Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme – Beyond Carbon: Safeguards and multiple benefits from REDD+ workshop

Workshop Report

A workshop convened as part of Nigeria's National UN-REDD Programme,

Tuesday 26th – Wednesday 27th November 2013, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria

Federal Ministry of Environment
Federal Ministry of Environment Headquarter, Block C, Mabuchi, FCT, Abuja Abuja F.C.T Nigeria

Website: http://environment.gov.ng/

Environment is your life, keep it safe.
Vision: To ensure a Nigeria that develops in harmony with the environment.
Mission: To ensure environmental protection and natural resources conservation for a sustainable development

Cross River State Forestry Commission
Cross River State Forestry Commission, Calabar, Cross River State.

Website: http://www.crossriverstate.gov.ng

Vision: To be home to one of the world's greenest and biologically most diverse and richest forest by all global standards.
Mission: To protect and manage the State's Forestry resources.

The workshop was organised by the Federal Ministry of Environment and the CRS Forestry Commission as part of Nigeria's National UN-REDD Programme.

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 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical 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 UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

The UN-REDD Programme provided technical support for this workshop from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). 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.

Should readers wish to comment on this document, they are encouraged to get in touch via:
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UNEP WCMC

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Acronyms and abbreviations

Cross River State	CRS
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	FCPF
Monitoring, Reporting and Verificaton	MRV
Participatory Governance Assessment	PGA
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation	REDD
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment	SESA
Safeguard Information System	SIS
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
World Conservation Monitoring Centre	WCMC

Introduction

The 'Safeguards and multiple benefits from REDD+ in Nigeria' workshop was held 26-27th November 2013 in Calabar, Cross River State, with the aim of progressing work on developing social and environmental safeguards and informing priorities for REDD+ planning in Cross River State (CRS). The workshop also aimed to build capacity on REDD+ safeguards with key stakeholders and understand what further work is needed on this and the multiple benefits topic under the National REDD+ Programme.

Thirty participants attended from civil society, communities potentially impacted by REDD+, federal and national government, and academia. Several participants had recently returned from the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference, bringing to CRS the latest developments from the international level. (The list of participants is provided in Annex 1). At the beginning of the workshop participants identified that they wanted to understand both the risks from REDD+, such as land grabbing, as well as the potential benefits from REDD+. There was also an emphasis on enhancing participants' ability to communicate results to communities and other members of society.

> **Box 1: What is REDD+?**
> REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation +[1]) is an initiative intended to combat climate change by providing incentives for changing the ways in which forests are used and managed, so that emissions of greenhouse gases from forests are reduced and carbon sequestration is increased. REDD+ may require many different actions, such as protecting forests from fire or illegal logging or rehabilitating degraded forest areas.
>
> [1] The "+" indicates the inclusion of the following activities, i) conservation of forest carbon stocks, ii) sustainable management of forests and iii) enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

At the end of a workshop, key next steps were identified for progressing the work on developing a country approach to safeguards and developing REDD+ spatial planning tools. Further a list of the potential risks and benefits from REDD+ were collated from the interactive multi-stakeholder session that can inform both the safeguards and REDD+ planning processes.

> **Box 2: What are multiple benefits and REDD+ safeguards?**
> REDD+ has the potential to deliver multiple benefits beyond carbon. For example, it can promote biodiversity conservation and secure ecosystem services from forests such as water regulation, erosion control and non-timber forest products. REDD+ may also carry some social and environmental risks; for example displacing the factors causing deforestation to other areas. REDD+ safeguards are intended to help guard against risks and enhance benefits from REDD+.

Workshop objectives

1. Progress work on <u>output 4.3</u> of Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme; "Cross River State established as a centre of excellence & learning on REDD+" and the related work streams on:

   o Developing social and environmental safeguards for Cross River State,

   o Identification of priority benefits from REDD+ to support land use planning.

2. Capacity building and awareness raising with key stakeholders on multiple benefits (and risks) and REDD+ safeguards.

3. Evaluate what further work is needed on these topics to meet CRS and national needs within the framework of the UN-REDD Programme.

Summary of workshop topics

Day 1 - Introduction to multiple benefits and safeguards

Presentations:

The session opened with a prayer from Mr Ahmed.

Subsequently **Mr Dahiru, Nigeria's National Coordinator for REDD+,** officially opened the session with a welcoming speech where he clearly defined REDD+, safeguards and multiple benefits for the audience (see boxes 1 and 2, introduction)

Workshop objectives
Odigha Odigha (Chairman - Cross River State Forestry Commission)

Chairman Odigha outlined the objectives of the workshop and presented the workshop agenda. He reflected on the importance of everyone becoming fluent in the language of REDD+ and REDD+ safeguards. Chairman Odigha also noted that CRS should be a demonstration site for the rest of the country, in order to minimize the risks from REDD+ when REDD+ is rolled out.

REDD+ safeguards and enhancing the potential benefits from REDD+, during the REDD+ readiness phase
Julie Greenwalt (UNEP/UN-REDD)

Ms Greenwalt gave an overview of potential social and environmental benefits from REED+, as well as the safeguards used to guide REDD+ implementation. She discussed some of the planning tools that can be used to plan REDD+ actions and enhance multiple benefits, such as spatial analysis tools and economic valuation of REDD+ benefits. Ms Greenwalt also discussed the guiding frameworks that can assist countries in developing their approaches to safeguards. Guidelines include the UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA).

Safeguards Information Systems
Lucy Goodman (UNEP-WCMC)

Ms Goodman outlined the structuring and implementation process of the Safeguard Information Systems (SIS). She then presented Costa Rica as a case study of how the needs of different safeguard approaches (e.g. FCPF SESA, REDD+ SES, the UN-REDD programme SEPC) can be integrated in the design of a single SIS.

Day 2 - REDD+ Spatial planning to capture multiple-benefits: Presentations

Using maps to support the application of the multiple-benefits aspects of the Cancun REDD+ safeguards
Lucy Goodman (UNEP-WCMC)

Ms Goodman outlined the importance of the use of maps to inform REDD+ planning. She provided insight on the link between spatial planning and the Cancun safeguards policies, and presented maps developed for REDD+ planning in Tanzania as a case study.

Livelihood options and REDD+
Emerald Ojong (NUJ CSO Center)

Mr Ojong presented on the goals of Livelihood Projects developed under the REDD+ program and discusses the strategies used in its implementation in the CRS. Strategies include collaborating with state institutions and stakeholders, capacity building of the project's partners and facilitators, and establishment of access to microcredit. Emerald then gave an overview of the project's intervention areas and of the activities proposed to occur under the Sustainable Livelihood initiative.

Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) for REDD+
Danae Issa (UNDP)

Ms Issa gave an overview of how a Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) approach can contribute to safeguards and to the SIS. She described how PGAs can be used to monitor different aspects of governance and influence political decisions and policy making. Ms. Issa also used examples from pilot PGA in Ecuador to explain how PGA can contribute for addressing REDD+ safeguards and to developing a single REDD+ SIS. She then described how the same process can be applied in Nigeria.

Communicating about REDD+ in Nigeria
Bridget Nkor (Senior GIS technician, Cross River State Forestry Commission)

Ms Nkor presented on how the communication of REDD+ goals must be adapted to each target audience to ensure the program's working areas are clear to all parties involved in its implementation. She focused attention on some of the tools that can be used to communicate REDD+ actions. Tools include maps, handbills, posters and brochures and can be used to communicate about UN-REDD's working areas: MRV and monitoring, REDD+ governance, stakeholder engagement, multiple benefits, equitable management and sector transformation.

REDD+ safeguards at UNFCCC CoP in Warsaw
Edwin Usang (CSO observer to the UN-REDD Policy Board, Africa)

Mr Usang presented the latest updates from the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, in particular those related to safeguards. He noted that the parties had agreed they could provide a summary of information on safeguards on a voluntary basis, via the UNFCCC website. He also noted that a most recent summary of information on safeguards would be required prior countries receiving performance based REDD+ finance.

Outputs from the interactive sessions

In order to get expert feedback from the participants several interactive sessions were held, the outputs of which can provide information for several elements of the country approach to safeguards.

Risks and benefits of common REDD actions

Task: During this exercise participants were first asked to identify possible REDD+ actions that would be part of the national REDD+ strategy. The five REDD+ activities (reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) are necessarily general given that they describe activities that might be undertaken in several countries. However in order to identify specific risks and benefits from REDD+ in Nigeria, the task helped to identify which activities could be implemented and how – through different REDD+ actions.

Likely REDD+ actions identified by workshop participants (full list is given in <u>Annex 1</u>):

- • Snail farming
- • Improved agricultural practices
- • Plantation establishment
- • Alternative livelihoods options
- • Land-use planning and zoning
- • Reduced impact logging

Subsequently, participants worked in pairs to identify what the possible risks might be from these REDD+ actions. Such a list can inform the development of a country approach to safeguards as these are priorities that need to be addressed.

Likely risks that may result from the REDD+ actions above (full list is given in <u>Annex 1</u>):

- • Increase in poverty, loss of employment
- • Loss of biodiversity
- • Risk for food security
- • Loss of land for agriculture
- • Conflict with community land

Priority potential benefits from the REDD+ actions were also identified in pairs.

Priority potential benefits from REDD+ actions in Nigeria (full list is given in <u>Annex 1</u>):

- • Poverty reduction, revenue generation, employment opportunities
- • Conservation of biodiversity
- • Control of erosion and desertification, among other ecosystem services
- • Enhancement of carbon stocks
- • Empowerment of women/youths / reduction of deforestation, increase of forest area / less dependence on forest products

It is interesting to note that the two most frequently noted benefits and risks are aligned, this reflects that how REDD+ is undertaken will impact on the potential risks and benefits that might occur. For example a

monoculture plantation might cause the loss of biodiversity, while conservation of a natural forest might enhance it. Similarly fencing a protected area to reduce deforestation may exclude people from being able to harvest foods from the forest and therefore enhancing poverty, while sustainable livelihood options such as snail farming may both reduce pressure on forest harvest and provide employment. These examples are relevant to understanding the relationship between safeguards and multiple benefits, and how the former can support the latter.

After identifying risks and benefits from REDD+ actions, participants were then asked to think which strategies they would use to mitigate the risks and enhance the potential benefits. This list of strategies could be combined to inform a country approach to safeguards and should be considered a priority list of next steps.

Strategies to mitigate the risks and enhance the potential benefits of REDD+ (full list is in Annex 1):

- Good agricultural practices (inspired by traditional knowledge, organic, intercropping, indigenous species...)
- Proper planning and communication, involving the local communities and relevant stakeholders
- Awareness creation
- Adequate and enforced PLRs
- Technical capacity building

Developing a national approach to safeguards

Task: In this session, the UN-REDD conceptual framework on safeguards was used as a basis for an interactive exercise where participants identified key actors, concerns and actions under each of the steps of the conceptual framework.

ach to safeguards

Step	Title	Description
1	**Stakeholder**s	Identification, communication, and training of relevant stakeholders
2	**Planning**	Developing and planning a country approach to safeguards
3	**Defining**	Identifying or formulating safeguard policies, laws and regulations
4	**Collecting**	Collecting information on safeguards
5	**Sharing**	Providing information on safeguards

The following table details the outputs of the exercise, as recorded by the participants themselves. The entries in bold signify that the aspect identified is a particularly important (it was given 2 or more stickers during the resulting prioritization exercise).

	Process	Actors	Issues/Concerns
Step 1 - Stakeholders	– Stakeholder Identification – **Stakeholder Consultation** – **Social and Environmental Impact analysis** – Planning, implementation, and monitoring	– Communities – NGOs – Government – CBO, CSO – Academia – Private Sector – **Media**	– Benefit sharing – Rights issues – Informed Participants – Feedback mechanisms – Effective communication – Training of stakeholders on livelihoods issues
Step 2 - Planning	– Identify planners – Identify key stakeholders – **Consultations to identify key issues** – Review of existing PLRS and customary rights – **Draw up work plan** – **Carry out baseline survey**	– **Legislators,** – **Governors** – **LGA Chair(wo)men** – **Communities** – **NGOs/CSOs** – Presidency – Media – Private Sector	– Lack of capacity – Availability of funds – Lack of relevant data – Policy Implementation – Transparency
Step 3 - Defining	– Awareness creation to key policy makers – Identify the key players – **Identify existing policies regulations** – **Review of existing policies regulations** – **Formulation of policies** – Consultation of the various stakeholders at all levels	– **Legislators** – State government – Local government legislators – Agencies – Federal house of assembly – Traditional rules – REDD Secretariat at various levels – Civil Society groups – Research Institutions	– Bureaucratic bottlenecks – CSOs, CBOs, Media etc. (bottom-up approach) – Funding
Step 4 - Collecting	– **Identification of stakeholders for safeguards** – **Interaction with the stakeholders – FGD, personal interviews, development of questionnaires** – Questionnaire analysis – Interviews	– Communities – CSOs – National/Sub-national Governmental Organisations (CRSFC, etc) – Women's groups, youth groups etc. – Men groups – Community Leaders	– Funding – Difficult terrain – Communication – **Reliability of data collected** – Capacity of data collectors – Capacity of data analysis
Step 5 - Sharing	– Mobilisation of key players – Awareness creation – Capacity building (on forest protection) – Monitoring and evaluation – Developing methodology for dispatching (platform for	– National REDD+ Secretariat – State forestry commissions – Civil societies – UN-REDD Secretariat – Communities,	– Communication barriers e.g. level of education and language – Cultural barriers and religious issues – Methodology

delivery (media houses, websites, newspapers, social media, region, television etc.) – Implementation – Quality assurance and quality control of information – Jingles and town crying, community meetings	Education Institutions

In summary, key messages were that a multi-stakeholder approach will be critical to success and that stakeholder engagement is an important process within all the steps of the framework, not just that of stakeholder analysis, awareness raising and capacity building.

CRS mapping exercise – priority layers for future work and communications posters

Task: Maps can help in REDD+ planning by raising awareness, identifying priority areas for REDD+ actions and engaging stakeholders. Some initial maps were prepared for CRS in 2012 in a collaboration between

UNEP-WCMC and the CRS Forestry Commission. These maps were printed on transparent paper in order that they could be overlaid on top of each other so that participant's could choose which they thought were most relevant to REDD+ planning (i.e. prioritise the most important for their particular needs). Some example maps where also used for Tanzania where a complete land-use planning exercise has already been undertaken.
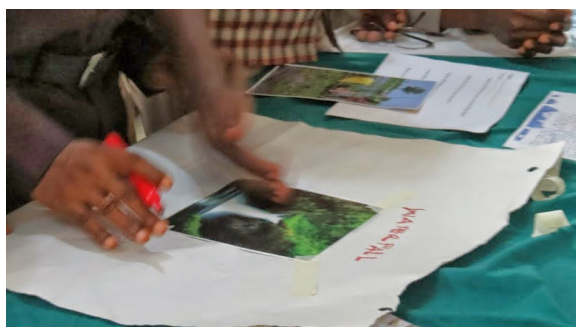
At the end of the activity participants were asked to identify which maps and what information were missing for CRS in order to guide future work on spatial planning. Because each map produced is a significant investment of time and resources, the outcome of this exercise can help to guide the production of future maps designed for land-use planning.

The following were priority maps identified by the participants:

- Population maps
- Ecotourism maps
- Mining maps
- Regional-planning maps
- Relief maps
- Non-timber forest product maps
- Watershed-management map
- Migration maps
- Biodiversity maps (incl. both flora and fauna)

Communicating REDD+

Task: Participant's put together communications plans for how they would explain REDD+ to communities and the potential risks and benefits from REDD+. The outputs of this session emphasized the importance of visual aids, such as using pictures, maps and cartoons. Another suggestion was to use radio and hand bills as well as posters as a way of communicating REDD+. Finally – the importance of communicating REDD+ in local languages was emphasized.

Suggested next steps

Nigeria is at a critical stage in its REDD+ process with both UN-REDD Programme and FCPF support available on REDD+ readiness. In order to advance work on safeguards in the country a suggested next step is to form a safeguards task team with participation from both civil society and federal and state level government.

The following were considered priority strategies for a country approach to safeguards, these could input into the CRS REDD+ strategy:

- • To enhance capacity on good agricultural practices
- • To create communications materials for local communities on REDD+ to raise awareness
- • To review of existing policies, laws and regulations consistent with the Cancun safeguards
- • To build technical capacity on safeguards topics and GIS

During the mapping exercise, the following were considered priority maps to be produced as part of a land use planning exercise for REDD+. These may be inputs to a land use planning activities planned by the Nigeria National REDD+ Programme.

- • Population maps
- • Ecotourism maps
- • Mining maps
- • Regional planning maps
- • Relief maps
- • Non timber forest product maps
- • Watershed management map
- • Migration maps
- • Biodiversity maps flora and fauna

Community outreach is a key next step to advance both the REDD+ safeguards work and work on the potential multiple benefits of REDD+. This could be advanced by developing communications plans from the suggestions of participants at the workshop.

Annex 1: Participants list

Name	Organisation
Odigha Odigha	Chairman, Cross River State Forestry commission
Ashikem Akomaye	Forestry commission (Cross River State)
Bridget Nkor	Forestry commission (Cross River State)
Alex Onojeghuo	FAO-Nigeria (Cross River State)
Patrick Agida	Cross River State Forestry commission
Donatus Adie	Cross River State Forestry commission
Angela Ngajiuto	Cross River State Forestry commission
Agala Aten	Cross River State Forestry commission
Deborah Ogri	Cross River State Forestry commission
Edu Effiom	Cross River State Forestry commission
Emmanuel Egbe	Cross River State Forestry commission
Ayeni Segun Boluwaji	Cross River State Forestry commission
Ntufam Innocent Ntuyang	Cross River State Forestry commission
Gift Mgbe	Alese community
Osim Enya	Mbe community

Martin Egot	Ekuri Community
Oku Okang	Etara Community
Rev. Anthony Essien	Mangrove Community
Dr. Ogogo Augustine	Academia (Unical)
Edwin Usang	Africa Representative at UN-REDD Policy Board / Coordinator / Res. Person
Francis Okeke	WCS (NGO)
Ijeoma Emeka	NGOCE (NGO)
Manus Olory	Ekuri Initiative (NGO)
Emerald Ojong	NUJ CSO Center
Dare-Idowu Aanuoluwapo	Youth For the Environment Initiative Ekiti (NGO)
Salisu Dahiru	National REDD+ Secretariat
Ochuko Odibo	National REDD+ Secretariat
Tijjani Ahmed	National REDD+ Secretariat
Raymond Ebonine	National REDD+ Secretariat
Kingsley Nwawuba	National REDD+ Secretariat
Richards Okibe	National REDD+ Secretariat
Priscilla Achakpa	Women Environmental Program
Gloria Agema	Community Emergency Response Initiative
Danae Issa	UNDP
Julie Greenwalt	UNEP/UN-REDD
Lucy Goodman	UNEP-WCMC

Annex 2: Outputs of the exercise 'Identifying possible risks and benefits from REDD+ actions in Cross River State'

REDD+ Action	Potential risks/Potential benefits		Strategy
– **Snail farming** – **Economic empowerment (livelihood)** – **Biodiversity conservation** – **Afforestation**	RISKS	• Monetary value • Seasonal variation • Non acceptability • Poor implementation • Inadequate funds to start the business	• Research of new variety and provision of hybrids • Awareness creation • Capacity building on technical know-how • Provision of adequate funds for large scale snail farming
	BENEFITS	• Conservation of biodiversity • Poverty reduction • Enhancement of carbon stocks • Less dependence on forest products • Source of protein	• Protection of forest reserved areas • Monetary value profit from large scale snail farming • Proper planning and communication • Employment opportunities
– **Conservation of biodiversity**	RISKS	• Reducing proteins intake of the people	• Provision of livelihood options • Adequate laws on bush burning and enforcement of such laws
	BENEFITS	• Protection of our flora and fauna • Reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	• Awareness creation on the need to conserve our biodiversity and sustain use of our biodiversity resources • Conservation to encourage or expose our tourism potential
– **Forest conservation**	RISKS	• Deforestation • Loss of forest carbon stock • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Loss of livelihood for rural people	• Introducing afforestation/planting programmes • Reviewing existing agricultural practices • Awareness on the importance of forest conservation to local communities • Bamboo plantations in erosion-prone areas
	BENEFITS	• Enhancement of carbon stocks • Revenue generation • Empowerment of rural women • Conservation of endangered wildlife, butterflies etc.	• Enrichment planting • NTFPs: beekeeping, afang leaves, palm oil etc. • Effective policies, laws and regulation • Training on alternative means of livelihood
– **Reforestation**	RISKS	• Loss of biodiversity • Loss of land for agricultural purposes	• Analyse various forest regulations • Ensure planting of multiple species of trees • Promotion of multicrop

	BENEFITS	• farming	
	BENEFITS	• Control of land degradation, erosion, desertification • Enhance biodiversity and wildlife • Enhance carbon yields • Generation of income	• Enforcement of forest management laws • Enhance the implementation of tourism guidelines
− **Improved agricultural practices**	RISKS	• Pollution/threat to local biodiversity • Chemicals in the soil/mechanized farming • Too much pressure on the land • Reduced yields • Reduction of income • Threat to food security over the long term	• Organic manure • Crop rotation • Mixed cropping • Standardization of chemicals
	BENEFITS	• Reduced expansion to agricultural land • Unproduced agricultural productions efficiency • Improved income • Environment friendliness	• Community land-use planning (CLUP) • Adopt improved traditional knowledge or practices • Linking farmers to markets • Improved extension services • Community land-use planning
− **Conservation,** − **Sustainable forest management,** − **Regeneration,** − **Afforestation**	RISKS	• Risk of encroachment into community land • Land grabbing; influential people both within and outside • Policies as they affect gender issues • Potential conflicts • Lack stakeholder education • Poverty among community people	• Stakeholders identification and analysis • Need assessment and prioritizing • Stakeholder education • Gender equity
	BENEFITS	• Preservation of biodiversities • Communities livelihood options • Economic empowerment of the community people (women and youths) • Erosion control and ecosystem services • Environmental; shade,	• Programme for empowerment • Gender mainstreaming in policy formulation and implementation in REDD+ actions

	BENEFITS	protection	
– **Plantation establishment** – **Alternative livelihoods options** – **Land-use plan**	**RISKS**	• Depriving indigenous from large scale agriculture • Food insecurity • Increase of unemployment • Communal crisis/land fragmentation	• Involvement of indigenous people in planning of implementation of the activities of the intended plantations • Strong policies and laws to protect the establishment of such plantations and considering indigenous rights • Effective sensitization of the community members • Maintenance of effective communication mechanism between the management of such plantations and the local communities
	BENEFITS	• Ecosystem benefits • Climate change and mitigation • Biogeochemical cycling • Restoration of wildlife habitat • Create employment opportunities • H_2O, shade management	• Involvement of all stakeholders and communities members
– **Sustainable livelihood**	**RISKS**	• Change in land use • Dietary change • Affecting social and cultural lifestyle • Poverty (reduced income)	• Smart agriculture • Awareness creation • Capacity building • Mentoring
	BENEFITS	• Income generation • Reduce deforestation • Sustainable forest management • Improved standard of living	• Animal husbandry • Renewable energy generation • Provision of funds and equipments • Capacity building • Formation of cooperative societies
– **Enhancement of carbon stocks through tree planting**	**RISKS**	• Introduction of invasive species (loss of biodiversity) • Monoculture plantations	• Plant indigenous species and varieties • Increase diversity of plants
	BENEFITS	• Increase in forest cover • Reduction in rate of desertification	• Engagement of principal stakeholders • Capacity for forest communities on afforestation

			and reforestation
– **Regeneration**	RISKS	• Raising nursery care (implementation challenge)	• Sourcing for the actual seedlings or species = proper planning (transportation system) • Maintenance/sustainability (funds)
	BENEFITS	• Re- Afforestation. Hence boosts REDD policy (increase carbon stock, climate benefits)	• Economy: the community stands to reap a good harvest • Promoting climate change • Employment opportunity
– **Reduced impact logging**	RISKS	• Increased logging as considered "acceptable" to undertake green logging • Lack of adoption/ cheating	
	BENEFITS	• Increase biodiversity benefits • Increase climate efficiency • Increase employment	