UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The role of spatial analysis in provincial REDD+ planning

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Outline

This presentation will provide an overview of the role of spatial analysis in supporting provincial REDD+ planning in Viet Nam, and the steps involved the PRAP process:

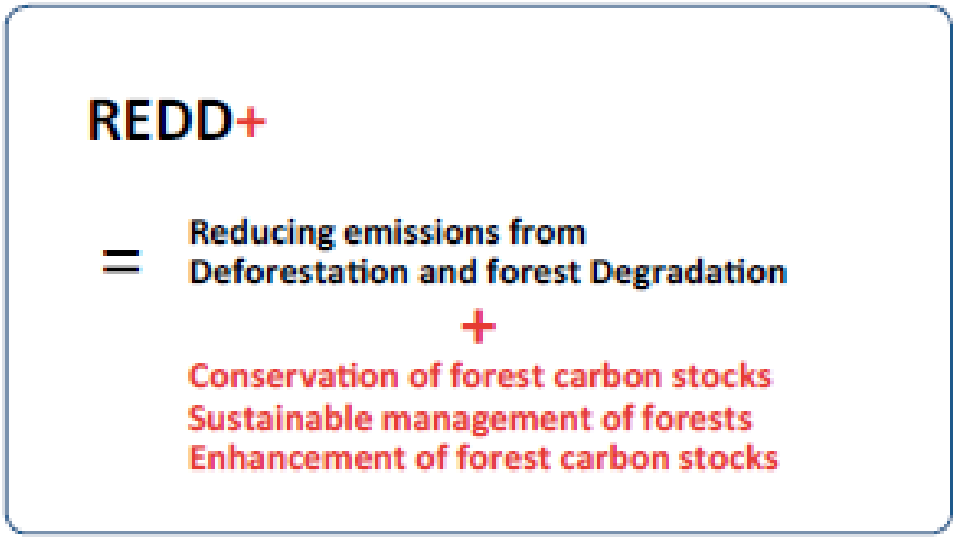
1. Background

2. Using spatial information to support provincial REDD+ planning

3. Steps in the PRAP process

1. Background

REDD+



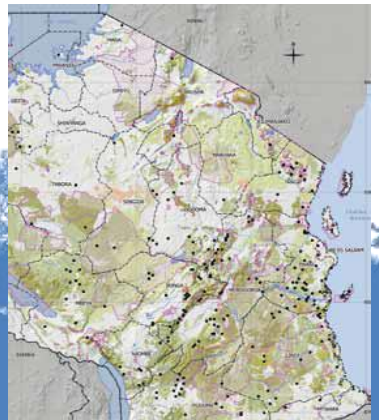
- REDD+ is an international initiative to combat climate change by changing the ways in which forests are used and managed, so that emissions of GHG from forests are reduced and carbon sequestration is increased.
- REDD+ may require different actions, such as protecting forests from fire or illegal logging or rehabilitating degraded forest areas.

UN-REDD Programme

- UN-REDD = United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries.
- Started in 2008; joint programme of UNDP, FAO, UNEP
- Supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in more than 60 partner countries
- Viet Nam started its UN-REDD National Programme in 2009; currently implementing Viet Nam UN-REDD Phase II Programme
- Viet Nam National REDD+ Action Plan approved in 2012; currently developing PRAPs for pilot provinces

Introduction to UNEP-WCMC

- United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- Provide support to UN-REDD partner countries on Safeguards & Multiple Benefits:
  - Planning for REDD+ that achieves multiple benefits, including using mapping and other tools, e.g. economic analyses
  - Developing country approaches to safeguards
- Close collaboration with in-country partners, FAO & UNDP; focus on capacity building & participatory approaches



UNEP-WCMC – Viet Nam REDD+ collaboration

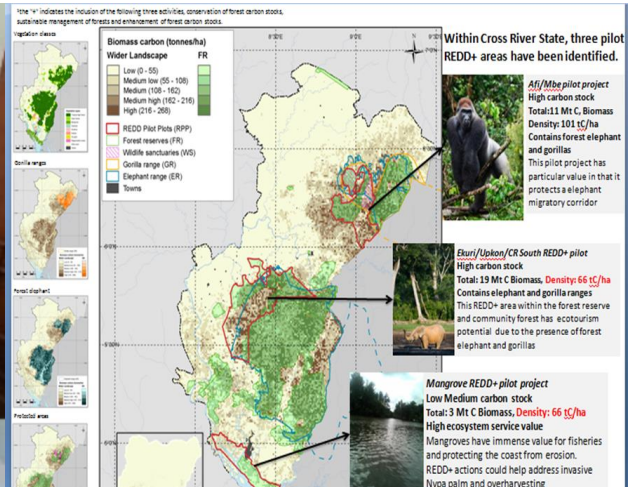
- Previous work on:
  - Ecosystem services from new & restored forests (2010)
  - Mapping potential of REDD+ to provide biodiversity co-benefits (2010)
- In 2014, began providing technical support on spatial analysis to inform development of PRAPs
- Upcoming technical support on design of Safeguards Information System

2. Using spatial information to support provincial REDD+ planning

Decision-support tools and analyses

Numerous tools, analyses and studies support planning for REDD+. For example:

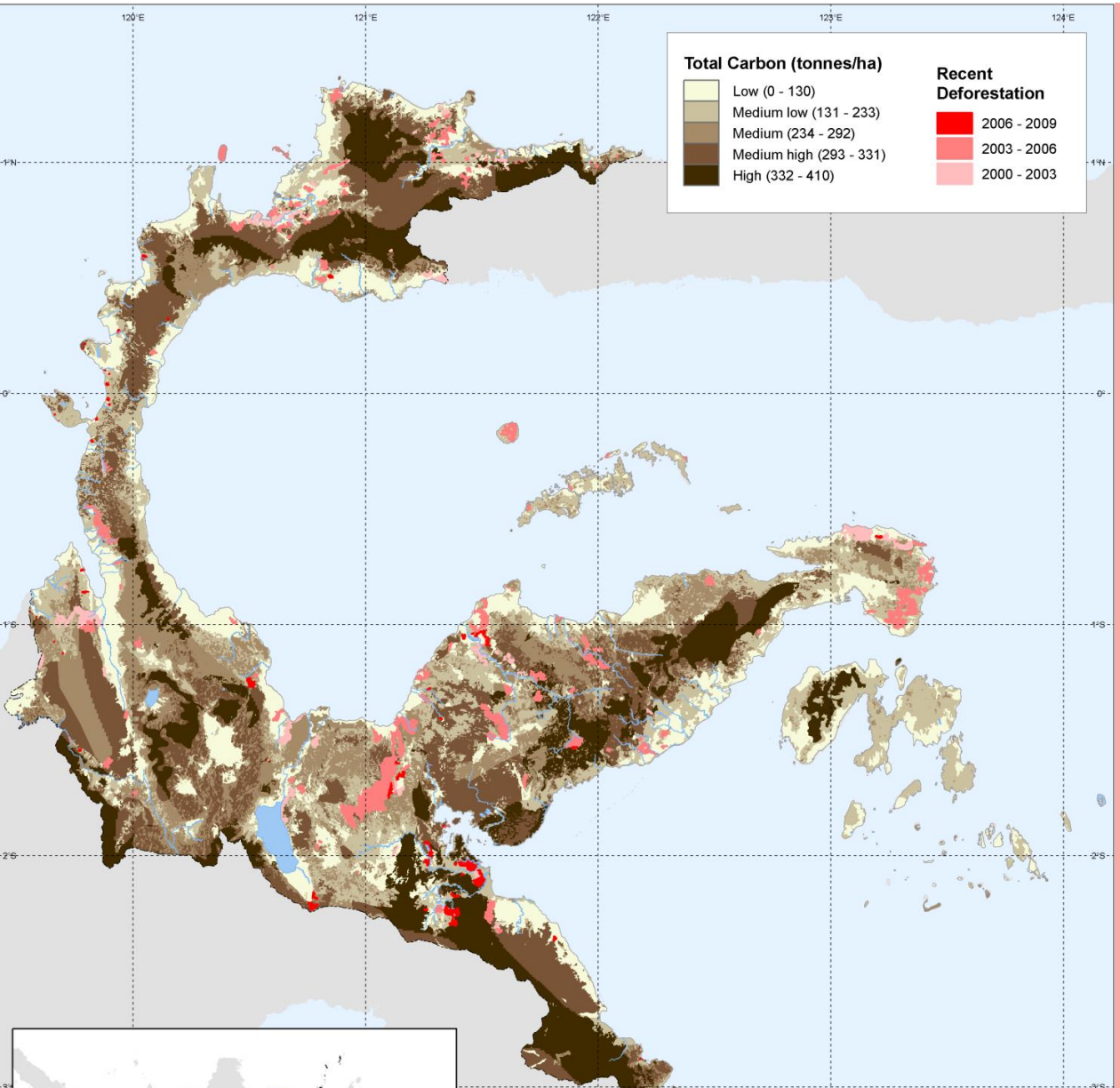
- Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Valuation studies
- Spatial analysis / mapping
- Stakeholder consultations and participatory approaches
- Costs-benefits analysis



Maps as decision-support

- Map-making is not itself a planning process
- Maps can and should be used together with other tools and approaches
- Maps can help REDD+ planners and stakeholders to:

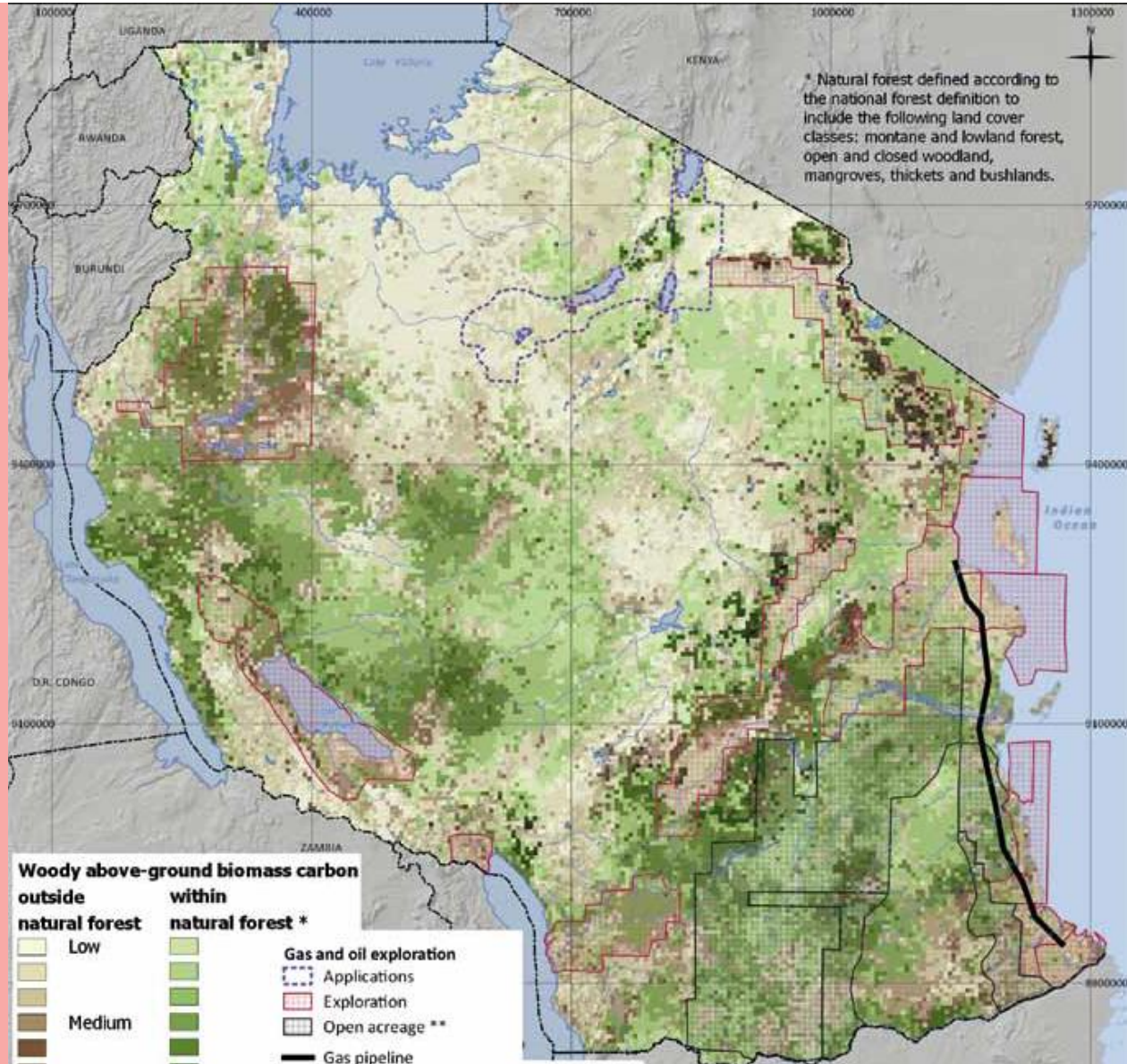
1. Understand context for REDD+ planning



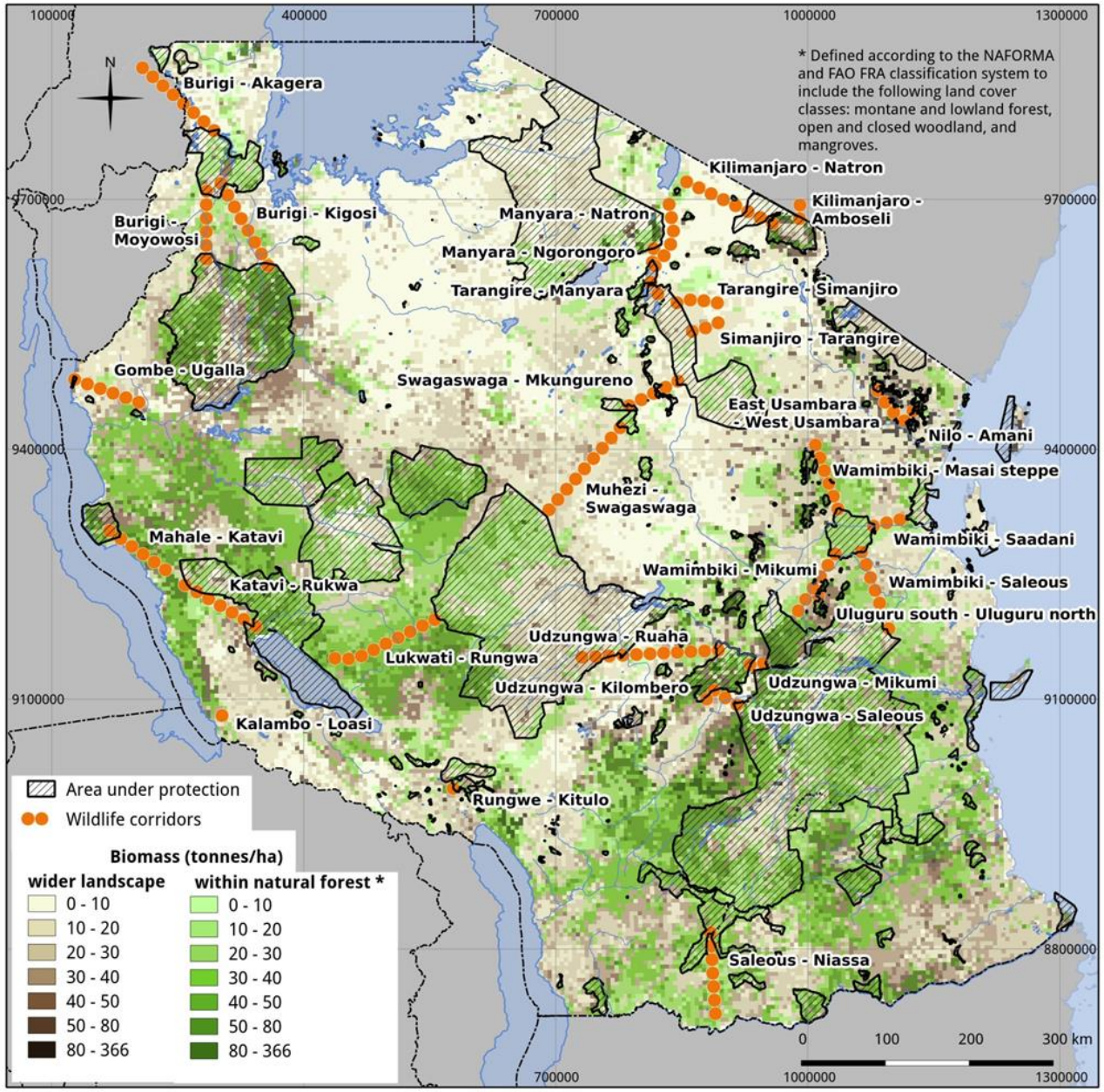
For example: Carbon stocks and areas of recent deforestation (2000-2009) in Central Sulawesi

2. Understand past/current/future drivers of deforestation/ degradation

For example: Current oil and gas exploration licenses, applications and open acreage in Tanzania, with carbon and natural forests



3. Help to identify potential benefits and risks of REDD+



For example: Important wildlife corridors, protected areas, natural forest and woody biomass carbon in Tanzania

Additional benefits of REDD+

• While main aim of REDD+ is to reduce GHG emissions and increase CO_2 sequestration from the atmosphere, it has the potential to deliver additional benefits

• Additional benefits of REDD+ are all of these other benefits – social and environmental – that may result from the implementation of REDD+. For example:

- Enhancement of ecosystem services
- Biodiversity conservation
- Livelihoods and social benefits
- Clarified tenure and improved governance of natural resources

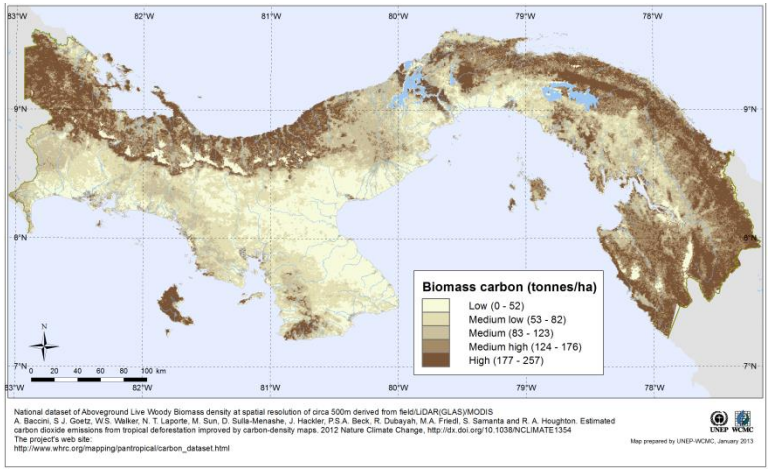
Potential risks of REDD+

- REDD+ also carries potential risks, which depend on specific actions, as well as national and local contexts:
  - Environmental risks could include:
    - Conversion of degraded natural forest or other ecosystems to plantations
    - Displacement of pressures to areas important for biodiversity or ecosystem services
  - Social risks could include:
    - Reduced access to resources for forest users
    - Inequitable sharing of REDD+ benefits
    - Conflicts over land
    - Displacement of forest dependent communities

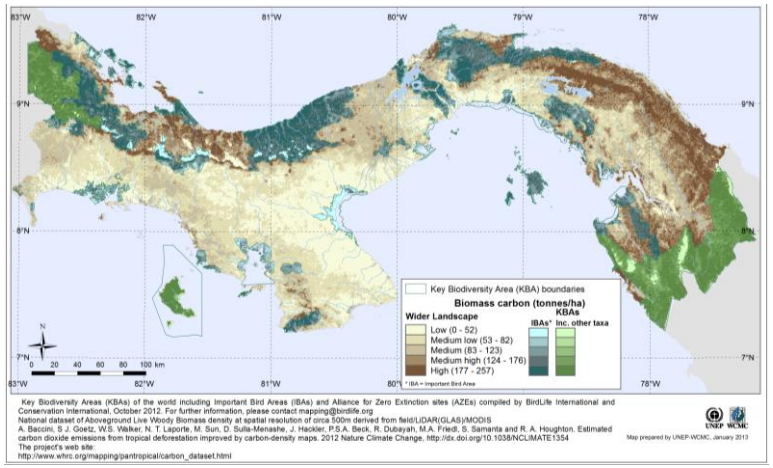
Benefits & risks vary geographically

For example: individual benefits of forests in Panama

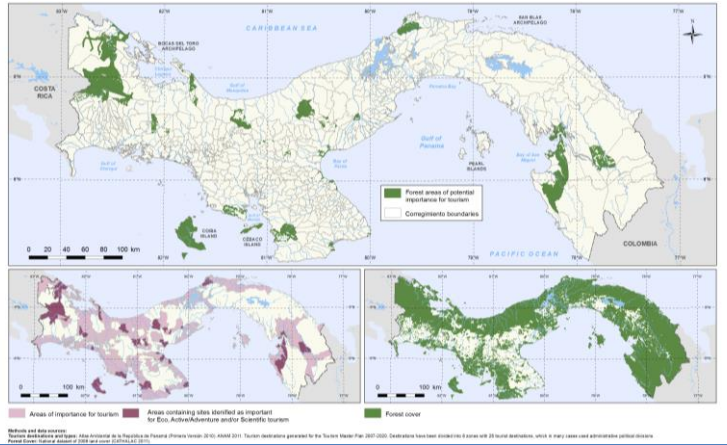
Biomass carbon stocks



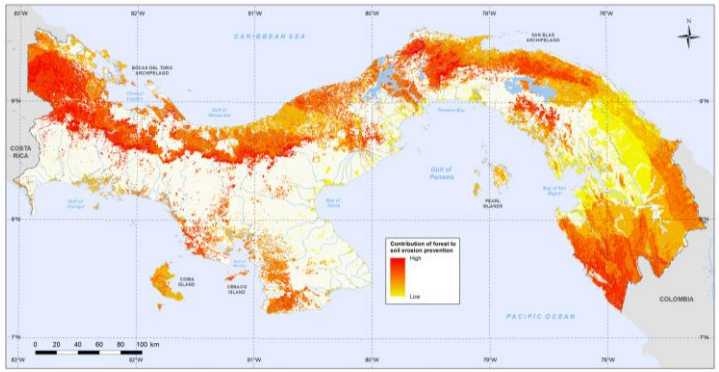
Importance for biodiversity



Importance for tourism

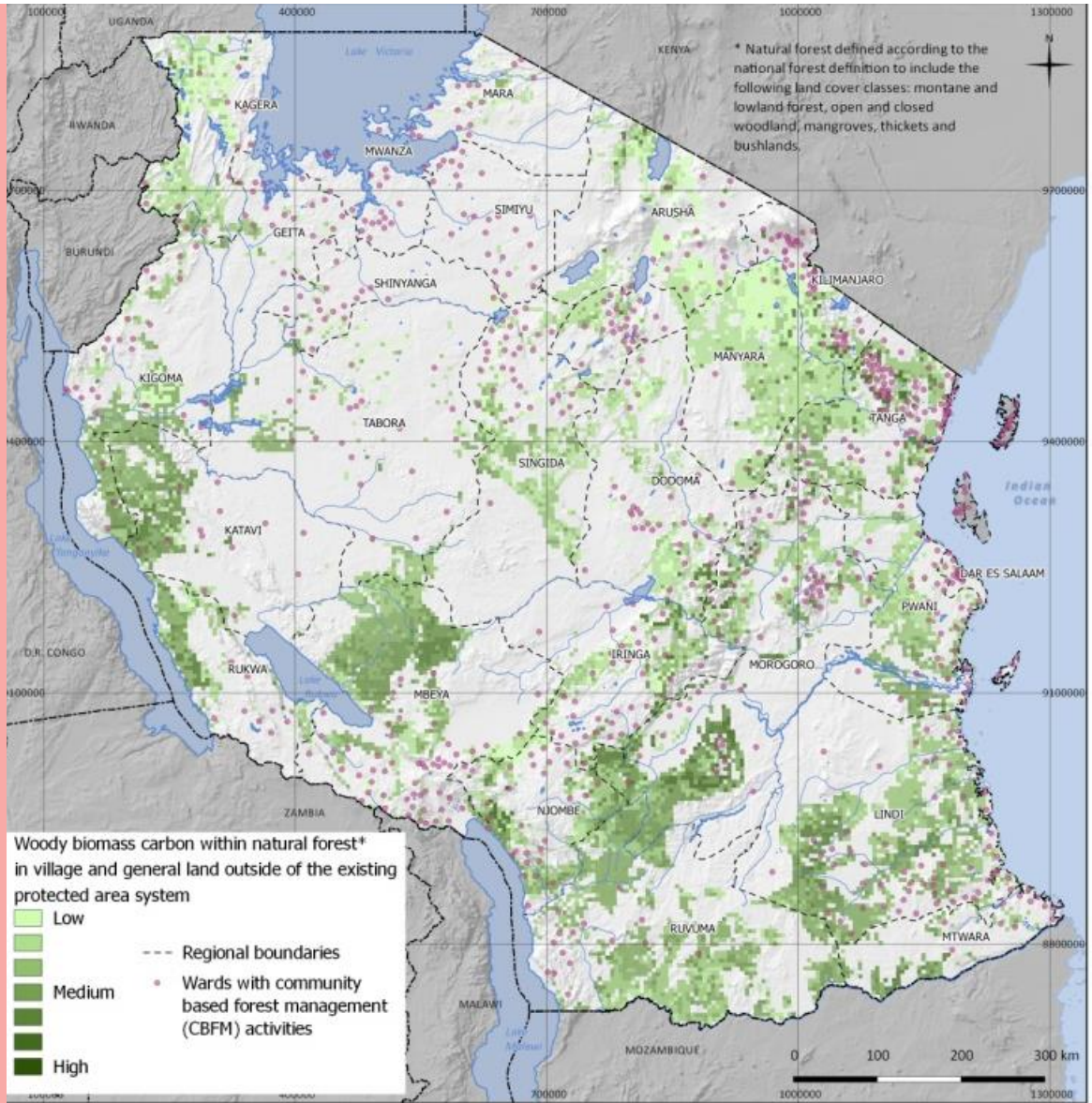


Importance for soil erosion control



4. Analyze suitability of different areas for different types of REDD+ actions (interventions)

For example: Potential zones for REDD+ actions to extend areas community-based forest management in Tanzania



REDD+ actions? (In Viet Nam = interventions)

Activity	Example interventions
Reducing emissions from deforestation	Eg: reduce conversion pressure through improved land-use planning
Reducing emissions from forest degradation	Eg: improve sustainability of NTFPs harvesting/production; fuelwood alternatives/efficient cookstoves
Conservation of forest carbon stocks	Eg: improve management of existing protected areas
Sustainable management of forest	Eg: reduced impact logging; community forestry
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Eg: forest rehabilitation; afforestation

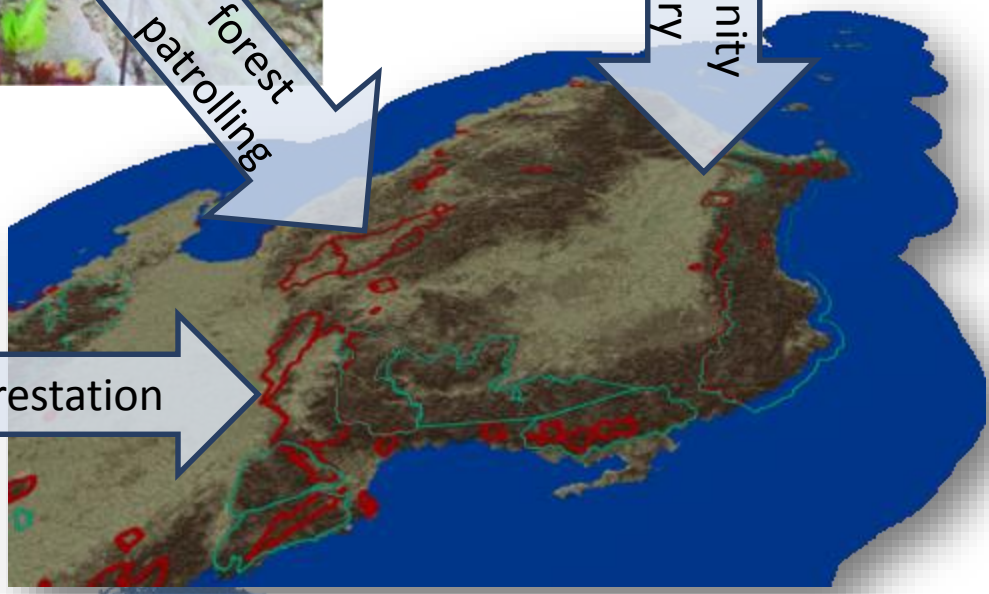
Different REDD+ actions may be implemented in different areas

forest patrolling

Community forestry

reforestation

Potential **benefits** and **risks** of REDD+ depend on where and how actions are implemented

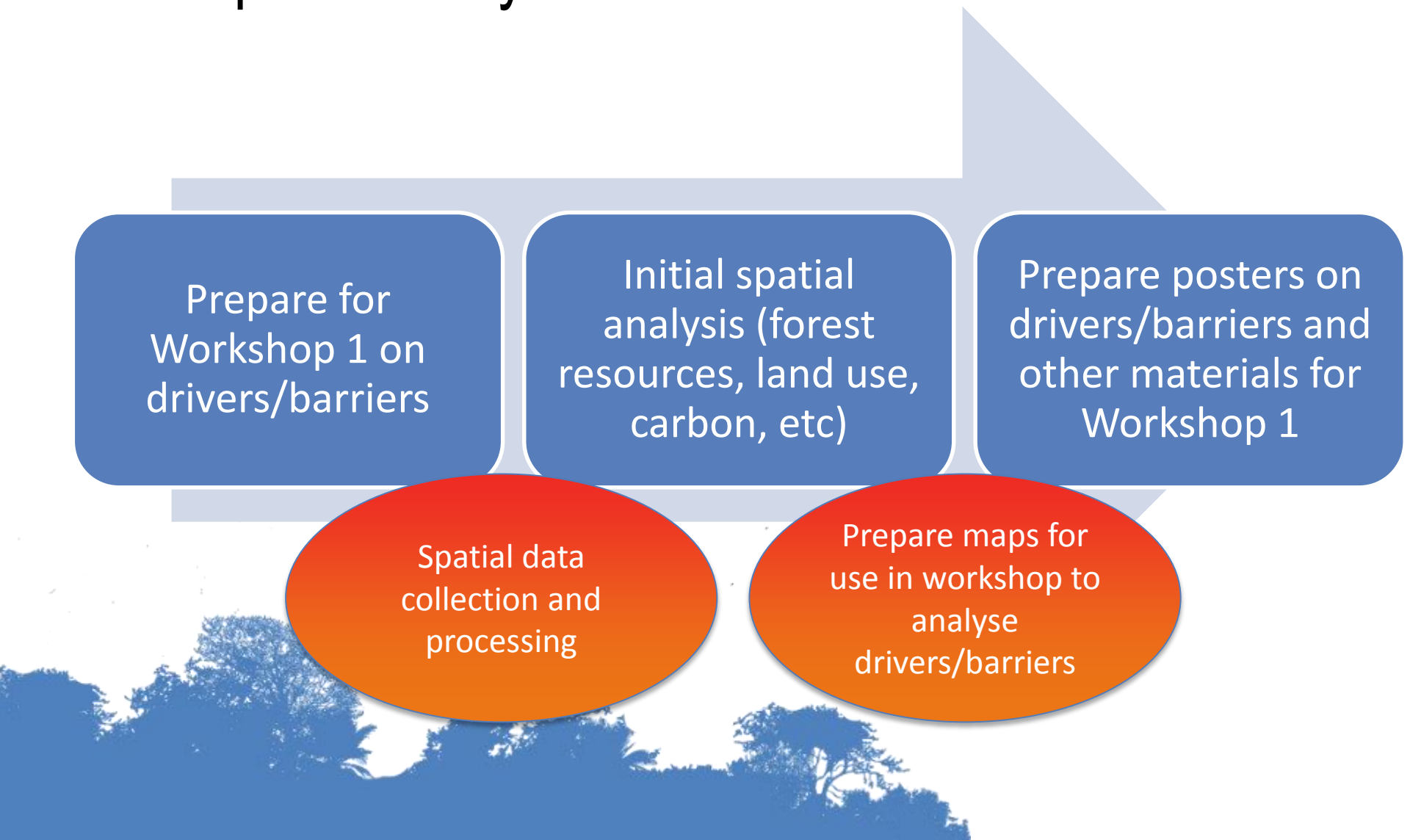


How can mapping help to identify priority areas for REDD+ actions?

- Based on existing conditions, where are the areas where REDD+ actions **can** be implemented?
- Which areas are under **pressure**?
- Which areas would **enhance benefits, mitigate risks and reduce costs**?
- Are there particular areas that should be **included or excluded**?

3. Steps in the PRAP process

What are the steps in the PRAP process and how does spatial analysis fit in?

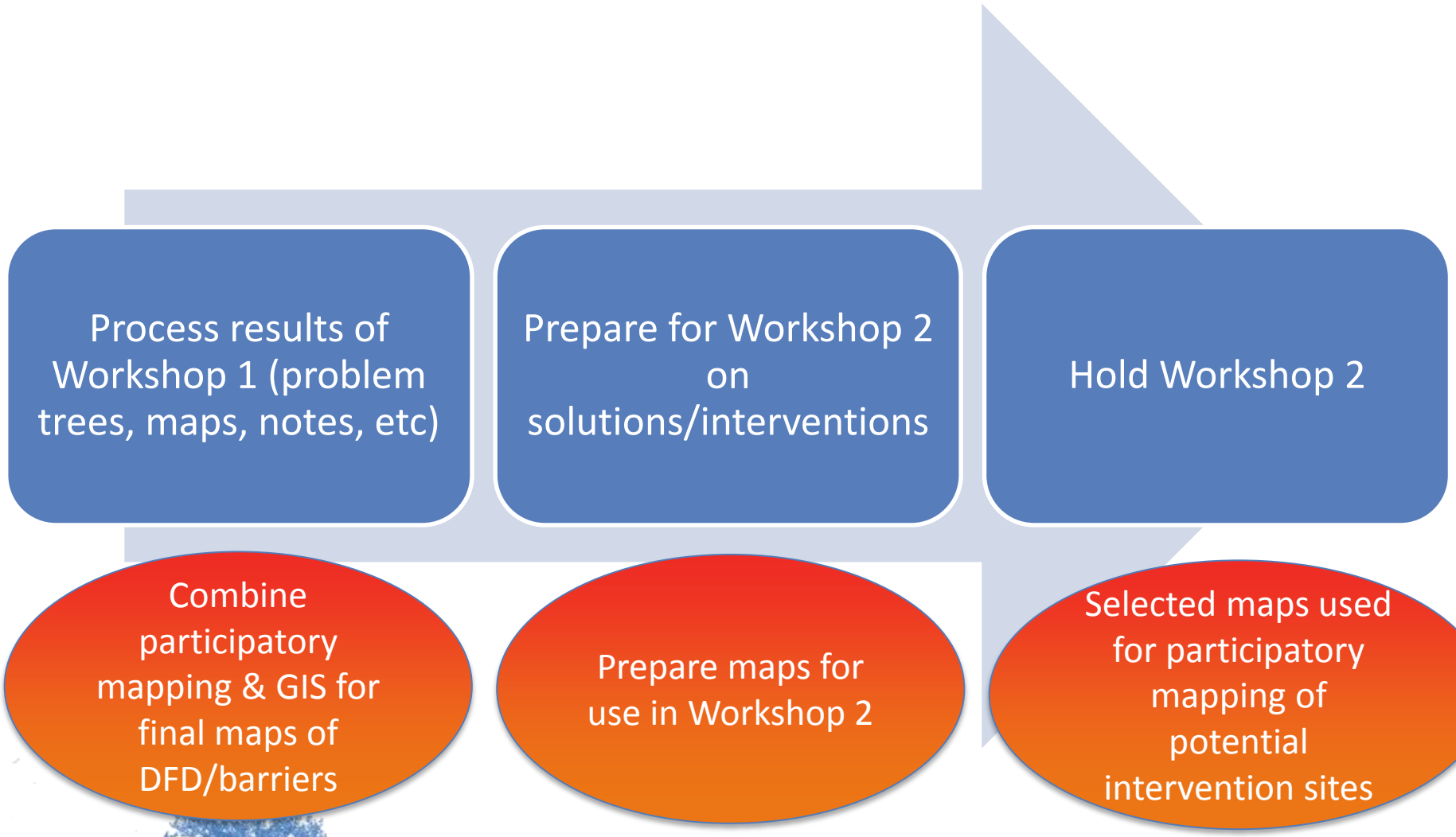


Stakeholder / institutional analysis

Select & train facilitators

Hold Workshop 1

Selected maps used by groups for participatory mapping


Process results of Workshop 1 (problem trees, maps, notes, etc)
Prepare for Workshop 2 on solutions/interventions
Hold Workshop 2
Combine participatory mapping & GIS for final maps of DFD/barriers
Prepare maps for use in Workshop 2
Selected maps used for participatory mapping of potential intervention sites

Process results of Workshop 2 (solution trees, maps, notes, etc)

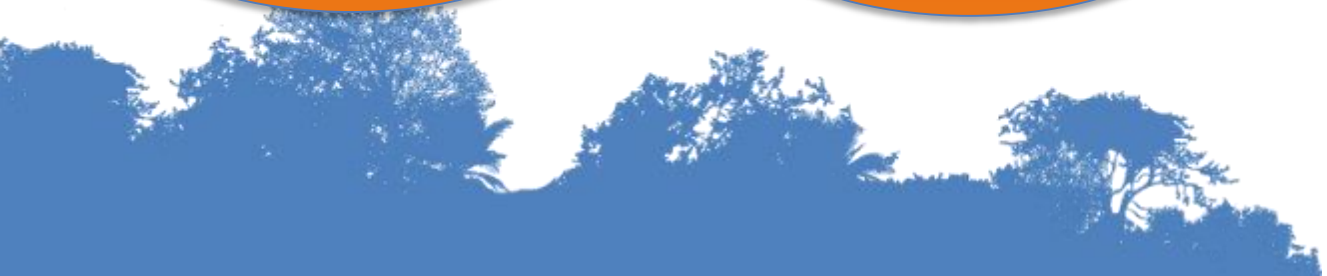
Draft maps of potential areas for interventions

Environmental impacts study and workshop

Combine participatory maps from workshops with GIS maps

Develop workflows & prepare draft maps of areas for interventions

Does the consultant/ workshop need any maps on environmental risks/benefits?

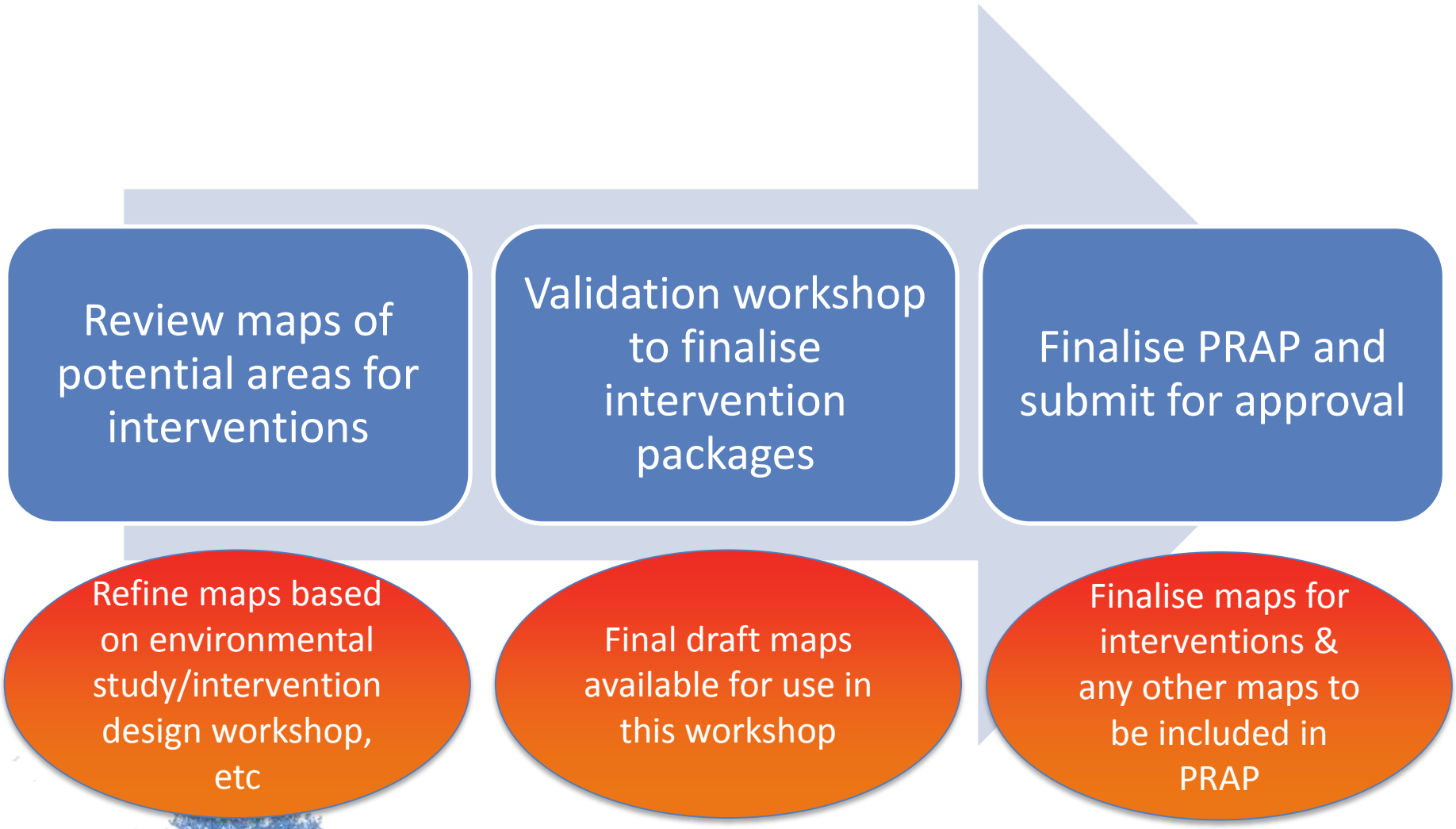


Intervention package design – key informants workshop

Costing of intervention packages

Develop PRAP monitoring plans & add to interventions

Are draft maps or any other maps needed for this workshop?


Review maps of potential areas for interventions
Validation workshop to finalise intervention packages
Finalise PRAP and submit for approval
Refine maps based on environmental study/intervention design workshop, etc
Final draft maps available for use in this workshop
Finalise maps for interventions & any other maps to be included in PRAP

Thank you!

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