**4 October**

**Ecosystem approach to REDD+ safeguards (side event)**

Reference levels in REDD+—Peg Putt

* Need to clearly define the terms at the outset
* Differentiate technical and political components
* SBSTA to focus on the technical components and on the science
* RL: Technical estimates of real stock based on application of agreed methodologies
* REL: Actual historical emissions
* Reference C stock levels: in a define area allow for introduction of stock change methodologies
* Do not confine to deforestation only even in the short-term.
* Forest degradation: mayor cause of forest carbon reduction
* Anglesen’s forest transition curve from loss of forest to stabilization
* Address leakage/demand and consumption
* Using FAO categories, you realize you miss a lot if you only measure deforestation

Guidance for a Safeguards Information System—Davyth Steward

* REDD+ safeguards recognize the social and environmental benefits of REDD+
* During the last decades millions of dollars have been invested in forest conservation, despite that deforestation is still very high
* Need of a solid and robust information system for safeguards recognized by parties (e.g Costa Rica, EU, Switzerland)
* In designing the information system: what, who, how.
* Take advantage of existing work NFIs, and monitoring systems under UN-REDD, FCPF and others
* Information to collect: Existing legal and institutional framework, and how safeguards are being addressed and respected
* Indicators on: UN-REDD/Chatam House, PROFOR-FAO, WRI and others
* How to improve quality of the information: collect info from a variety of stakeholders in dif locations. Independent review by a multi-stakeholder review body (with representation of IPs and local communities)
* Need for full and effective participation of stakeholders: to be applied to the monitoring and reporting of REDD+ activities. I.e. Tebbteba developing community based monitoring tools
* Diagram showing relation between multi-stakeholder National REDD body and relations with UNFCCC , and Stakeholders

MRV for REDD+ Carbon and Beyond: Kristen Hite CIEL

* Measuring reporting and verification: Applied to activities and support
* Domestic and international MRV
* Quantitative and qualitative
* Five activities to be MRVed for REDD+: as defined in the Cancun decision
* Principles for an MRV system: transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, accurate and cost-effective
* Information needed: Emissions from deforestation and degradation
* Amount of carbon stored in forests
* Quantities data informs the quantitative
* Who has the data: Government agencies, multilaterals, local communities, etc.
* Combine remote sensing with ground-based forest carbon inventories
* Provide estimates that are transparent, verifiable and consistent

Getting Reference Levels and MRV on forest organic soils

* Peatlands: there is an existing analysis on global distribution of peat-lands.
* Emissions from cleared forests with peatlands continue for decades or even centuries as opposed to forest clearance with other mineral soils (where forest biomass is reduced)
* Important to prevent drainage of peatlands and restore wetlands (but not all wetlands can be restored)
* Amount of peatlands that need to be rewetted to compensate is irrealistic
* No more conversion: Undisturbed peatlands must become NO GO ZONES
* MRV of peatlands: make a rapid and practical MRV system; don’t let the perfect to be enemy of the good.
* Peat-soil maps are a high priority
* Essential to monitor all peatlands! (Clea wonders how)

Questions:

Suriname: Do CDM methodologies are applicable to peatlands?

A: no, we don’t have

Mica (EC): Calculate accurate emission factors is extremely expensive, you can do more with default values.

A: There are concerns with using default values. Need to make sure that the values are better than the default estimates from the IPCC