

Monitoring REDD+ impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services

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REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Safeguards and Multiple Benefits
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Monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services

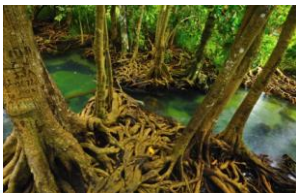
- Understanding impact of REDD+ can allow assessment of whether opportunities for multiple benefits are being realised and potential risks to biodiversity and ecosystem services avoided

But,

- Biodiversity and ecosystem services are complex

So,

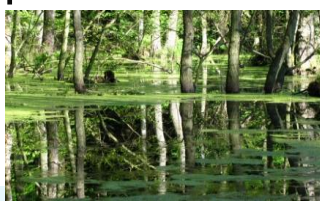
- ⇒ Not all aspects can be monitored
- ⇒ Need to decide what aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services are of greatest importance and interest for monitoring





To identify monitoring objectives it helps to understand:

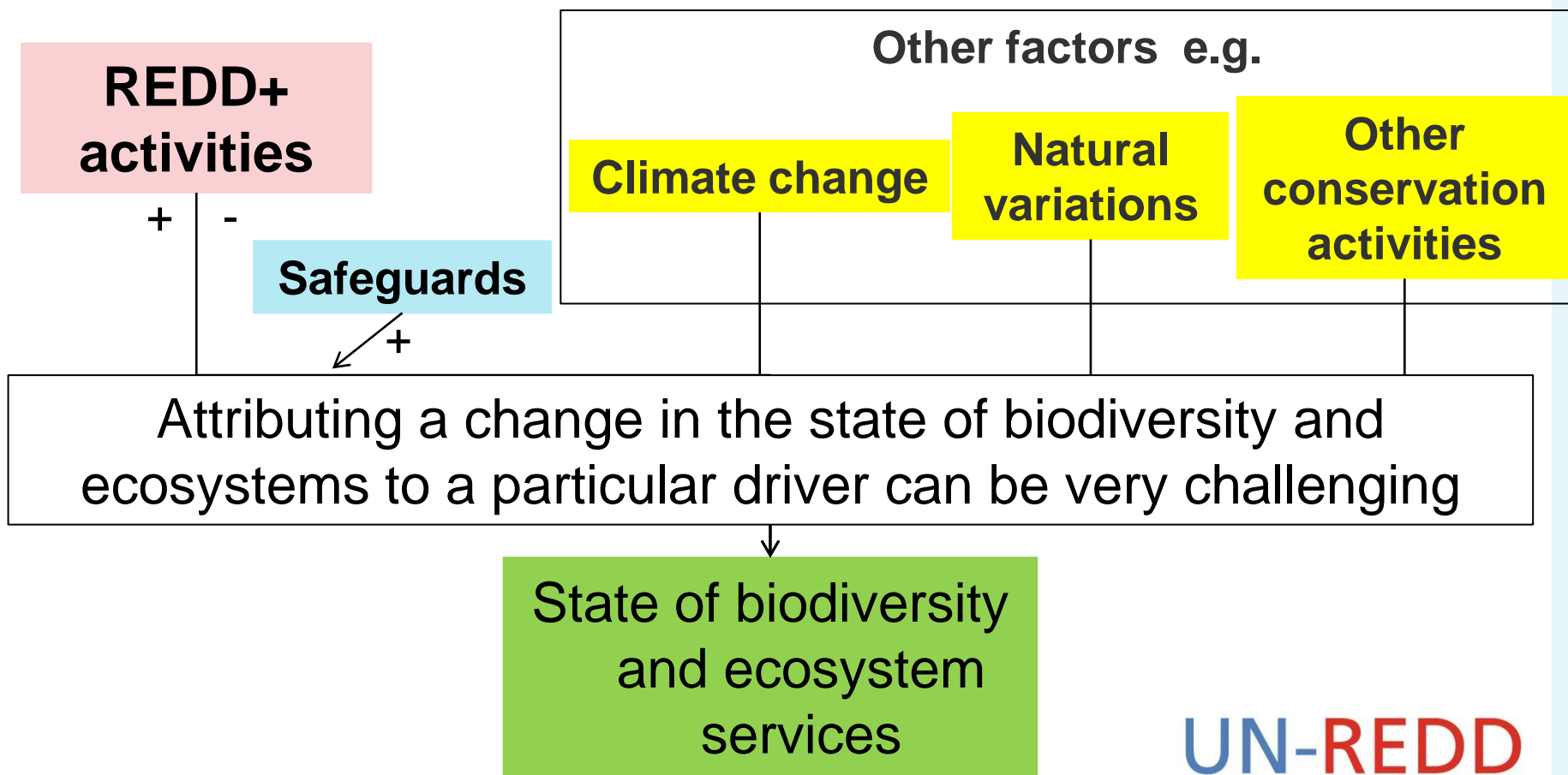
- Main undertakings and responsibilities on biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - National policy commitments
 - Multilateral initiatives and donor requirements
 - Stakeholder priorities
- REDD+ activities and related potential benefits and harms to biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services are very spatially variable
 - One species is not the same as another, the loss of a species in one location may not have the same impact as the loss of a species in a different location
- Spatial explicit information can be important





Attribution -

Multiple factors may impact biodiversity and ecosystem services





Process or impact oriented monitoring

- **Process monitoring** – monitoring the processes that are in operation to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Impact monitoring** – monitoring the end change in biodiversity and ecosystem services due to REDD+ (including safeguard processes).
- A combination of implementation and impact monitoring is likely to be needed and can aid attribution

Ways of monitoring biodiversity

- **Remote sensing** – methods that collect information about the Earth's surface from a distance.

Information can cover: extent of ecosystems, rate of deforestation/ reforestation, forest intactness, forest fragmentation, area and location of old growth forests/ plantations



- **Community monitoring** – the involvement of people living close to the forest in collecting data pertinent to specific indicators. COP decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 72 requests countries to address safeguards “**ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities**”



- **Expert field survey teams**



Summary

- In deciding what monitoring to do as part of REDD+ it may be useful to:
 - Understand commitments including for an SIS
 - Understand risks and benefits of REDD+
 - REDD+ activities being undertaken
- Monitoring protocols and indicators need to be developed
 - Some complexities including attribution, spatial complexity
- Existing monitoring and monitoring for other purposes can be utilized for REDD+
 - Using existing monitoring can decrease costs and increase feasibility of collecting data quickly

UN-REDD

PROGRAMME

Thank you for your attention!

