushlands.

Map projection: WGS84 / UTM Zone 36S. Map prepared by Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS), UNEP-WCMC, FAO, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and Forestry Training Institute (FTI). Date: May 2013.



Data sources:
 Natural forest: NAFORMA. 2013. NAFORMA land-use / land-cover Map 2010.
 Woody biomass carbon: NAFORMA. 2013. NAFORMA Woody biomass only, 5km preliminary dataset based on field data.
 Observed non-timber forest products: NAFORMA. 2013. NAFORMA biophysical survey 2013.
 Forest reserves: Tanzanian Forest Service. 2013. Forest Reserves of Tanzania.
 Protected areas: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. 2013. The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Cambridge, UK. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.

Natural forest estimation - Tanzania

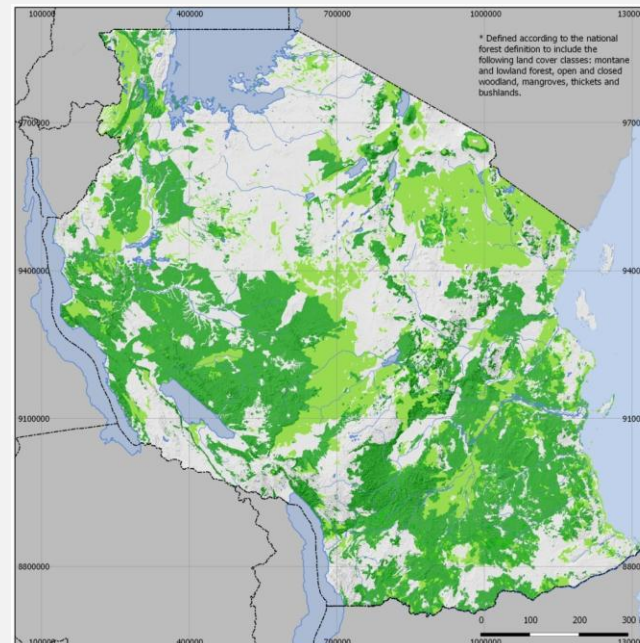


Map source: Derived from landcover classes in NAFORMA landuse landcover map 2010.

FAO FRA

(10% canopy cover + 5 m height)

- Montane & lowland forest
- Woodland
- Mangrove

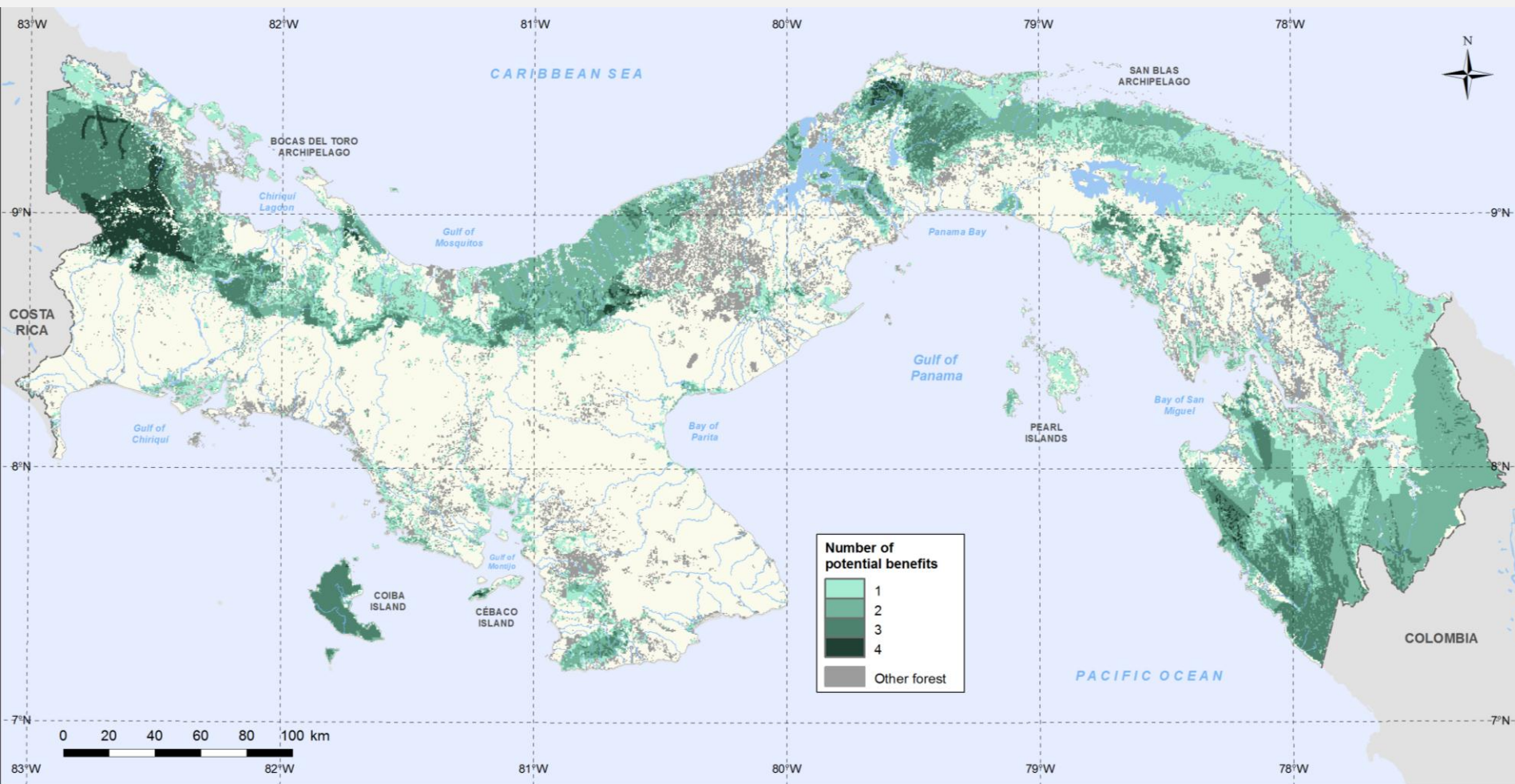


National definition of forest

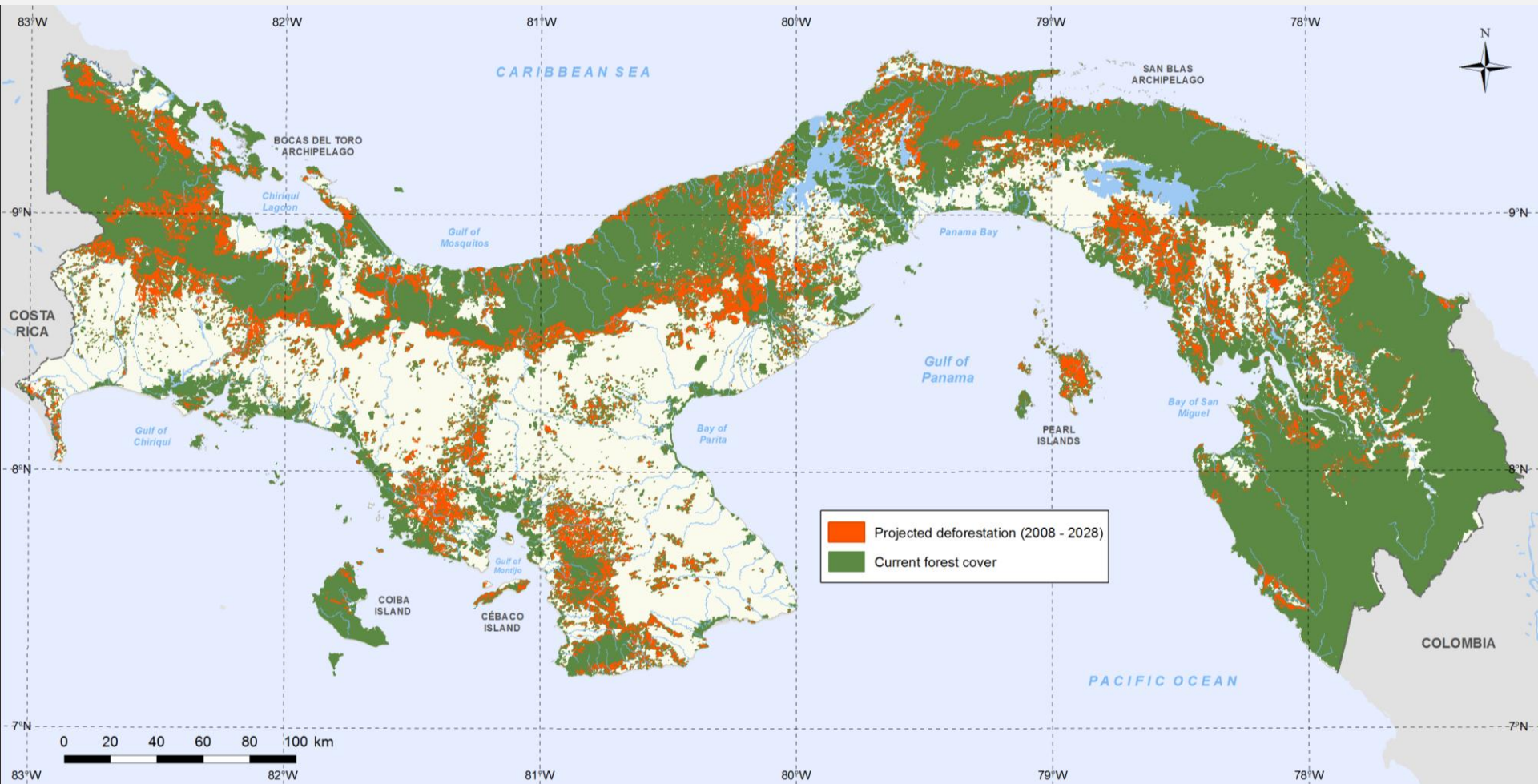
(10% canopy cover + 2 m height)

- Montane & lowland forest
- Woodland
- Mangrove
- Bushland (>2m)
- Thickets (>2m)

Decision Support Multiple Benefits

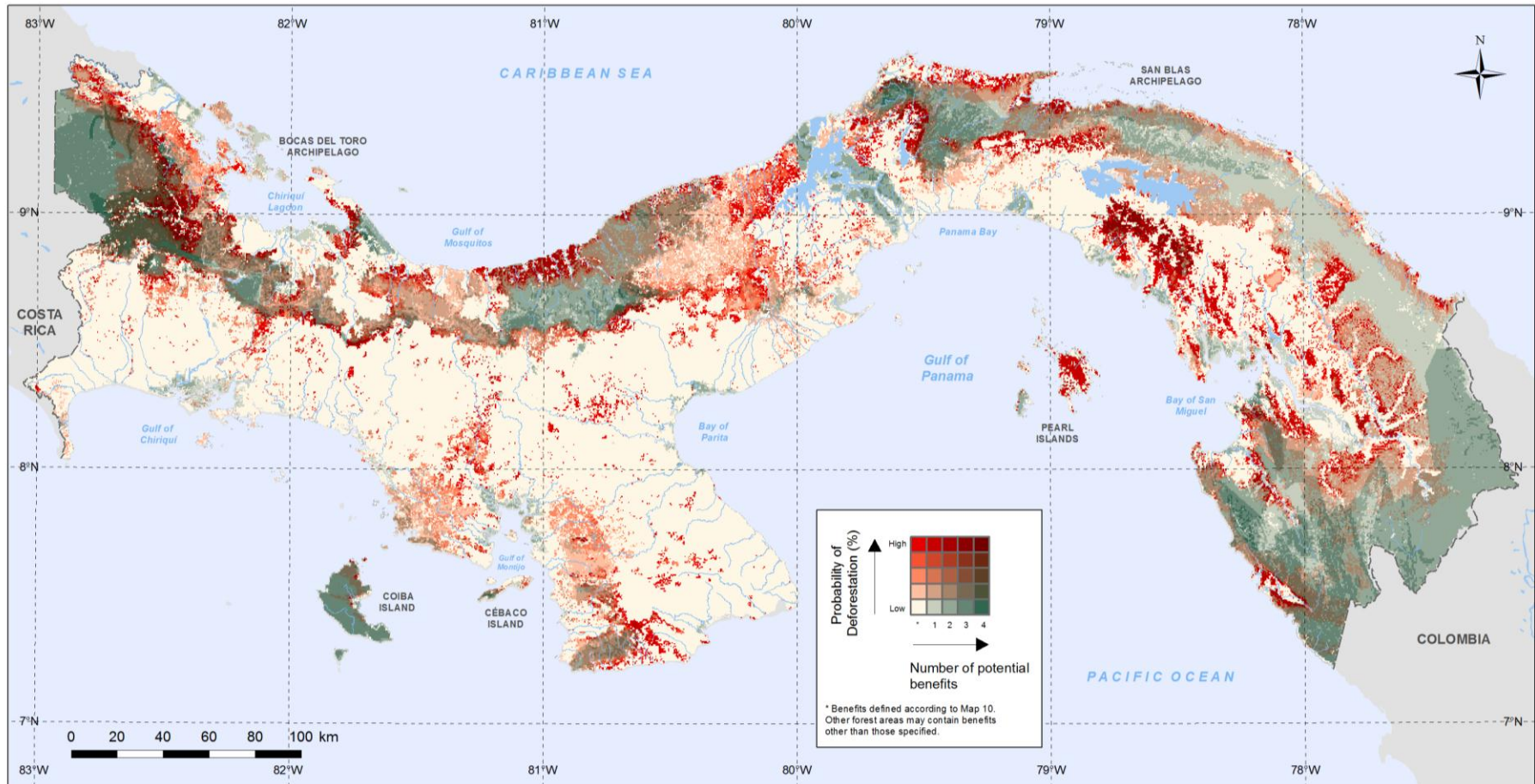


Decision support: Deforestation scenarios - Panama



Decision support:

Risk to forest areas of potential importance for multiple benefits



Decision support: Economic considerations

- Developing economic analyses for REDD+ planning, including **guidance** and capacity building on application and use. Includes thinking on valuation, REDD+ costs and integrated analysis.

2 options: a **basic approach**, which will provide guideline estimates of costs and benefits; as well as a more thorough **advanced approach** which should provide much more accurate valuations.





- IKI-funded collaborative project aiming to help identify **REDD+ policies** that are **economically efficient** and **socially fair** and can **safeguard and enhance ecosystem values** and help **meet the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity**.
- Focus: Brazil, Congo Basin, 6 other countries
- Collaborators: IIASA, INPE, COMIFAC
 - Land use modelling
 - Scenarios
 - Policy options
 - Biodiversity impacts

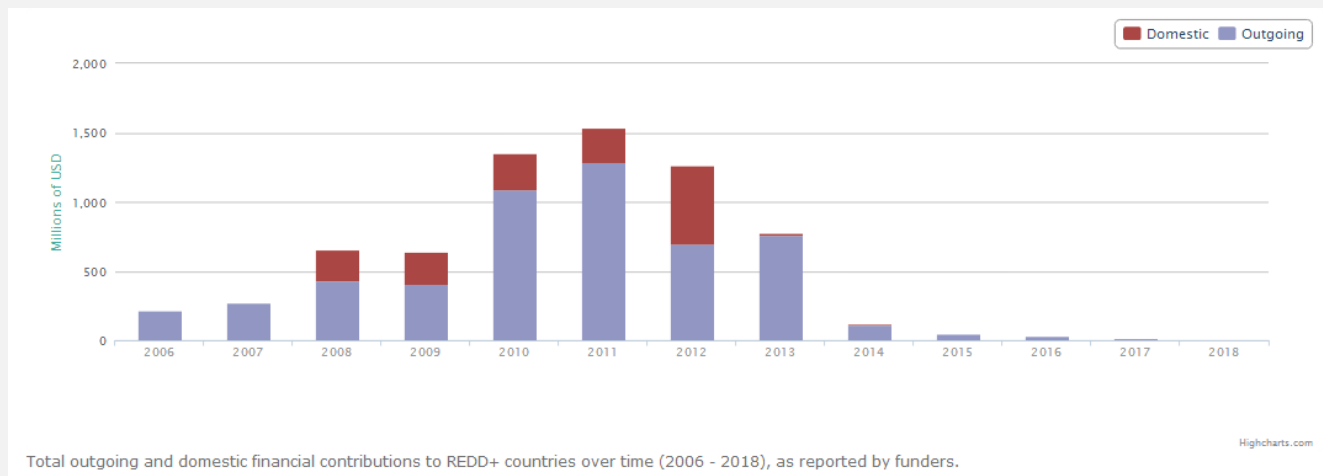


Results show:

Funder countries have reported a total of almost **US\$6.86 billion** in funding for REDD+ related actions between 2006 and 2018.

The majority of this financing is in the form of bilateral grants which cover a large geographical range (101 recipient countries)

Funders report the largest volume of financing during the fast-start period (2010 to 2012).



Plans for 2014 include:



- Global and LAC workshops
- Tool development
 - Open source GIS modules
 - Economic analysis tools and Cost-benefit approaches
 - Refinement of safeguards tools
- Country activities under discussion
 - Provincial Scale Mapping for multiple benefits e.g. Viet Nam, Mongolia
 - National scale mapping for multiple benefits – e.g. Kenya, Benin, Sri Lanka
 - Helpdesk role – Uganda
 - Safeguards Analysis – Cote d’Ivoire, Mexico



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Thank You

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