





#### Assessment: overview of UN-REDD Programme support





Lera Miles, UNEP-WCMC 14 November 2012, Cambridge





# Assessment: identification, mapping and valuation

ROGRAMME

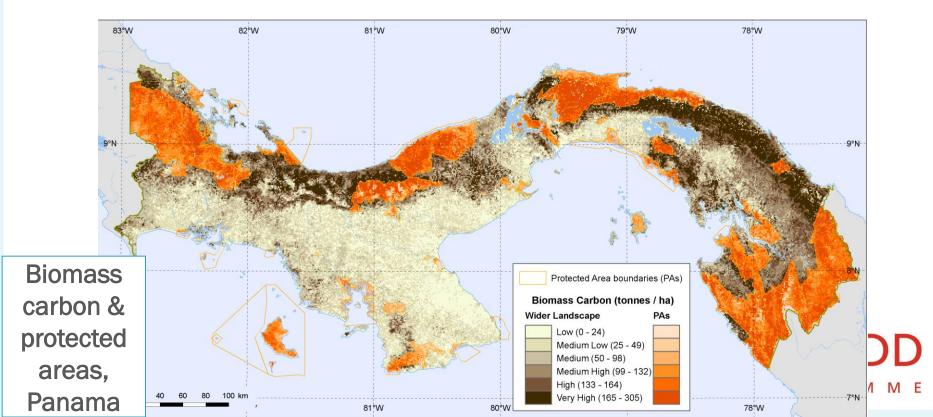
Decision support tools, guidance and technical support provided to REDD+ countries to assist them on multiple benefits and safeguards

- GIS tools and guidance produced for mapping and analysis of carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Assessing potential **economic value** of multiple benefits, and any **additional costs** of achieving them.
- Trialing **spatial-decision support** to simultaneously meet targets for carbon and other goals
- New online guide to useful tools and resources, with factsheets (in production), covering safeguards, assessment and monitoring.



## Latin America & Caribbean: Ecuador, Panama & Paraguay

- Ecuador: priority areas for multiple benefits by region
- Panama and Paraguay: mapping potential for multiple benefits; and REDD+ scenarios that incorporate the value of multiple benefits





# Africa: DRC, Republic of Congo & Tanzania

UN-RE

ROGRAMME

Technical support and capacity building ongoing in Africa, developing:

- Democratic Republic of Congo: map analysis (published 2012); spatial decision-support for land-use planning, using biodiversity and carbon targets, and economic cost data, in the Marxan software tool; valuation of ecosystem services
- **Republic of Congo** (2013): similar mapping and valuation for spatial decisionsupport
- Tanzania: first mapping collaboration (published 2009); use of forest inventory data to improve maps, assess multiple benefits and plan for safeguards (in discussion)



## Asia-Pacific: Cambodia & Indonesia

**UN-RED** 

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Technical support and capacity building ongoing in **Asia-Pacific**, developing:

- Cambodia (2013): biodiversity and ecosystem-service maps for land-use planning
- Indonesia (Central Sulawesi):
  - mapped areas suitable for different REDD+ actions, with multiple benefits;
  - decision-support tools guidance for provincial decision-makers;
  - analysis of potential impacts of different REDD+ measures

	Impacts on:							Ease of
								measuring carbon
APPROACH	Carbon	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	NTFPs	Livelihoods	Cost	benefits
REDUCING DEFORESTATION:								
Maintaining natural forest and preventing conversion							\$	*
Promoting the use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) at sustainable harvesting levels to provide alternative livelihoods		0				•	\$	*
Intensification of agriculture (annual or tree crops) with conventional methods using high energy and chemicals input, to decrease conversion pressure							\$\$	*
Change from conventional agriculture to organic farming to decrease conversion pressure by increasing profitability	•	•		•		ightarrow	\$	*
REDUCING FOREST DEGRADATION / SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST:								
Change from conventional logging to Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) in production forest	•	•			0	•	\$	*
Enrichment planting in moderately degraded / logged over forest		•	0	•	$\bigcirc$	•	\$\$	*
Fire control to prevent fire through raised awareness and increased enforcement in forest areas at risk	•	•	•	•	•	0	\$	*
ENHANCING FOREST CARBON STOCKS:								
Rehabilitation of significantly degraded land through (assisted) natural regeneration							\$	$\bigstar$



#### Aims of the day

- Learn more about uses of mapping, economic approaches, spatial decision support and scenario work
- Share experiences on existing national work
- Explore specific applications in one of three breakout groups
- Think about your own priorities in this area, for discussions tomorrow afternoon!



#### Thank you for listening!

