Planning for REDD+: Incorporating Multiple Benefits and Safeguards Regional Workshop, Africa

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. The Centre has been in operation for over 30 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

Prepared by Agnes Hallosserie, Blaise Bodin, Elina Väänänen, Lisen Runsten, Lucy Goodman, Stephen Woroniecki, and Lera Miles

Should readers wish to comment on this document, they are encouraged to get in touch via:
ccb@unep-wcmc.org.

Citation: Hallosserie, A., Bodin, B., Väänänen, E., Runsten L., Goodman L, Woroniecki, S., and Miles, L. (2013) Planning for REDD+: Incorporating Multiple Benefits and Safeguards Regional Workshop, Africa. Workshop Report. Prepared on behalf of the UN-REDD Programme. UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

Key Findings

- Most countries represented at the workshop had taken steps towards developing a national approach to safeguards, including: *stakeholder analysis, awareness raising and capacity-building,* and *planning the development of their country approach to safeguards.* Fewer countries had taken steps towards *defining or developing safeguard policies, laws and regulations, collecting information on safeguards,* and *providing/sharing information on safeguards*.
- The meeting was useful for experience-sharing between countries at different stages of developing their national approach to safeguards.
- Countries in general expressed a strong interest in spatial planning for REDD+. Maps of biodiversity, ecosystem services, land uses and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were seen as appropriate tools both for awareness-raising on the potential benefits from REDD+, and for identifying potential zones for different REDD+ actions.
- Challenges expressed by some countries included: coordinating the large number of consultations needed for REDD+ awareness-raising; justifying the conservation of fragile ecosystems in the context of community needs; and understanding the relationships between the Cancun safeguards and the FCPF SESA process.
- There were requests from countries for:
  - Practical training on spatial planning approaches that take multiple benefits and safeguards into account.
  - Concrete guidance on Safeguard Information Systems.
  - Support on approaches that can be used to plan for both social and environmental benefits from REDD+ at the same time.
  - Support to assess the economic viability of REDD+ actions, and alongside this, potential multiple benefits
  - Support to go further in the analysis of potential risks and benefits from REDD+ actions.
  - Support with consultations, in particular regional consultations for Indigenous Peoples' and Civil Society Organization representatives, required for FCPF Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) implementation. There were specific requests for help with communication materials and training of trainers.
  - More regular meetings between participants from different countries for sharing experiences and challenges.

About The Workshop

The Africa Regional workshop 'Planning for REDD+: Incorporating multiple benefits and safeguards' brought together 45 participants, including people from 15 UN-REDD Programme partner countries, for three days, with the aim to:

1. Build participants' familiarity with REDD+ safeguards and their capacity to support development of a national approach to safeguards, including development of a safeguard information system.
2. Assist participants to address multiple benefits in their national REDD+ planning, through the use of spatial analysis tools.
3. Offer participants the opportunity to learn about mitigating the risks and enhancing the benefits of Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) schemes in countries planning on implementing them.
4. Raise awareness of the REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits tools and support provided by the UN-REDD Programme.
5. Identify national progress made in African countries on REDD+ safeguards

Format

Participants were expected to leave with concrete outputs to support their countries in advancing their national approach to safeguards and work on multiple benefits. Outputs produced by participants during the workshop, with support from the UN-REDD Programme technical staff, included:

- a checklist of useful activities for the design of national approach to safeguards
- a list of risks, benefits and potential risk mitigation approaches for planned REDD+ actions
- an annotated list of spatial planning tools that can support specific national REDD+ actions
- contacts with peers in other REDD+ countries that they can share experiences with

The workshop format, with presentations limited to ten minutes and time devoted each day to structured, interactive break-out groups, was welcomed. The presentations given can be accessed in English and French (alongside some workshop photos) via the UN-REDD workspace at:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=3269&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.

Table of contents

Day 1 – REDD+ Safeguards

The first day of the workshop was focused on various concepts and processes relating to REDD+ safeguards. Elizabeth Mrema, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, UNEP, opened the meeting. Julie Greenwalt, UNEP, chaired the morning session and outlined the objectives of the workshop. A number of presentations followed.

Mr. Koji Fukuda (UNDP/UN-REDD) spoke of the "UNFCCC Context: REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems". He highlighted the Cancun recognition of Safeguard Information Systems (SIS) as a core area for Parties aiming to achieve REDD+ readiness and discussed the SIS principles agreed upon in Durban. He gave an update on the progress of SIS in the UNFCCC system and saw adoption of a draft decision text possible in COP19.

Dr. Emelyne Cheney's (FAO/UN-REDD) presentation on "UN-REDD support to countries on safeguards and safeguards information systems" outlined the core areas of UN-REDD work. The three areas included provision of a framework for supporting countries on safeguards, support on defining or developing safeguards goals, policies, laws and regulations as well as the development and structuring of Safeguard Information Systems (SIS). The UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) were also presented as a guiding framework to help support countries in developing their approaches to safeguards.

Ms. Lucy Goodman's (UNEP-WCMC) presentation aimed to answer the question 'What are the multiple benefits from REDD+?' She gave an overview of the potential environmental and social benefits from REDD+ implementation. She focused attention on some of the planning tools that can help countries to implement REDD+ actions that enhance potential benefits. Tools include spatial analysis tools, benefit valuation, scenario analysis and information on benefits of different REDD+ actions.

Dr. Thierry De Oliveira (UNEP) presented on the "Kenya Montane Forest Ecosystem Services and Economy-wide–Project", highlighting the indispensable contribution of the forestry sector to Kenya's economy and livelihoods. The economic losses from deforestation in Kenya were found to outweigh the income from logging and forestry. After describing the unaccounted contribution of the forestry sector to the non-monetary economy and the effects of deforestation on water yields and health, De Oliveira proposed the design of a PES scheme to incentivize prevention of deforestation.

Mr. Rafik Aini's (Ministry of Agriculture, Tunisia) presentation titled "Evaluation économique des biens et services des forêts tunisiennes: Etude de cas" focused on a case study of economic valuation of forest goods and services in Tunisia. Mr. Aini called for the harmonization of valuation methods and the development of Payment for Ecosystem Services systems.

Mr. Nicholas Soikan (FCPF) presented on the "Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ Readiness". The SESA and ESMF is a two-tiered approach, where the SESA helps refine the REDD+ strategy by assessing risks and benefits of various options, incorporating environmental and social considerations. The ESMF is a management tool, applied to the implementation phase, which applies to REDD+ impacts. Mr Soikan discussed the FCPF approach to sustainability, where environmental and social risk management is applied to each stage of REDD+.

The presentations were followed by a **question and answer session**. Several questions were raised on the topic of valuation of ecosystem services. How long do valuation studies take? How comprehensive can forest valuation be? How can UN-REDD help in better estimating the value of some of the less obvious/qualitative values of natural resources of the country? Dr Thierry De Oliveira responded to these questions, agreeing that considering the whole value is not straightforward. The strategy so far was not to get an exact number but to get a number for people to react to. It's difficult to value regulating services, market signals cannot always be found, but bioclimatic models can help and regulating services can be valued in terms of hedging against risk. Data collection is expensive, but satellite imagery can be very helpful.

Interactive exercise – Progress on national approaches to safeguards in different countries

In this session, participants split up in four groups to map the steps and activities each country has taken to develop a national approach to safeguards, and what steps and activities are of priority to undertake next. Actions were categorized according to a generic set of steps developed by the UN-REDD Programme that countries may want to go through in order to design their national safeguards approach:

1. Stakeholder analysis, awareness raising and capacity-building
2. Planning the development of the country approach to safeguards
3. Defining or developing safeguard policies, laws and regulations
4. Collecting information on safeguards
5. Providing / sharing information on safeguards

Most countries had started to take steps towards stakeholder analysis, awareness raising and capacity building. Some had initiated actions towards the development of their country's approach to safeguards, but few countries had yet initiated actions on the other steps.
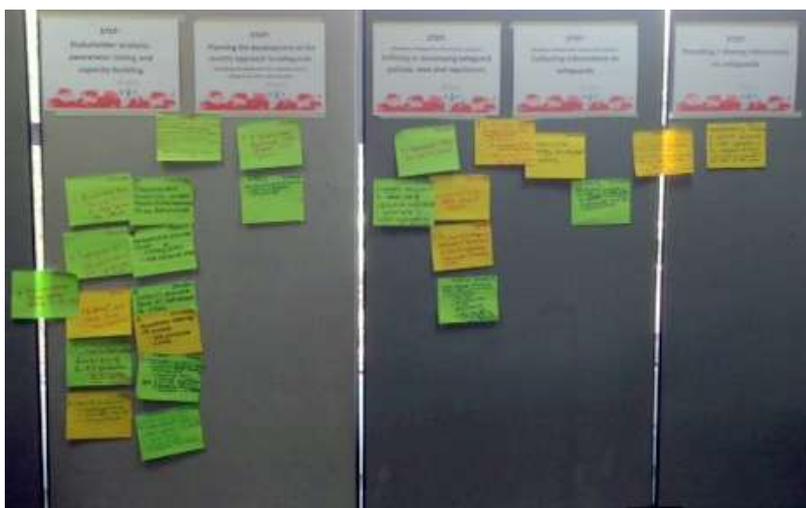
Figure 1: Green cards were used to indicate actions undertaken, and yellow cards were used for planned actions.

Interactive exercise – What are the issues related to activities that develop a national approach to safeguards, and what tools are available to resolve these issues?

In the next breakout session, five smaller groups were defined. Four of these groups built selected one generic step from the previous exercise, and discussed this step in greater detail, organizing the actions

already taken along the identifying what issues countries were experiencing with regards to this step, and what solutions and tools are available to resolve these issues.

Conclusions:

- Stakeholder mapping should be systematic and identify the specific needs of different groups
- To enable awareness raising, staff involved would appreciate a training of the trainers for better communicating REDD+ issues to communities.
- Communications materials to engage with communities is lacking, and could include a documentary on success stories, radio programmes and visual material for facilitation
- Countries are experiencing challenges with respect to co-ordinating the large number of consultations they need to do for REDD+ awareness raising
- Countries are wary of raising expectations when undertaking REDD+ consultations, given the uncertainty of the future of the REDD+ negotiations.
- Some countries felt that communication should move away from carbon payments and instead focus on the benefits from REDD+ that would assist communities in the near term.
- Developing a national approach to safeguards is supported by multi-stakeholder working groups where expertise is not exclusively forest related.
- When defining institutional and procedural arrangements for development of the national approach to safeguards, ensure that existing structures are used, and that no single entity will do the decision making alone.
- Goals should not be solely donor driven.
- There should be more enough knowledge transfer from the local level to the national level
- There should be better data coordination between national institutions and NGOs in some countries. For example some NGOs have a lot of data that could be useful for a safeguards information system (SIS).
- Concrete guidance on SIS would be welcomed.
- Stakeholder engagement is important also for developing SIS.

One group tested a **decision tree tool** that has recently been developed by UN-REDD to assist countries while putting in place or further developing a national approach to safeguards. The test group found the decision tree very useful as it provides a clear and broad view of the overall REDD+ process, and leads the user to think about activities that they may have not considered but can be important/valuable.

Day 2 – Enabling Multiple Benefits

The topic of the second day was *enabling multiple benefits through spatial analysis*, beginning with a presentation by Ms. Lisen Runsten (UNEP-WCMC) on "Using spatial analyses in land use planning to mitigate risks and enhance benefits from REDD+". To ensure that REDD+ implementation is consistent with REDD+ safeguards, minimizes risks and promotes multiple benefits, it may help to:

- Identify priority benefits: the goals of REDD+
- Identify REDD+ actions that can achieve those goals
- Identify the potential risks and benefits associated with these actions
- Identify priority areas where REDD+ actions could be implemented
- Design the implementation of the REDD+ actions to minimize the risks and promote the expected benefits

Maps are useful planning tools as they can be rapidly produced, cost effective, customisable and able to communicate complex information to a wide audience. Spatial analysis can identify areas that might deliver multiple benefits beyond carbon under REDD+, as well as areas where REDD+ might have negative impacts. Ultimately, spatial analyses are necessary for effective spatial planning in REDD+ planning and implementation.

Interactive exercise – Enhancing benefits and mitigating risks from REDD+ actions

In this session, participants were asked to think about potential risks and benefits, both environmental and social, associated with different REDD+ actions, as well as measures to address them. They worked in pairs to fill out a flowchart for one hypothetical REDD+ action. The results were then compared with the framework offered by the UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria in order to identify potential additional risks, benefits and measures they might not have considered.
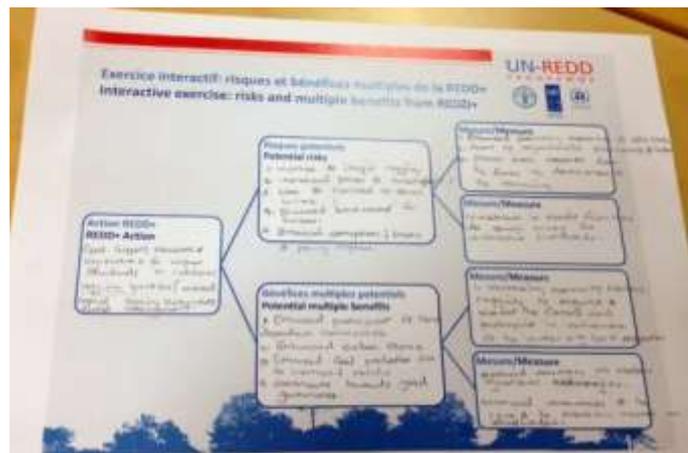
Conclusions

- Many participants found the exercise of using the SEPC to identify potential benefits and risks from REDD+ activities very useful and a time efficient way to consider implications of REDD+ actions to a range of different stakeholders.
- The complex relationship between benefits and risks from REDD+ was made evident by the exercise
- Some countries are facing challenges with respect to justifying conservation of fragile ecosystems against community needs.

Interactive exercise – Spatial assessment: where would you identify an area for a particular REDD+ activity to achieve multiple benefits

In this session, transparent map sheets displaying data from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania were discussed, drawing from spatial planning working sessions that have carried out in both of those countries. Participants suggested a possible REDD+ action, and studied the maps, deciding which were relevant for deciding appropriate intervention zones for this action. They identified the most important factors to take into consideration, both represented by the available datasets, and maps that were missing. Using available maps, they agreed on potential zones for specific types of REDD+ actions. The purpose of this exercise was to get a sense of how REDD+ spatial planning might take into account the potential benefits and risks, and understand what can and cannot be done with the data available.

Conclusions

- The majority of countries expressed significant interest in the approach, and its usefulness for identifying and considering relevant factors in land-use planning
- Countries would like to see more data that can be used to plan for social as well as environmental needs

The groups reported back to the plenary on what data layers they found most important in the previous exercise. Layers identified as particularly important included **natural forest, NTFPs distribution, population density, protected areas, carbon stocks inside and outside natural forest, fire occurrence**, **soil erosion, towns and roads that determine provisioning areas for firewood and charcoal, invertebrate biodiversity and buffer zones around protected areas used for collecting firewood**. Layers that the groups thought were missing included those relating to **land tenure, grazing areas, a geological map showing potential mining areas, a more detailed soil erosion risk map, and forest/non-forest biodiversity.**

The day was concluded with three presentations from countries where mapping work on multiple benefits and safeguards has been carried out.

Andre Mazinga (Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, DRC) presented on "Planification spatiale de la REDD+ en République Démocratique du Congo". He gave an overview of the progress of REDD+ planning in the DRC. Andre also presented the results of a workshop on spatial planning for REDD+ held in DRC in June 2013, including a demonstration of the software tool "Marxan". One of the objectives of this workshop was to create a platform for exchange and meetings between policy makers and technical experts who can assist in the spatial planning of the REDD+, and to introduce participants to the use of tools for land use planning and their relevance to REDD+.

In her presentation titled "REDD+ in Cross River State: Multiple Benefits Beyond Carbon", **Ms Bridget Nkor** (Cross River State Forestry Commission) discussed Cross River State as a demonstration model for the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria. The selection of Cross River State as a pilot project site was stimulated by the State's previous experience in community-based Sustainable Forest Management, the prevalence of tropical high forest and it being a biodiversity hotspot. Mapping of the potential benefits from REDD+ would enable the identification of the location of animals, NTFPs, water resources and erosion prone areas. Future mapping is expected to support safeguard implementation in identifying potential risks from forest removal.

Yohane Mwampashi's (Tanzania Forest Service) presentation "Multiple benefits maps to inform REDD+ planning and safeguards policies in Tanzania" provided insight into the use of maps developed for REDD+ planning in Tanzania. Mapping work sessions were carried out to develop improved national scale spatial datasets and maps and build spatial analysis capacity within Tanzania. Sessions included GIS software training as well as collection, processing and improvement of national and international datasets and making maps. The NAFORMA inventory, supplemented by other data sources, was used to map natural forest, biomass carbon stocks, biodiversity and wildlife corridors, distribution of NTFPs and other ecosystem services as well as pressures on biodiversity, carbon and other ecosystem services.

The subsequent discussion, which included reactions to the presentations, the exercises conducted during the day, and questions submitted in the workshop question box, concluded:

- Main challenges faced so far: relating to the conflicting messages being communicated about REDD+ by different actors, people's resulting expectations and attitudes, establishing political will. Engagements and meetings among different stakeholders are necessary. Technicians can sometimes form a bridge between the government and NGOs.
- The question was posed whether a REDD+ project can be a NAMA? The agreed answer was no, but a national REDD+ strategy could be a NAMA.

Day 3 – Redd+ Multiple Benefits And Safeguard Clinics

On request of the participants, an additional presentation on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) was held first thing in the morning by Ersin Esen (UNEP). Some of the points covered included:

- *Can there be payments for plant diversity in addition to carbon? There are also cultural values in a forest, can they and spiritual values be accounted for?* Ecosystem services are not limited to carbon sequestration and countries may choose to also implement PES systems for other ecosystem services. GRID Arendal 's publication "Vital graphics on PES" provides examples on the ground on where ES have been linked to PES, ecotourism being one example. When you identify new services, you may also increase new kinds of buyers.

- *What role can be played by the government?* Exchange rates can be a problem; the government could provide a buffer for this. Furthermore, the risk is very high for the private buyer in the beginning. Sometimes buyers or service receivers want to be free-riders. Here, the government can play a regulating role and do awareness-raising on services that beneficiaries should want to pay for. The government can also train the service provider.

For the rest of the day, participants were able to pick two of three clinics to attend based on their interest. The format of all the clinics was a discussion on the issues facing countries related to the topic, followed by a discussion on how to resolve issues. At the end of the clinic, each country team produced a very short report that could be used to inform their next steps on developing that aspect of developing a national approach to safeguards.

Clinic 1 - What types of information might be relevant for making safeguards and multiple benefits related maps for input to REDD+ planning processes? Where might the spatial data come from?

In this clinic, participants worked on a list of potential benefits that REDD+ can be expected to achieve in their country. To this list, ideas were added on what maps would be relevant for REDD+ planning to be able to promote these benefits. The session covered potential categories of information that it is relevant to map for REDD+ planning, and key international sources of data that can be used when sufficient national data is not available.

Clinic 2 -Taking into account multilateral safeguard approaches when developing a national approach to safeguards

Countries who are preparing for REDD+ have agreed to promote and support a set of safeguards agreed at the sixteenth Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC held in Cancun. These are often referred to as the "Cancun safeguards". Several multilateral initiatives have developed tools and materials that support the implementation of the Cancun safeguards, for example the UN-REDD Programme has developed the UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) that countries can use as a guiding framework, and the FCPF have developed a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) that countries can use as a tool to help integrate social and environmental considerations into policy-making purposes. Where countries are receiving technical or financial support from more than one initiative then they may prefer to develop one single approach to safeguards that addresses all the different international and national undertakings they may have. In this session, participants explored the potential to use the Cancun safeguards, the content of the UN-REDD SEPC and the steps of the FCPF SESA.

Clinic 3 - Identification and gap analysis of national policies, laws and regulations relevant for REDD+ safeguards

In this session, participants were presented with a simple approach to think through the policies, laws and regulations from their national context which might be relevant for the implementation of REDD+ safeguards. The purpose of the exercise was to introduce the methodology in an interactive manner through an illustrative example of risks and benefits from a given REDD+ action. The participants' knowledge of their countries' legislation and policies meant that the exercise identified a number of actual examples of issues related to their legal and policy context for the implementation of REDD+. The exercise highlighted the variety of legal responses to a number of key issues in different country contexts, especially with regards to the State ownership of the forest and the land and the status of indigenous/autochthonous populations. Participants also stressed that in many cases, issues were likely to arise from a deficit of enforcement rather than a lack of policies, laws or regulations.

In the afternoon, participants presented a summary of their conclusion from the clinics. Every country was then asked to provide feedback on what they had learned from the workshop, what were the next steps they were thinking of on the topics considered and what was missing.

A summary of this feedback is presented below, merged with the written feedback received through the evaluation forms that participants were asked to fill out on the last day.

Annex 1: Participant Feedback

Next steps for REDD+ countries

Countries in the beginning of the readiness phase will produce action plans, conduct stakeholder consultations, share insights from the workshop with in-country partners, or more generally increase awareness of climate change with legislators.

Other countries further in the process will begin work on safeguards, work more closely with consultants they have contracted to work on them, and identify priority areas for REDD+ activities. In some cases there will be a targeted support request for preparing REDD+ readiness documents and for a visit by UN-REDD Programme staff for in-country capacity building.

Those with UN-REDD National Programmes will share information on spatial planning, identify missing spatial data (particularly land tenure), work to harmonize the application of SESA and SEPC, improve safeguards, and conduct gap analyses for PLR. There is work to be done on implementing and enforcing laws related to REDD+, and potentially in drafting new laws to improve its operation.

General perceptions of the workshop

Participants were generally very satisfied with the workshop, for the increased knowledge, clarification of concepts, and lessons for implementation. The workshop venue was rated 9.2/10 and the workshop organization 8.6/10, based on 7 responses. The main criticism was the lack of training on PES, although it was not clear in what format this should be provided. The generous time allocated for discussion and interaction was much appreciated, although some participants felt even more could have been useful, especially on the first day. This time is deemed particularly important to allow assimilation of the information presented and discussion between countries on their relative level of progress. The break-out and interactive sessions were very useful in that regard.

Usefulness of the workshop for work on safeguards and multiple benefits

The majority of participants felt the workshop was very useful for work on safeguards and multiple benefits, scoring 8.7/10 from 12 respondents. The opportunities to exchange experiences and practical exercises were considered very useful, helping countries to understand their progress in regard to other countries, and build confidence at a critical time in many countries development process. The workshop was deemed useful for the development of national safeguards, particularly in the context of the Cancun safeguards and the FCPF SESA. The increased awareness within government was considered useful because of the increased importance given to safeguards and multiple benefits, the realization that REDD+ comes with risks and the ability to better guide consultants working on safeguards. The workshop also helped to raise awareness on the utility of mapping and spatial analysis.

Feedback on topics covered and knowledge gained

There were numerous responses that the manual spatial mapping using transparencies was particularly insightful because of the "high impact" for analysis of multiple benefits despite them being low tech. It was also felt that the introduction to spatial mapping, including the guidelines presented, and how to access data, would have positive effects. Steps for the identification and implementation of safeguards were considered to be very useful. There were mixed reactions to the topic of PES; whilst it was felt by some that forest valuation and accounting was useful, others stated that PES as a topic was not clear. Participants

responded that it was important to get clarification of Cancun safeguards and the World Bank safeguards (as applied in SESA) to aid policy harmonization.

The specific case-studies of experiences of Nigeria, DRC, and Tanzania were deemed particularly insightful, allowing relevant lessons to be passed between countries with similar challenges. All respondents felt their knowledge of REDD+ had greatly improved, and the vast majority considered their knowledge on safeguards and multiple benefits to have improved as well.

Comments or suggestions for improving future workshops

Many felt that they have specific requirements related to their needs (and stage of development) for REDD+ and that these should be accounted for. More practical and hands-on training and demonstration of the application of spatial analysis for multiple benefits was requested. There was a sense that clarifications on Cancun safeguards, and World Bank safeguards, and how national safeguards will fit into these was missing. Also, there was a need to clearly demarcate between the UN-REDD Programme and the UNFCCC REDD negotiations. There could be added focus on how PLR can be implemented as well as created. Because of the value of exchanges between countries, participants asked for more regular meetings for sharing experiences and challenges.

Annex 2: Agenda

Day 1 - REDD+ safeguards

Date	Session	Presenter /Organizer
8.00 – 9.00	Registration	UNEP-WCMC
9.00 – 9.15	Welcome address	UNEP
9.15 – 9.30	Workshop objectives	UNEP
9.30 – 9.45	REDD+ negotiations under UNFCCC and Cancun safeguards	UN-REDD
9.45 – 10.00	UN-REDD safeguards conceptual framework and Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria	UN-REDD
10.00 – 10.30	Question and answers	
10.30 – 11.00	Tea and coffee	
11.00 – 11.20	FCPF Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment	FCPF
11.20 – 11.40	Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) – mitigating potential risks and enhancing potential benefits	UNEP
11.40 – 12.00	Country experiences of payments for ecosystem services	TBC
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch	
13.00 – 14.30	Interactive exercise – Progress on national approaches to safeguards in different countries, and identifying needs.	UN-REDD
14.30 – 15.00	Tea and Coffee	
15.00 – 16.30	Based on needs identified in the previous session, participants to choose a topic to focus on in a group session: 1. Defining goals of the country safeguards approach, and identifying risks and benefits from REDD+ actions 2. Analysis of legislation that address the Cancun safeguards, and identification of gaps 3. Analysis of existing information systems and their indicators relevant for the Cancun safeguards and developing a framework to provide information on safeguards	UN-REDD
16.30 – 17.00	Report back from groups	Rapporteurs
17.00 – 17.30	Wrap up and introduction to next day's topics	UNEP

Day 2 – Enabling multiple benefits

Date	Session	Presenter /Organizer
8.30 – 9.00	Registration	
9.00 – 9.30	Presentation - Land use planning as an approach to mitigate risks and enhance benefits from REDD+: How spatial analysis can help	UNEP-WCMC
9.30 – 11.00	Interactive session - REDD+ activities and their relationship to national REDD+ actions - Enhancing benefits and mitigating risks from REDD+ actions	UNEP-WCMC
11.00 – 11.30	Tea and coffee	
11.30 – 13.00	Manual GIS interactive exercise, two groups analysing spatial information for two countries (DRC and Tanzania) as an approach for identifying priority areas for specified REDD+ actions	UNEP-WCMC
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 14.30	Report back from interactive session on identified areas from the pre-lunch excercise	Rapporteurs
14.30 – 15.30	Knowledge exchange on identifying areas for REDD+ actions that enhance multiple benefits using the following spatial planning approaches: • Global online spatial data portals • National online spatial data portals • Static outputs maps and GIS working sessions • Participatory community GIS	TBC
15.30 – 16.00	Tea and coffee	
16.00 – 16.30	Plenary discussion on which spatial planning approaches are appropriate under which circumstances	National participants
16.30 – 17.00	Conclusions from the day	Chair

Day 3 – REDD+ multiple benefits and safeguard clinics

Date	Session	Presenter /Organizer
8.30 – 9.00	Participants to review the available clinics, and choose two that they will most benefit from	UN-REDD
9.00 – 11.00	REDD+ technical planning clinics (4 parallel break out groups, requests from participants prior to the workshop most welcome) 1. Acquiring multiple benefits spatial information from international datasets 2. Harmonizing multilateral and national safeguard undertakings e.g. in the SESA section of the R-PP 3. Addressing risks in a payment for ecosystem service system, and enhancing potential benefits 4. Gap analysis of existing policies, laws and regulations against Cancun safeguards and national priorities related to them	UN-REDD
11.00 – 11.30	Tea and coffee	
11.30 – 13.30	REDD+ technical planning clinics – participants to rotate to another session 1. Acquiring multiple benefits spatial information from international datasets 2. Harmonizing multilateral and national safeguard undertakings e.g. in the SESA section of the R-PP 3. Addressing risks in a payment for ecosystem service system , and enhancing potential benefits 4. Gap analysis of existing policies, laws and regulations against Cancun safeguards and national priorities related to them	UN-REDD
13.30 – 14.30	Lunch	
14.30 – 15.45	Participants can join a drafting group appropriate to their countries' stage of REDD+ readiness, working on materials that can be used to feed into: 1. National Programme/R-PP text/REDD+ strategy text, or 2. A lists of risks and benefits from REDD+ actions, and their mitigation activities	UN-REDD
15.45 – 16.15	Tea and coffee	
16.15– 17.00	Feedback from each country and their proposed next steps Wrap up	Chair and participants
17.00-19.30	Coach to the airport for participants flying in the evening	UNEP-WCMC

Annex 3: Participant List

REDD+ countries, Indigenous peoples and civil society

Country	First name	Surname	Position
Benin	Melkior	Kouchade	Direction Générale des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles ; Suppléant du Point Focal UN-REDD
Cameroon	Daniel Pierre	Seba	Ingénieur d'Etudes n°1, Suivi du Climat Coordination Nationale REDD+/ MINEPDED
CAR[1]	Bienvenu	Adamou Mbessa	Expert forestier Écologiste, Directeur de Cabinet du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable, Bangui, République centrafricaine
Côte d'Ivoire	Yao Eric Landry	Konan	Ingénieur Agronome de Conception option Eaux et Forêt ; Spécialiste en Télédétection et SIG ; Assistant Coordonnateur National Programme Changement Climatique
Côte d'Ivoire	Jean Paul Aka	Aka	Ingénieur Agronome Option Foresterie et Environnement ; Programme National Changement Climatique ; Assistant Point Focal REDD+
DRC[2]	André	Mazinga	Ingénieur Agronome RS/GIS Officer, OSFAC
DRC	Chantal	Nkey Ngono	Point focal APA
DRC	Rubin	Rashidi	Expert social et environnemental REDD+ CN-REDD/DDD/MECNT/ONU-REDD/RDC; National Programme Officer(UNEP)
Ethiopia	Yitebitu Moges	Abebe	National REDD+ Secretariat Coordinator
Ethiopia	Eyob	Shikur	REDD+ Safeguards Specialist at the National REDD+ Secretariat
Ghana	Kwame	Agyei	Officer at the National REDD+ Secretariat
Kenya	Alfred	Gichu	National REDD+ Coordination Officer and Focal Point
Kenya	Cecilia	Kibe	Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions
Kenya	Collins	Handa	National Museums of Kenya
Kenya	Judy	Ndichu	Transparency International - Kenya Chapter
Kenya	Mwajuma	Abdi	National Alliance of Community Forest Associations
Kenya	Joram	Kagombe	KEFRI
Kenya	Nicholas	Soikan	SESA consultant for REDD+ Kenya
Kenya	Samuel	Murithi	Head of the forest economics and business development unit, Kenya Forest Service
Morocco	Abdessamad	Hajibi	Cadre chargé de suivre les mécanismes de la convention sur les changements climatiques en matière de forêts au Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification
Nigeria	Bridget	Nkor	GIS/mapping Unit ; Cross River State Forestry Commission
Nigeria	Tijjani	Ahmad Zakirai	ACFO-REDD+ Multiple Benefits, Strategy & Governance
Republic of Congo	Henriette	Tsoh Ikounga	Chef de la Cellule Evaluation Environnementale et Sociale de la CN-REDD
Republic of Congo	Stella Doria	Mabanza Kodia	Expert Junior de la Cellule Juridique à la CN-REDD
South Sudan	Paul	Jubek	Inspector for Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment
Sudan	Sawsan	Ali	National Forests Corporation
Tanzania	Yohane	Mwampashi	Forest Officer, Tanzania Forest Service

---

[1] Central African Republic
[2] Democratic Republic of the Congo

Tanzania	Rahima	Othman Njaidi	Safeguards consultant
Tunisia	Rafik	Aini	Ingénieur en chef du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts ; Directeur du Développement Sylvo-Pastoral ; Direction Générale des Forêts Ministère de l'agriculture
Uganda	Xavier	Mugumya	Coordinator, Climate Change, National Forestry Authority
Zambia	Maureen	Mwale	Project Officer UN-REDD Programme
Zambia	Evaristo	Nyanoka	Principal Agricultural Specialist (LM and CF)
Civil Society Organization	Edwin	Usang	Civil Society Organization representative to the UN-REDD Policy Board
Indigenous peoples representative	Lekumok	Kironyi	Indigenous People's representative to the UN-REDD Policy Board

Donor countries and UN agencies

Institution	First name	Surname	Position
Spanish government	Antonio	Fernández de Tejada	Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain to UNEP
Spanish government	Esther	Juma Omolo	Advisor of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the Spanish embassy to UNEP in Nairobi
Norwegian government	Thomas	Ball	Counsellor (DPR to UNEP and UN-Habitat) Royal Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi
GIZ	Jackson	Muchoki	Senior Programme Officer GIZ-Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)
FAO	Emelyne	Cheney	Natural Resources Officer
UNDP	Claudia	Segesser	Environment & Energy Group ; UNDP Geneva Office
UNDP	Koji	Fukuda	Programme Analyst, UN-REDD/Africa Energy and Environment Group
World Bank	Nicholas	Soikan	SESA consultant for the REDD+ process in Kenya
REDD+ SES	Phil	Franks	Global coordinator ; CARE International
UNEP	John Erik	Prydz	Programme Officer ; UNEP
UNEP	Julie	Greenwalt	Programme Officer for the UN-REDD Programme ; UNEP
UNEP consultant	Stephen	Cobb	Consultant, UNEP REDD Strategy in Congo basin
UNEP-WCMC	Lisen	Runsten	Programme Officer, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme
UNEP-WCMC	Lucy	Goodman	Programme Officer, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme
UNEP-WCMC	Blaise	Bodin	Programme Officer, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme