

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



UNEP UN-REDD 2014 Team Retreat Report

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13 January – 16 January 2014
(with optional Field Trip 16-18 January
2014)

The UNEP UN-REDD 2014 Team Retreat was held at Windsor Golf Hotel and Country Club in Nairobi, Kenya 13th–16th January. Attending the Retreat were 31 participants (please find Participants List in Annex 2); 12 from UNEP Headquarters, 4 UNEP regional staff, 3 from our partner agencies (FAO & UNDP), 1 from the Secretariat, 3 from UNEP-FI, 8 UNEP-WCMC. In addition there was one facilitator.

Retreat objectives The objectives of the UNEP UN-REDD Team Retreat were to:

1. Outline the key elements of a +2015 UN-REDD Programme Strategy and devise a clear vision of UNEP's role;
2. Improve the delivery of country and regional support;
3. Strengthen inter-agency coordination – Delivering as 'One UN';
4. Plan and ensure clear responsibilities for 2014/2015 activities.

In order to meet these objectives, the agenda used two main activities: information sharing and training. An additional aim was to develop an action plan and make suggestions for the 2015+ REDD+ strategy (2016–2020). The agenda and the presentations are available in the following UN-REDD Workspace link:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=3393&Itemid=53 .

After welcomes and introductions facilitated by Sue Canney Davison, Monday afternoon commenced with a series of six presentations and Team Update on the latest UN-REDD Programme development.

Main Developments 2013–2014 (Tim Christophersen)

The UN-REDD programme has expanded to support 48 partner countries with new National Programmes (NPs, formerly "National Joint Programmes") in Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia and Cote d'Ivoire. However, increasing country membership given the limited resources the programme has in supporting National programmes, presents challenges. Another challenge arises in formulating the criteria that will be used to recruit new partner countries, given that numerous countries have expressed interest in joining the programme.

The good news is that additional funds have been released by Norway (USD 44 million) and Denmark (USD 1.8 million), bringing the UN-REDD portfolio to USD 218 million.

- A number of regional workshops on Safeguards and Multiple Benefits have been held in the last year including the South-South Cooperation (Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD) 2013)
- The Benefits and Risk Tool (BeRT) and the Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) were successfully revised.
- The Global Forest Watch tool is complete and will be launched in February 2014.
- The IRP report 'How REDD+ Can Support a Green Economy' is ready for publication, and will be launched in Jakarta on the International Day of Forests - March 21st 2014.
- The Global Symposium on REDD+ in a Green Economy was held in June 2013.
- Priorities highlighted for 2014 include: Given the additional funding to the programme, there is need to utilise the funding efficiently >80%. Precedence should be given to Private Sector Engagement, Safeguards coordination, REDD+ Academy, and the Illegal Logging in East Africa project. Moreover increase capacity to support countries by improving impact and visibility of "Support to National Action - Global Programme" (SNA) at national level and build on South-South cooperation. There is also need to link valuation work in Green Economy with System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) (see **Presentation 2, 'Team Updates' folder**).

The opening presentation was followed by Julie Greenwalt reporting on Africa Region, Thomas Enters and Phuong Nguyen on the Asia Pacific Region (AP), and Gabriel Labatte reporting on LAC. Iain Henderson and Val Kapos reported respectively on the UNEP Finance Initiative (FI) and the work of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

African Region Update (Julie Greenwalt)

The UN-REDD Africa workshop on Multiple Benefits and Safeguards was held in September 2013.

Priority concerns include: How to include safeguards in REDD+ planning; development; and how to enhance multiple benefits/mitigate risks in REDD+ planning, use of spatial planning tools

- **The Tanzanian NP** closed in 6/2013. Discussions continue for further support (Second Phase preparation), despite hesitation from donors and partner agencies due to government ownership of the REDD+ process being weak.
- In addition, Tanzania is included in the illegal timber trade project.
- Lessons learned: NPs should be encouraged to be more flexible when changing programme documents, due to evolving nature of REDD+
- The process of funds transfer should be harmonized to ensure reduced transaction costs.

Elsewhere in Africa - recommendations:

- There is need to increase multi-sector engagement in Africa including private sector and government engagement.
- Demonstrate results and impacts
- More 'jurisdictional' success stories in all thematic areas. This in particular should be linked with demonstrated results and impacts.
- Reduce transaction costs and working modalities
- Opening/Closing programmes - There is need for a close engagement with governments on post-National Programmes on how the government will proceed.

In Asia (Vietnam and Indonesia) as in many countries, the experience is that progress is slow and REDD funding has yet to be released. With the additional huge variance in types of targeted support (**see Presentation 3, 'Team updates' folder**), one of the main workshop recommendations came out as gaining greater coherence within and follow up to national support.

Asia Pacific Update (Thomas Enters and Phuong Nguyen)

- There are 15 partner countries in this region
- Some of the challenges facing the UN-REDD implementation in the region include; increased levels of corruption, political instability, growing inequality, and slowing economic growth.
- UNEP held several Exchange workshops in 2013 – on Safeguards; and FAO led on NFMS.
- A survey on regional analysis and its' reporting has been completed.
- Cambodia – the NP is in full swing, midterm review 2013 complete
- Indonesia – completed NP 31.10.12
- Papua New Guinea –the NP in full swing, but progress is slow, and UN's work on safeguards delayed.
- Philippines – NP completed 30.04.13
- Solomon Island's – is progressing slowly, request for Targeted Support (TS) withdrawn.
- Sri Lanka's – NP started on Feb 2013 however, it is progressing slowly.

- Vietnam NP – Phase II NPD (USD 30 million) approved. However, no funds were transferred in 2013; this is expected to happen in 2014. The major challenge facing the NP is that its management structure is not functioning fully.
 - Bangladesh - Roadmap prepared, NPD approved, no UNEP involvement so far
 - Bhutan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal – have potential requests for TS in pipeline, Bhutan’s TS on Safeguards completed 04.13
 - Myanmar – REDD+ road map completed Aug 13, request for Programmatic support completed in Nov 2013, and first tranche for (UNEP USD 775,750) sent to UNRC on 020114.
 - Lao PDR and Pakistan – have no definite plans at present time
- In brief:
- There is need for more awareness building on REDD+ in the region. The difference between REDD+ and UN-REDD is not yet clear for member countries. Also the private sector engagement in the region remains low.
 - “REDD+ fatigue” was described by presenters from Asia Pacific and LAC regions to be another major challenge. They attributed this to; lack of incentive payments, ever growing complexity, and unfulfilled high expectations (**see Presentation 4, ‘Team updates’ folder**).

Latin America and Caribbean Update (Gabriel Labbate)

- The Region has three countries with NPs and two countries receive Targeted Support, Panama, Ecuador and Paraguay and Costa Rica and Argentina respectively).
 - The timing and sequence of activities is important for the success of REDD+
 - For REDD+ to be successful in the region, transparency on benefits and costs is critical. For instance if the opportunity costs of coffee and citrus are higher than REDD payments, there is need to consider paying equal/higher amounts than farmers are receiving for agricultural commodities.
- For 2014 and beyond
- Involvement in Private Sector is crucial
- REDD+ fatigue, due to lack of incentive payments
- REDD+ is growing in complexity, need to demystify
- There must also be option of re-negotiating contracts in future, and exit strategy for countries (**see Presentation 5, ‘Team updates’ folder**).

UNEP-WCMC Update (Val Kapos)

WCMC supports countries on their understanding and implementation of Safeguards and Multiple Benefits by developing country approaches to safeguards in Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems (SIS), and mapping and economic analysis for land use planning.

- The Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) was trialled in Nigeria, Benefit & Risk Tool – PLR analysis (BeRT) in Nigeria, Ecuador and Bhutan, and SIS in Costa Rica, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, and Vietnam, putting specific country-level approaches into practice. The CAST is a process-oriented tool designed to support countries to conduct domestic planning, identify and prioritise a sequence of actions, and to guide and offer analysis for decision makers, including strategic environmental social assessment. BeRT aims to identify benefits and risks associated with specific REDD+ actions; identifying gaps in policies laws and regulations (PLR) with respect to the Cancun safeguards.
- WCMC plans to develop additional tools in 2014: ‘Open source’ GIS modules, Economic analysis tools and Cost-benefit approaches, and refinement of safeguards tools.

- Country activities under discussion: Provincial Scale Mapping (Mongolia and Vietnam), and National Scale mapping (Benin, Kenya and Sri Lanka) – for multiple benefits. Helpdesk role for Uganda and Safeguards Analysis for Cote d’Ivoire, Mexico as well as global and LAC workshops. (See **Presentation 6**, ‘Team updates’ folder)

UNEP-FI Update (Iain Henderson & Jacinto Coello)

More emphasis was placed on the need to strengthen private sector engagement –in light of the fact that the Private sector provide ‘roughly two-thirds of global GDP and jobs, and is the largest agent of land-use change (e.g. agribusiness) and have historically been relatively marginal to the REDD+ debate. The FI have therefore been mandated by the UN-REDD Management Group to help develop a private sector strategy to help guide the UN-REDD Programme’s work on this area. There is need for open debate, focus on transparency, and pragmatic ideas based on empirical evidence and practical solutions. There needs to be a greater focus on moving from the conceptual to the practical (e.g. focus on productive activities, articulate business models) as well as know who the major contributors to REDD+ are so that special attention is given to them.

- See REDD+ as an ‘Endgame’ not carbon tool alone.
- Activities to date include: specialised forums at international and regional levels, Private Sector Policy Brief, private sector meetings at national level as well as writing a joint private sector proposal with UNDP which focuses on the relationship between financial and productive supply chains which was funded at the December Policy Board meeting in Geneva (see **Presentation 7**, ‘Team updates’ folder).

Updates from the Agencies

There were three additional presentations given by FAO, UNDP and the UN-REDD Secretariat on Day 2 of the Retreat providing an overview of their work and its relevance to REDD+ as well as future activities.

FAO – Charlotte Jourdain and Emelyne Cheney

FAO takes a lead role in REDD+ readiness helping countries develop and operationalize their National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The emphasis of their support is on national ownership and on alignment with the UNFCCC process, strengthening national capacities, development of legal frameworks, tenure systems and SIS through a phased implementation approach. FAO also assists in the enhancement of national governance systems, development of policies and measures, monitoring and MRV.

Lessons Learned Technical Know-How:

- National capacities are often over-evaluated
- Promoting learning-by-doing is essential
- Capacity building seen as long-term, with follow-ups, and long-term commitment is necessary
- Country presence is desirable

Methodologies and technology for NFMS and MRV

- Need to help governments make informed decisions
- Certain technologies are often costly (e.g. HR images, Lidar, commercial software packages) so heavy reliance on complex and costly technology may not be in all countries best interest (**see FAO Presentation**).

UNDP – Josep Garí

UNDP proposed a new priority for the UN-REDD Programme in 2014, namely, to focus on National REDD+ Strategies, which should be the anchor of national REDD+ processes. This new focus is perceived as timely vis-à-vis current developments at the UNFCCC. UNDP believes it is best placed to lead on this area and will provide support to countries in considering their strategic options going forward. The presentation also highlighted country implementation as a 'perennial priority'. The UN-REDD Programme's use of its delivery mechanisms to service the agencies' agendas was presented as an issue that has led to fragmented actions and an excess of meetings and workshops. UNDP proposes country implementation should focus on designing coherent REDD+ Strategies and MRV systems through careful planning and right sequencing of actions. The presentation concluded with the proposal that UNEP and UNDP work closely together in implementing this new priority focus on supporting national REDD+ strategies. UNEP's expertise in the green economy, modeling and multiple benefits should inform the assessment of strategic options for REDD+ countries (**see UNDP Presentation**).

Secretariat – Mirey Atallah

The UN-REDD Secretariat serves the Policy Board and works as a compact interagency team for the UN-REDD Programme. Besides liaising with partner countries and other partner institutions, it also provides oversight for the implementation of the Programme. Priority areas for the Secretariat in 2014 include:

- More focus on high quality programme delivery. This will require strengthening programme foundations.
- Carry out performance audit for the UN-REDD agencies.
- Invest more in the corporate image: portray UN-REDD as one coherent programme.
- Align more with countries by conducting country needs assessment and designing programmes as per country priorities.
- The Secretariat in collaboration with Interpol and other partner agencies will work on the illegal timber project starting in 2014.
- Shift to Phase II implementation of National REDD+ Programmes.
- The Policy Board will focus more on knowledge exchange rather than administrative issues.

Country and Regional Delivery Strategy

The team posted that it is growing to meet the demands on increasing numbers of member countries (48). This recent expansion led to a continuous discussion about the benefits of expansion versus the inability to meet each country's needs effectively on current budgets and transaction costs.

While there has been growing experience and success in working with partners and different stakeholders, within countries and across regions, and the recent inclusion of the private sector and agricultural focus, another main workshop recommendation was increasing the synergies within partnerships and integration with and between different ministries at national level. The team also felt successful in piloting new tools and methods, some of which, Mapping, 'CAST' and 'BeRT', were shared by WCMC in training sessions on Day 2.

Challenges included ‘process bottlenecks’ such as the speed of recruitment (sometimes shortening a three year time-frame to effectively two years for implementation). Managing national expectations to avoid ‘fatigue’ was highlighted. It is deemed essential to communicate the long-term realities and complexities of REDD+ so as not to raise expectations unrealistically within countries, in particular about funding disbursement, although Programme Officers would like to see the process of funding disbursement speeded up. Also highlighted for improvement is better coordination internally across UNEP-UN-REDD+ themes as well as partners and stakeholders, as expressed above, more coherent and integrated national programme design, increasing government engagement and monitoring impact, reducing transaction costs and improving working modalities.

The whole team also generated cards for ‘The Way Forward’ and the most desirable actions were narrowed down (through a process of voting by using coloured stickers).

Training Component

Day 2 and 3 consisted of the Training components of the Retreat. Participants were invited to join two of the three training sessions to unpack the meanings, gain a collective understanding of complicated terms, and bridge knowledge gaps: 1) CAST and BeRT (in the context of Safeguards and Multiple Benefits (Lucy Goodman, Blaise Bodin), 2) Spatial Planning (Val Kapos and Charlotte Hicks) and Financial Incentives/Private Sector Engagement (Iain Henderson, Jacinto Coello and Ivo Mulder).

Niklas Hagelberg also elaborated on how to facilitate transition to Green Economy, and Julie Greenwalt and Lera Miles covered Safeguards and Multiple Benefits, and the Private Sector discussion was led by Iain Henderson, Jacinto Coello and Ivo Mulder (**see Presentations on ‘Training component’ folder**).

The workshop concluded on the 16 January with a review/ recap of the key elements, prior to departure to Tsavo National Park for the optional Field Trip (see after tabled below).

Way Forward for the UNEP UN-REDD Team

During and after the presentations on Day 1 and 2 the team brainstormed on 'what went well' and 'what could have gone better'. Participants were invited to comment on notecards. These comments are reflected in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Main issues voted on for immediate action and taking forward into 2015+ Strategy

#	Activities	Specifically	No of votes
1	National support beyond readiness (Phase II & III)	Integrating GE + MB work into investment plans, influencing implementation choices in Phase II & III	13
2	Linkages to other sectors: increase multi-sectorial approach Working with a wider range of ministries (forest, planning, environment, finance, agriculture, rural development) and partners	Broadening of REDD+ beyond carbon link with multiple ministries and CC adaptation Links to GE, SDG, PEI, UNStats, IPBES,	11 3
3	Increased focus/ impact:	More coherent support to countries Make sure UNEP's work in the countries is useful for Decision-making	9 1
4	Demonstrating impact	More pilot projects to show REDD+ work Jurisdictional success stories	4 7
5	Within UNEP UN-REDD	More knowledge exchange internally and to countries about progress in other regions/ countries Focused collaboration between agencies	7
6	Communications	Move away from one off products / reports towards substantial work streams Blogs/ articles across regions (Move into blogosphere) Use infographics in communications Key messages delivered in global fora (e.g. Davos)	6
7	Linkages with other funding mechanisms	Relationship with FCPF	3

8	Tools	Refinement of safeguard tools	1
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Table 2: Action Plan

#	Action	Specifics	Who	By when
Achieving impact				
1	Refine outcomes and indicators for the green economy	For incorporation UN-REDD	Niklas	Now
2	Diversify target audience beyond UN-REDD/ Focal ministries	Reach out to Ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Finance; civil society	All	Now
3	Dedicated process for measuring success of UNEP's work	Create theory of change for products: target audience, target indicators follow up date Track research baselines	Val	End of February 2014
Improving communication				
4	Workspace - problems being experienced search engine does not always work		Work with Secretariat and communication team to resolve this	
5	Create condensed versions of large reports. Move away from one off products	Way forward		Being developed
6	Provide access to photographs through a departmental image bank		Suzannah with communication / IT departments	
7	Print products in local languages		All	
8	Update web page		With the Secretariat	If time allows, and if consent given by Secretariat (low priority)
9	Index of key issues explained for internal audience (sensitive information to be avoided for additional external use)	Green Economy Private Sector Engagement Safeguards and multiple benefits	Niklas Iain, Ivo, Jacinto Julie	End of February 2014
10	Combine the 1 to 2 pagers into 4 pages brochure	Tim to check for political correctness	Susannah	End of March 2014

Achieving Jurisdictional success and planning Phases 2/ 3 REDD+				
11	Record and analyse data on jurisdictional implementation	Supporting countries to create success stories at jurisdictional level. Identify drivers including the role of private sector + strategies for engagement Costs of SIS @ jurisdictional level = national Modalities addressing + respecting sg @ jurisdictional level	WCMC (spatial analysis + SIS) with FAO, UNEPFI (private sector analysis) regional office linking to on-going efforts @ national level e.g.: Central Kalimantan	End 2015 for analysis Recording data in 2015+ developing methodology for info capture (at least 3 countries DRC, VN, Mexico (Chiapas, Mexico/ Acre) Brazil?)
12	Use TS to gap fill other readiness programmes in phase 2/3	Co ordinate at a higher level with other REDD + readiness actors (FCPF, GIZ, USAID) Targeted support – bigger budgets, more long term planning Phase/ implement strategic bridging plan.	All Nairobi = coordination	Last year All NP's 2015+ have 'sustainability' strategies
13	REDD+ academy – train broad range of institutions to avoid brain drain	Focus support on institutions rather than people. Train the trainers e.g. regional technical institutes	Train institutions with follow up contracts	REDD+ academy consultant
Achieving coherent multi-sector activities with and through partners and across different UNEP-REDD activities				
14	Identify opportunities for synergies Between individual agency workshops	Get list of planned meetings (UNEP, FOA, UNDP) Identify potential overlap		On going
15	Who is talking to whom/ Within UNEP – UN-REDD Private Sector engagement strategy internal	Add to excel spreadsheet (everyone) from Jacinto		ASAP
16	Map SNA activities to ministries that mat have generic interest (Ag, Fin, EC, ASS, RP, Env) Tim C and SG	Write one page summary with background context suggestions UNEP- Fi		2 nd quarter
17	Learn from Vietnam's and Indonesia's experience	Develop short case studies that are		2 nd quarter

	(Phoung and TE) (Internal)	translatable to different international contexts include successes, what did not work and why		
18	Better engage ED's speechwriters/ staff on agriculture + REDD+	Preliminary meetings with communications teams Land use and evaluations UNDP cross sectional		On going
19	Workshop report		Sue CD	Draft 20 Jan

Annex 1 - Brief summary of Team visit to Wildlife Works' Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project

There was an optional field trip 16th-18th January to visit the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project (KCR+) in Maungu, Voi. This is a carbon offset project developed by one of the world's leading REDD+ project development and management companies 'Wildlife Works' who take a unique approach to the conservation of dry savannah forests and biodiversity. In 2011 the KCR+ Project became the world's first REDD+ project to be validated and verified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard (CCB), and was awarded the additional distinction of Gold Level status by the CCB for exceptional biodiversity and climate benefits.

The team spent the morning with Rob Dodson, VP Africa Field Ops, Cara Valentine, Office manager and Emily Mwanasi, Community Liaison officer. 400 people are directly employed in Wildlife Works community based employment schemes. After an introductory presentation the team was guided around several eco-factories which include soap production, clothes design, print and T-shirt manufacturing, basket weaving, horticulture and tree nurseries. Additional projects include a sustainable charcoal production facility, and training for agricultural intensification – helping to save water in this water-scarce region. The employment addresses the needs of local communities, who would otherwise depend on environmental goods to meet theirs and their families' socio-economic needs. In addition the surrounding communities receive a share of the traded carbon, a third is returned to landholders, another third to stakeholders and a third is used for operational costs.

Following the morning tour the team went on site to see the predominantly Acacia-Commiphora Dryland forest, a reservoir for carbon sequestration that generates tradable carbon credits. It is estimated that the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project will avert the emission of over 7 million metric tonnes of CO₂ over its 30 year project lifetime which would have been emitted had the primary forest been cleared further through slash and burn agricultural practices as much of the surrounding area has been. Initially 50,000 ha were included in Phase I, and following the success of Phase I, 200,000 ha have now been included in Phase II and earning between \$7-8 per tonne of locked up carbon on the Californian and European carbon markets.

Returning from lunch the team saw numerous herds of elephant converging at the waterhole, a large herd of Lesser Kudu on the airstrip, dik-dik, impala, giraffe and wart-hog. Tim C's concluding comment after appreciative 'Thank You's' to the WW team: "Things really clicked for the group about the Green Economy linkages from the KCR+ project and for development pathways".



(A juvenile elephant and *Commiphora campestris* – ecosystem in harmony)

Annex 2 – Participants List

UNEP UN-REDD RETREAT NAIROBI, 13-16 JANUARY 2014 PARTICIPANTS LIST				
#	First Name	Last Name	Agency/ Location	E-mail
UNEP HQ Staff				
1	Keith	Alverson	UNEP, Nairobi	Keith.Alverson@unep.org
2	Edoardo	Zandri	UNEP, Nairobi	Edoardo.zandri@unep.org
3	Tim	Christophersen	UNEP, Nairobi	Tim.christophersen@unep.org
4	Niklas	Hagelberg	UNEP, Nairobi	Niklas.hagelberg@unep.org
5	Julie	Greenwalt	UNEP, Nairobi	Julie.greenwalt@unep.org
6	John Erik	Prydz	UNEP, Nairobi	John.prydz@unep.org
7	Suzannah	Goss	UNEP, Nairobi	Suzannah.goss@unep.org ; suzannahgoss@gmail.com
8	Thais	Narciso	UNEP, Nairobi	Thais.narciso@unep.org
9	Isabelle	Pierrard	UNEP, Nairobi	Isabelle.pierrard@unep.org
10	Mwanaisha	Hassan	UNEP, Nairobi	Mwanaisha.hassan@unep.org
11	Linda	Mumoki	UNEP, Nairobi	Linda.mumoki@unep.org
12	Stephen	Gitonga	UNEP, Nairobi	DEPI.Intern91@unep.org
UNEP Regional Staff				
13	Thomas	Enters	UNEP, Bangkok	Thomas.enters@unep.org
14	Phuong	Nguyen	UNEP, Hanoi	Phuong.nguyen@unep.org
15	Gabriel	Labbate	UNEP, Panama City	Gabriel.labbate@unep.org
16	Daniela	Carrion	UNEP, Ecuador	Dani.carrion2011@gmail.com
17	Jaime	Webb	Consultant	jaime.webbe.consultant@cbd.int
Other Agencies and Secretariat				
18	Emelyne	Cheney	FAO, Rome	Emelyne.cheney@fao.org
19	Charlotte	Jourdain	FAO, Brazzaville	Charlotte.Jourdain@fao.org
20	Josep	Gari	UNDP, Nairobi	Josep.gari@undp.org
21	Koji	Fukuda	UNDP, Nairobi	Koji.fukuda@undp.org
22	Mirey	Atallah	UN-REDD Secretariat, Geneva	Mirey.Atallah@un-redd.org
UNEP FI				
23	Iain	Henderson	UNEP FI, Geneva	Iain.henderson@unep.org
24	Ivo	Mulder	UNEP FI, Geneva	Ivo.mulder@unep.org
25	Jacinto	Coello	UNEP FI, Geneva	Jacinto.coello@unep.org
UNEP-WCMC				
26	Lera	Miles	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Lera.Miles@unep-wcmc.org
27	Valerie	Kapos	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Valerie.Kapos@unep-wcmc.org
28	Lucy	Goodman	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Lucy.Goodman@unep-wcmc.org

29	Rob	Munroe	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Rob.Munroe@unep-wcmc.org
30	Ralph	Blaney	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Ralph.Blaney@unep-wcmc.org
31	Charlotte	Hicks	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Charlotte.Hicks@unep-wcmc.org
32	Judith	Walcott	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Judith.Walcott@unep-wcmc.org
33	Blaise	Bodin	UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge	Blaise.Bodin@unep-wcmc.org
Facilitator				
34	Sue	Canney Davison	Pipal International	sue@pipal.com