

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards Workshop Report

Supported by the UN-REDD PROGRAMME

06th – 07th November, 2012, Heritage Hotel, Honiara

Executive Summary

The Solomon Island's (SI's) UNREDD Programme Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards workshop was held on the 6th and 7th of November 2012. The workshop had five objectives:

- Increase understanding of REDD+ amongst participants
- Increase understanding of stakeholder engagement and the key stakeholders involved in REDD+ amongst participants
- Increase understanding of REDD+ safeguards amongst participants
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping process
- Conduct an initial assessment of benefits, risks and existing safeguard mechanisms for REDD+ in the SI

Over thirty people participated in the workshop including representatives from government ministries, civil society and non- government organisation (A full list of participants is provided in Annex 1).

The workshop was followed the next day by a meeting and formal launching of the REDD+ Taskforce with many participants also attending this meeting, either as observers or as members.

The workshop was opened by the Minister of Forests and Research who reiterated the SI commitment to developing a national REDD+ process that was respected and promoted the safeguards laid out in the Cancun agreement as well as developing and implementing a multi-stakeholder process for programme development.

A first day provided participants with information on climate change, REDD+ and its background. The UNREDD programme and how it was supporting REDD+ developments in the SI. Information was then provided on approaches to stakeholder engagement and ways to develop a programme for stakeholder engagement. Participants divided into groups to discuss the existing stakeholders in the sector, their roles and levels of engagement and how they may be engaged in REDD+. These groups then provided feedback to the remainder of the group on key points from their discussion. Common points from these summaries included:

- The high number of different actors involved in the sector
- The important role that government bodies needed to play in the forest sector
- The high levels of engagement of private sector groups in shaping the nature of timber exploitation and mining and the need to move towards better financing of sustainable operations opposed to timber exploitation
- The importance of landowners and the challenges of effective engagement with them

Further discussion was also held on the potential need to modify legislation within the country to meet the needs of REDD+ with the PS for the Ministry of Forests and Research stressing the need for further support to be provided to the revision of the Forestry Bill.

The second day participants were provided with information on Safeguards in REDD+ the potential impacts of REDD+ in terms of social and environmental impacts and the potential multiple benefits. A presentation was then provided by NRDF on the work they had conducted on supporting communities to engage in FSC certified timber production. Participants then divided into groups to discuss potential impacts of REDD+ and the existing challenges faced in the forest sector and to map out existing policies laws and measures that are

intended to safeguard against these risks. Groups presented this information in plenary session following the group work with key points including:

- There were a number of risks related to REDD+ that were seen as similar to logging with regard to the importance of land rights and benefit sharing
- Corruption was seen as a big concern with participants noting the bad history of logging operations and other resource extraction processes
- Existing levels of monitoring and enforcement were seen as very low
- Many noted the need to review and revise existing acts as well as increase the capacity of groups for monitoring with a focus on the need to develop national experts
- Increased awareness of national laws and regulations were also needed to ensure they were applied
- A particular focus was also given to weaknesses in the Timber Rights allocation process

Summaries of the outputs from the two group work sessions are provided in the annex to this report.



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Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Details
SI	Solomon Islands
PS	Permanent Secretary of State
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
UNREDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
INP	Initial National Programme
PMU	Programme Management Unit
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
PB	Policy Board
REL	Reference Emission Level
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
GHG	Green House Gas
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
NRDF	Natural Resource Development Foundation

Introduction

The total forest area in the Solomon Islands (SI) is approximately 2.2 million hectares. Deforestation rates are, however, some of the highest in the South Pacific in terms of percentage forest cover (2.2%/year). Drivers of deforestation are largely conversion of natural forest to industrial plantations, especially oil palm; mining development and operations, and infrastructure development. Of equal or greater importance are emissions from forest degradation. Against an estimated sustainable extraction rate of around 300,000m³/yr, recent extraction rates have exceeded 1,000,000m³/yr with very few areas of non-degraded forest remaining in the SI, though accurate estimates are not available. Underlying causes of this level of deforestation and degradation include:

- Outdated and incomplete legislation. The main legislation governing the sector dates from 1969 and is inadequate to govern a vastly expanded industry.
- Uneven application of the rule of law. Companies are rarely fined or suspended or face license cancellations despite generally poor (and sometimes illegal) logging practices. Timber license hearings, required under the Timber Resources Acquisition Process are sometimes held with minimal advance notification, effectively limiting participation.
- Incomplete enforcement. Smuggling and misclassification of products result in revenue loss; and therefore over-exploitation compared with actual revenue flows
- Inaccessibility and cost of legal proceedings, which act as a deterrent to seeking advice and compensation.
- Weak coordination and cooperation within and among customary ownership groups. Negotiations with logging companies are often conducted with and by the elite few within a community and little communication about the process with other tribal members; benefits (financial) accrue to only a few individuals and/or lower than expected royalties;
- Weak formal governance structures. A combination of the preceding factors results in “elite capture” of a disproportionate share of total revenues.

Within this context the SI were quick to register an interest in REDD+ and joined the UN-REDD in 2009, working towards the development of an initial UN-REDD National Programme (INP) through 2010. The INP was approved by the PB in November 2010 and an inception workshop was held on 1 July, 2011 in conjunction with the SPC/GIZ REDD+. Implementation of the programme did not however begin until mid 2012 with the establishment of a Programme Management Unit (PMU) in UNDP and formation of a National REDD+ Taskforce Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Disaster Management and Co-chaired by the Ministry of Forest and Research.

The Objective of this initial UN-REDD programme is “to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands”. This Objective will be secured through three Outcomes and associated Outputs. These are:

- Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following two Outputs:

- Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following two Outputs:
- Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV. This will be achieved through two Outputs:

The current workshop marks one of the first activities undertaken by the programme.



Day 1: Introduction to REDD+ and Stakeholder Engagement

Welcome

Day 1 was initiated by welcoming remarks provided initially by the Minister for Forests and Research, a summary of his comments are provided below;

Welcoming remarks by the Minister of Forest and Research

The stakeholder engagement and safeguards process is critical to the REDD+ implementation in the country. Stakeholder engagement is important to ensure that the Government, private sector, Land owners and users, marginalized and vulnerable people such women and ethnic minorities and civil society organizations fully participate in any REDD+ implementation activities. An important component will be on how the Solomon Islands seek and obtain the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities for REDD+ activities. A future REDD+ mechanism for the Solomon Islands needs to develop appropriate social and environment safeguards to identify the potential social and environmental risks of REDD+ and to identify the steps that can be taken to reduce those risks.



Image 1: Minister of Forests and Research Opening Address

Introduction to Climate Change and REDD+

Objectives

A short presentation was provided by Mr Fred Pattison – UNREDD Coordinator SI, and Phil Cowling UNREDD Policy Advisor SI (full copies of the presentation can be found in Annex 2). Key elements of the presentation were:

Climate Change

- There has been global consensus that climate change is occurring.
- It will cause different changes to climate across the world – many of its impacts are uncertain
- People are trying to address climate change through two strategies:
 - Mitigation – actions to stop the causes of climate change mainly focused on the reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases
 - Adaptation – efforts to prepare and adapt to changes in climate – including changes in agriculture, building materials and preparation for extreme weather events.
- Deforestation has been identified as being responsible for 17.4% of all GHG emissions globally – in the SI the percentage of national emissions from forestry is much higher

The UNFCCC

- Global awareness of environmental damage led to an international meeting in Rio in 1992 to discuss how to address environmental problems – one agreement that came from this meeting was the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the UNFCCC)
- The convention meets annually to discuss how to address climate change

- It agreed a legally binding agreement in 1997 called the Kyoto protocol which came into force in 2005 this set emission reduction targets for developed (Annex 1) countries of 7% of 1990 levels by 2012
- If countries were not able to reach these reductions they were able to trade emission reduction credits or carbon credits with other countries or support programmes that reduced emissions within developing countries – the trade in these credits was called the compliance or regulated carbon market as regulations for how projects and programmes had to happen were issued by the UN and countries had to comply with target in emission reductions.
- Public concern about the climate change has also led people and companies to buy emission reduction (carbon) credits voluntarily mainly from projects in developing countries that both deliver reductions in emissions and social or environmental benefits. The market for these credits is called the Voluntary Market.

REDD+

- REDD+ stands for:
 - Reducing emissions from deforestation
 - Reducing emissions from forest degradation
 - Conservation of forest carbon stocks
 - Sustainable management of forests
 - Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- It has been being discussed in the UNFCCC since 2005 with the potential for it to be included in a future agreement on admission reduction to follow the Kyoto protocol.
- Guidance on REDD+ has yet to be finalised at this level and so there is currently not a compliance market for REDD+ at present under the UN.
- Many people have, however, been interested in it because it has the potential to provide many environmental and social benefits. This has resulted in pilot projects being developed for the voluntary carbon market.
- In an effort to improve the quality of these projects a number of internationally recognised standards have been developed. Many of these have criteria for both calculation of carbon standards and environmental and social standards

Discussion following presentation

- Question – what would REDD+ actually mean for communities?
- Answer – Phil Cowling – stressed that its was important to remember that REDD+’s fundamental goals were about keeping forest and addressing climate change and remained uncertain so communities should not think so much about REDD+ but more about what they want to do with the land and resources and REDD+ could provide an extra incentive or help support the enabling environment for them to manage their resources. He provided the example of the value of forest systems to communities and that this could be a base incentive, he then stressed
- Question – Where can communities find out more about people who can develop carbon projects?

- Answer – Phil Cowling – suggested looking at information provided by the different standards in the voluntary carbon market as some provide information on potential financiers or project developers while all have lists of different projects and who is implementing them.

Introduction to UN-REDD and the SI UNREDD Programme

The second presentation provided by Mr Fred Pattison covered the UNREDD programme and progress of the UNREDD programme in the Solomon Islands (a full copy of the presentation can be found in Annex 2). Key points included:

- UNREDD is the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries which was established in 2008 by the FAO, UNDP and UNEP
- It supports REDD+ development at two levels:
 - National Level through:
 - Support development and implementation of country-led REDD+ strategies where it also has a strong focus on country ownership and Indigenous Peoples' & civil society involvement
 - International level through:
 - Capacity building, MRV and monitoring, stakeholder engagement, governance and multiple benefits of REDD+
 - Building awareness and consensus about the importance of REDD+ in post-2012 climate change agreement
- The SI joined UNREDD in 2009 and worked towards the development of an initial UNREDD National Programme (INP) through 2010
- The INP was approved by the PB in November 2010 and an inception workshop was held on 1 July, 2011 in conjunction with the SPC/GIZ REDD+ support initiative's initial meeting during 29-30 June.
- The Objective of this initial UNREDD programme is:
"to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands".

This objective will be secured through three Outcomes and associated Outputs. These are:

- Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following two Outputs:
 - Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group
 - Output 1.2: Collated and analysed forest resource data
- Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+. The initial programme will deliver this Outcome through the following two Outputs:
 - Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.
 - Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+
- Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV. This will be achieved through two Outputs:
 - Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment

- Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV

Introduction to Stakeholder Engagement:

The third presentation was by Phil Cowling who provided information on stakeholder engagement in REDD+ (A full copy of the presentation can be found in Annex 2). Key elements of the presentation were:

- Stakeholders are defined as:

‘those groups that have a stake/interest/right in the forest and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by REDD+ activities.’

They include relevant government agencies, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities and NGOs.
- Stakeholders bring a range of different interests, knowledge and responsibilities to the process. Effective engagement can result in:
 - Better policy outcomes – with more relevant, effective and coherent policies
 - Enhanced ownership / legitimacy of policies or programmes – efforts to address deforestation and degradation have historically needed ownership at both local and national level to be effective
 - Increased accountability - if all stakeholders understand the different roles and responsibilities of each group in a new policy they will be more able to hold one and other to account
 - Reduced conflicts through improved relationships - by increasing understanding of different stakeholder opinions and ownership of the resulting policies there is less likely to be conflict between different groups – reducing transactions costs of implementations
 - Reduced risk to you of rejection of REDD+ - if you are a manager responsible for REDD+ then consultation is a “success factor”
- Engagement however occurs at a range of different levels and can be seen as working along a continuum moving from a one way flow of information focused on awareness raising to a full participation and eventual empowerment

Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement Continuum



- Stakeholders will need to move along this continuum during the REDD+ process.
- There are many tools that can help this process occurring including, workshops, media, technical teams, and taskforces. Developing the right balance of these is crucial to ensuring effective engagement.
- Within the UNREDD process there is also a focus on the need for Free Prior Informed Consent with regard to REDD+ developments – this process is not something new or different but is intended to ensure that all stakeholders are able to participate effectively in key decisions on how REDD+ develops (see box below)

Free Prior Informed Consent

Free should imply no coercion, intimidation or manipulation;

Prior should imply consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respect of time requirements of indigenous consultation/consensus processes;

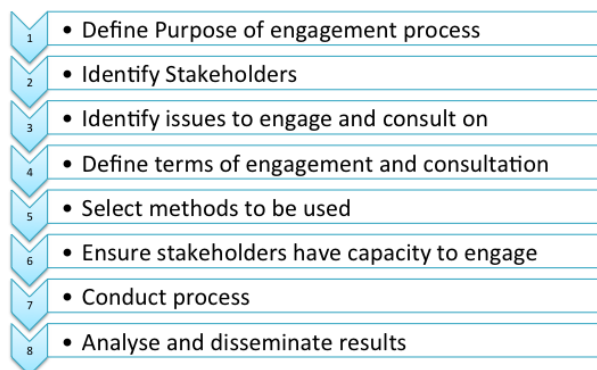
Informed – should imply that information is provided that covers (at least) the following aspects:

- a. The nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity;
- b. The reason/s or purpose of the project and/or activity;
- c. The duration of the above;
- d. The locality of areas that will be affected;
- e. A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle;
- f. Personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project (including indigenous peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees, and others); and
- g. Procedures that the project may entail.

Consent enquires that the people involved in the project must allow indigenous communities to say “Yes” or “No” to the project. This should be according to the decision-making process of their choice.

- The UNREDD programme has developed a simple 8 step process to help countries develop and design a stakeholder engagement and consultation process (see figure 2) this can be used to plan both national processes and local level consultations.

Figure 2: Eight Steps in Developing a Stakeholder Engagement Process



- Finally some lessons from past processes were shared including:
 - The process of stakeholder engagement
 - Should start early
 - Should be designed by and work with a broad group of stakeholders
 - Should use national and local systems and networks
 - Should be phased and work at different levels at different times
 - Should be iterative – building up over time
 - Should include a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism to help address challenges

- Should not necessarily focus on the language of REDD+

Participants were then asked to divide into groups to look at the different stakeholder groups that exist in the country and their engagement in the sector.

Stakeholder Engagement Group Work:

Participants divided into four groups to discuss the different stakeholders in the forest sector. Groups identified a large number of different stakeholders in the sector with common points including:

- There are a high number of different actors involved in the sector with different interests and different levels of power
- The important role that government bodies needed to play in the forest sector
- The high levels of engagement of private sector groups in shaping the nature of timber exploitation and mining and the need to move towards better financing of sustainable operations opposed to timber exploitation
- The importance of landowners and the challenges of effective engagement with them
- There is significant diversity of interests, levels of engagement, capacity and power within different stakeholder groups and many should be disaggregated – in particular the private sector

A full breakdown of group work is provided in Annex 3.

Day 2: Safeguards in REDD+

Day 2 was initiated with a recap of information from day 1 with each participant also providing their thoughts on the first days discussions.

Introduction to Safeguards

Phil Cowling provided an introduction to Safeguards in REDD+ (a full presentation can be found in Annex 2) key points of the presentation included:

- Safeguards are policies, laws or measure put in place to prevent negative impacts.
- Multiple benefits are benefits that REDD+ can promote including environmental conservation, increased participation of vulnerable groups in decision making processes, and increased transparency in governance of natural resources.
- Safeguards can also help promote multiple benefits.
- A safeguard system usually includes high level statements of intent or principles, these are then implemented using policies laws and measures (the tools).
- A safeguard information system is a system to monitor and provide information on the implementation of the tools (policies laws and measures) in achieving the high level principles and often includes criteria and indicators which are used to track progress.
- A number of safeguards have been included in international negotiating text on REDD+ with guidance countries to provide information on how they are being applied

- By developing a system of safeguards at the national level the SI will be able to track the progress of REDD+ and the impacts it is having, they will also be able to provide information to the UNFCCC and other interested parties if needed – this will help improve the credibility of any credits being produced in the SI and intern the willingness of people to invest.
- The UNREDD programme globally has combined the best bits of voluntary safeguard systems and developed their own principles and criteria that link with the international negotiations.
- The SI can use the UNREDD tools to assess the risks of REDD+, existing legislation to mitigate these risks, how well it is working and develop its own system that is able to monitor how it has respected, supported and promoted the safeguards in the UN negotiating text.
- ☑This does not exclude use of voluntary standards at local level

NRDF Presentation

NRDF provided a presentation on the work that they had been doing in the Western and Choiseul Province.

- The overall objective of the work is to; sustain, protect and maximize the social, economic and environmental services and values of the forests in the Solomon Islands. With a specific focus on facilitating the responsible management and conservation of forest resources that maximizes the social and economic benefits for local resources owners
- Project area features, almost 24,000 hectares of unlogged forest, of which 10% has been allocated as strictly conserved forest reserves. The area covered has a population of approximately 8000, with NRDF working with 5 Community based organizations, to support a total of 6 sawmills operations
- Over the period from 2011-2014 they have worked to achieve FSC Certification of all sawmill operations, certification of NTFP's (honey), are working on a REDD+ pilot projects with partner org, and are supporting forest conservation projects (network), an international volunteers programme, plantation forestry (small growers)
- They are interested to extend their work to other Provinces in SI

Discussion

A short discussion was held following the presentation on the success of the process. It was noted that a recent FSC audit had been conducted which had gone well and the community groups visited were awaiting a final feedback on their progress. It was also noted that communities had been able to gain a price premium for the timber they were producing through the FSC process.

A short discussion was also help on NRDF's operations with the group explaining that while they had attracted significant support they also maintained fully transparent accounts that were audited annually and were publically available.

Group Work

Following the presentations participants divided into groups to discuss the potential risks and benefits of the REDD+ process and the existing policies, laws and measures legislation in place to manage those risks. At the end of the session groups provided a summary of their discussions to the plenary. Key points included:

- There were a number of risks related to REDD+ that were seen as similar to logging related to land rights and sharing of benefits
- Corruption was seen as a big concern with participants noting the bad history of logging operations and other resource extraction processes
- Existing levels of monitoring and enforcement were seen as very low
- Many noted the need to review and revise existing acts as well as increase the capacity of groups for monitoring with a focus on the need to develop national experts
- Increased awareness of national laws and regulations were also needed to ensure they were applied
- A particular focus was also given to weaknesses in the Timber Rights allocation process

A full summary of information from the groups is provided in Annex 4.

Annex 1: List of Participants**Day 1 - Attendance Sheet REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguard Workshop 6/11/2012**

	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE	EMAIL	MOBILE
	Transparency Solomon Islands	Shepherd Lapo	alac.tsi@gmail.com	7503987
	Solomon Forestry Association	Roselyn Rauna	rosarauna@gmail.com	7492498
	Ministry of Development & Aid Coordination	Barnabas Bago	bbago@planning.com.sb	7466736/38255
	Choiseul Provincial Government	Scott Butcher	butcherscott@hotmail.com	7573326/7573316
	TNC/LLCTC	Jimmy Kereseke	jkereseke@tnc.org	7650885
	SICCP	Michelle Papaol	michelle@siccp.org	23297/7670784
	KIBCA	Ferguson Vaghi	coordinator@kibca.org	7401198
	Pamahima Association	Alick Pinihimae	alick_pihini@yahoo.com.au	7469440
	Pamahima Association	Joachim Kuman	Jkyulle2000@yahoo.com.au	7477736
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Gordon Konairamo	konaigordon@hotmail.com	7635293
	Kastom Garden	Moses Rouhana	mrouhana.ara@gmail.com	7482095
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Benol Ngiloaia		7493131
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Philip Zekele		7471121
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Jeffrey Taugenga	jefftaugenga@gmail.com	7482334
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Kingsley Tea		7638650/7636450
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Graham Qaqara		7513358
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Lawrence Pongo		7597280
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Moses Garu		7469565
	Prime Minister's Office	Derek Ugi	dugi@pmo.gov.sb	7527157
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Allan Yapela		7455069
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Martin Jaiki	martinjaiki@gmail.com	7663990
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Angela Gwao	angegwao@gmail.com	7667407
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Jacob Arasikeni		35048
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Rony Aiwewe	rony.a.iwe@gmail.com	7480721
	Choiseul Province Council of Women	Ivy Hou	ivy.hou3@gmail.com	7570780
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Richard Raomae	raomaerichy@yahoo.com.au	7698761

Ministry of Lands & Housing	Genesis Kofana	gedkxyz@gmail.com	7498400
Attorney General's Chambers	Anthony Makabo	amakabo@attorneygenerals.gov.sb	7666748
UNDP	Akiko Suzaki	akiko.suzaki@undp.org	22747
School of Natural Resources - SICHE	Aaron Kama	snr@siche.edu.sb	38621/8592053
Principal Lands Officer – Malaita Province	Allen Rurai		7624403
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Kedson Ago	agokedz@gmail.com	7421060

Day 2 Attendance Sheet REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguard Workshop Day 2 (7/11/2012).

ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE	EMAIL	MOBILE
Transparency Solomon Islands	Shepherd Lapo	alac.tsi@gmail.com	7503987
Solomon Forestry Association	Roselyn Rauna	rosarauna@gmail.com	7492498
Ministry of Development & Aid Coordination	Barnabas Bago	bbago@planning.com.sb	7466736/38255
Choiseul Provincial Government	Scott Butcher	butcherscott@hotmail.com	7573326/7573316
TNC/LLCTC	Jimmy Kereseke	jkereseke@tnc.org	7650885
SICCP	Michelle Papaol	michelle@siccp.org	23297/7670784
KIBCA	Ferguson Vaghi	coordinator@kibca.org	7401198
Pamahima Association	Alick Pinihimae	alick_pihini@yahoo.com.au	7469440
Pamahima Association	Joachim Kuman	Jkyulle2000@yahoo.com.au	7477736
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Gordon Konairamo	konaigordon@hotmail.com	7635293
Kastom Garden	Moses Rouhana	mrouhana.ara@gmail.com	7482095
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Benol Ngiloaia		7493131
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Philip Zekele		7471121
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Jeffrey Taugenga	jefftaugenga@gmail.com	7482334
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Kingsley Tea		7638650/7636450
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Graham Qaqara		7513358
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Lawrence Pongo		7597280
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Moses Garu		7469565
Prime Minister's Office	Derek Ugi	dugi@pmo.gov.sb	7527157
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Allan Yapela		7455069
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Martin Jaiki	martinjaiki@gmail.com	7663990

Ministry of Forestry and Research	Angela Gwao	angegwao@gmail.com	7667407
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Jacob Arasikeni		35048
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Rony Aiwewe	rony.a.iwe@gmail.com	7480721
Choiseul Province Council of Women	Ivy Hou	ivy.hou3@gmail.com	7570780
Principal Lands Officer – Malaita Province	Allen Rurai		7624403
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Kedson Ago	agokedz@gmail.com	7421060
Ministry of Forestry and Research	Peter Kenihuraia		7477116
Tetepare Descendants Association	Allan Tippet Bero	allantippetbero@gmail.com	7471510
SPC GIZ	Gideon Bauro	gideonb@spc.int.com	8413377

Annex 2: Presentations

Please find presentations attached in PDF:

- Introduction to REDD+
- Overview of Stakeholder Engagement
- Introduction to Safeguards
- NRDF Presentation

Annex 3: Group Work – Stakeholder Mapping

Groups worked on identifying key stakeholders within the different stakeholder groupings. An initial assessment was then conducted of the existing power (relating to their capacity to influence decisions and the implementation of decisions in the sector) and capacity (related to their ability to access information, understand new initiatives and mobilise around common interests) of those stakeholders.

It was noted that the power of several stakeholder groups particularly civil society groups varied significantly from the national to the local level with many having high power within a particular location but very low power at national level.

Government

Stakeholder Group	Roles	Sub-group	Sub-sub group and organisations	Coordination mechanism	Existing power 1 low 5 high	Capacity to Engage 1 low 5 high	Comments
Government	Policy development, planning, delivery and monitoring and evaluation	Executive	Ministry of Forestry and Research		5	4	
			Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology		5	4	
			Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock		4	3	
			Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey		3	3	
			Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)		4	3	
			Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination		4	4	
			Ministry of Finance and Treasury		5	3	
			Ministry of Rural Development		4	4	Funds go from this to MPs
			Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development		3	3	

			Provincial Government		3	2	
			Ministry of Commerce and Industries		4	3	
	Enforcement of laws, oversight of legal implementation	Judiciary	Ministry of Justice and legal affairs (MJLA)		3	3	
			Office of Ombusman		2	2	
			Police		2	2	
	Setting country priorities, approving laws and regulation	Legislature	Parliament		4.5	3	
Provincial Assembly				2	2		

Development Partners and Civil Society

Stakeholder Group	Roles	Sub-group	Sub-sub group and organisations	Coordination mechanism	Existing power 1 low 5 high	Capacity to Engage 1 low 5 high	Comments
Development Partners	Financing, Policy development, capacity building, and technical support,	Multi-lateral	ADB, FAO, UNDP, EU, WB, SEF, IMF	SPC Joint country strategy	4	4	High technical capacity – maybe limit in political understanding and influence
		Bi-lateral	Ausaid, JICA, Korea KOICA, NZAid, ROC,	MDAC – aid coordination			

Solomon Islands REDD+ Programme Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards Workshop

	monitoring and evaluation			committee			
Regional Organisations	Technical and Scientific support, policy development, trade and marketing agreements, certification? (GID)		SPC, MSG, SOPAC, PIF, USP, SPREP, Forum Secretariat		4	3	
Civil Society	Networking/ Awareness raising/ Coordination/ Implementing (piloting) Guidance / Advisory Service Delivery	INGOs	Environmental – WWF, TNC, LLEE, World Fish, CI	DSE – not so effective	3	3	Has influence at a local level (provincial level but not at the national level) NGOs have the potential to engage at the national level but have limited interest -
			Governance / Development – Transparency International, Oxfam, World Vision, Save the Children, CARITAS, ADRA,	(At the provincial level there is an informal mechanism for coordination – Choiseal)	2	3	
		NGOs/ Charitable trust	Environmental – KIBCA, Panahima association, NRDF, SICCP	DSE	3	2	No coordination – leads to limited profile of provincial and local NGOs NGO have power to influence decisions at the local / provincial level
			Development – SIDT, ,SIARTC, ADRA		2	2	SIDT vocal on local issues – profile is decreasing

			Special Interests – National Council of Women, Kastom Gardens, DSE Temotu traditional agriculture, Cultural preservation – Moro movement	DSE	2	2	
		Community based groups	TDA, (ecotourism group)	DSE			
		Religious Organisations	Church groups,	SICA	3	2	High power at local level .
		Traditional Authorities	Council of Chiefs, LLCTC (provincial)	There is one name??	3	2	Varies by province and by leadership at time. High power with regard to land determination / ownership
		Land Owners					

Private Sector

Stakeholder Group	Roles	Sub-group	Sub-sub group and organisations	Coordination mechanism	Existing power 1 low 5 high	Capacity to Engage 1 low 5 high	Comments
Private Sector	Financing, Employment	Eco-tourism	TDA	Ministry of Tourism	2	2	SIBB, Chamber of commerce,

ent, training, services, Environmental safety (GID) Value added marketing (GID) At local Level: Provide scholarshi ps, and provide work for communit ies	Timber Industry	Plantation developers – KFPL, Eagon, (work on alienated land?)		3	3	
		Small scale plantations developers		2	2	
		Timber harvesting – SIFA, ITTS, (processing / marketing), Lagoon eco-timber suppliers, Timal Timber, Top Timber, Leona Greengold Forest product, Kongu cola Forest products. Middle men (licensee) - Earth Movers	SIFA, Chamber of Commerce	4.25	4	Some places they are doing both middle man and logging in other areas they are just holding the licence
		Middle men (licensee) - Earth Movers		3	3	
		Small scale (community) timber harvesting	VATA	2	2	
		Export – Abba (VATA?), Lagoon eco-timber, MLST		2.5	3	
	Construction	Lamana construction, Fletcher Kwaimani		1	1	
	Agri-business	Oil palm, cocoa, coconut, GPOL (work with Land owners association), KFPL (type of plantation?), Eagon (type of plantation), RIPEL	Coconut Secretariat, CEMA	3.5	3.5	
	Non-timber forest products	Rattan, Solcane?		1	1	
	Small scale farming	Sup-sup Garden		1	1	
Mining	Sumitomo, Omex, Allied Gold, Pacific Phorfry		4.5	4.5		
Financial Institutions	BSP, Westpac, NPF (who?), BM, ANZ		4.5	4.5		
Regional Trade Groups	Pacer Plus, PICTA, MSG		2	2		
Media	Including papers and Radio, SIBC, Sol Star	MASI	4	3		

Annex 4: Group Work Safeguards

National and Local level groups

Risk	Existing Mechanism to Address	Effectiveness (1 low, 5 high)	Ways to improve
National Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud / bribery (REDD+ / Logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal code • Leadership code commission • Ombudsman 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement, review, • Increased penalties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of Procedures / office (REDD+ / Logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Instructions • General Order • Environment Act • Forestry Act • Protected areas act 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement / disciplinary measures • Additional resources for enforcement • Specific code of conduct for MPs • Establishment of Anti-corruption commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes (REDD+ / logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land titles act • Local courts act • Customary lands and appeals court 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement and review of act • Develop proper consultants • Independent land tribunal • Encouraging tribal recording of land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process is externally driven (REDD+/ logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Aid coordination • PM office 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of national experts (Roster) • Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental damage (logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA Act • Forestry Act • Environment Act • Land and Title Act 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building (enforcement and review)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over harvesting of Trees (logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Act • Customs and Excise act • Environment Act 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and amend current act • Conduct awareness raising • Enforcement of act
Local Level			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding of REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO, CBO, Awareness raising process 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence 		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LALSU 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reform, Local Court 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and capacity building of communities, gender balance in decision making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair distribution of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LALSU, CBOs 	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local rangers / Ministry of Forestry 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and provincial REDD+ policies to support process

Provincial Level

The group working on provincial level risks focused on the timber rights allocation process:

Risks and challenges in the Timber rights Hearing Process

- Funding of process is exposed to corrupt practices which creates bias in the decision making process, disharmony amongst participants. The process works as a fund raising exercise for provincial executives.
- The process is also managed by the wrong people with people from outside the immediate area often responsible for managing the process.
- Rights also often go to secondary rights holders.
- There is a lack of publicity of processes resulting in a low participation and participation of the wrong people.
- There is a lack of transparency in the process

Proposals

Funds

- Funds for the process should be controlled by an independent body
- Funds should be audited

Governance

- Process should not be managed by Provincial government
- Process should be heard in House of Chiefs

Awareness

- Increased awareness raising including information on SIBC, radio, notices.

Annex 5: Glossary of Terms

Afforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been forested for a period of at least 50 years to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources. (UNFCCC)
Agroforestry	A collective name for land use systems and practices in which woody perennials are deliberately integrated with crops and/or animals on the same land management unit. The integration can be either in a spatial mixture or in a temporal sequence. There are normally both ecological and economic interactions between woody and non-woody components in agroforestry”
Baseline	A scenario (or forecast) that represents the emission of human-caused GHG that would occur in the absence of the proposed project activity or contemplated policy intervention. In REDD projects the baseline is a key component because emissions reductions credits are generated based on performance against the baseline.
Carbon	Substance composed of carbon atoms. Not to be confused with carbon dioxide (see ‘carbon dioxide’).
Carbon Assets	The potential of greenhouse gas emission reductions that a project is able to generate and sell. (World Bank)
Carbon Budget	The balance of the exchanges of carbon between carbon pools or between one specific loops (e.g. atmosphere-biosphere) of the carbon cycle. The examination of the budget of a pool or reservoir will provide information whether it is acting as a source or a sink (IPCC, 2003)
Carbon Dioxide	A naturally occurring gas, and also a by-product of burning fossil fuels and biomass, as well as land-use changes and other industrial processes. It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas that affects the Earth’s radiative balance. It is the reference gas against which other greenhouse gases are measured and therefore has a Global warming Potential of 1. (3 rd Assessment Report (TAR), IPCC, 2001).
Carbon Market	A market instrument used in the context of emissions trading whereby carbon units are traded.
Carbon Pool	A reservoir of carbon. A system that has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon. Carbon pools are measured in terms of mass (e.g., metric tonnes of carbon). The major carbon pools associated with forestry projects include live biomass (including above and below ground components such as roots), dead biomass, soil and wood products.
Carbon Sink	Natural features that absorb or sequester greenhouse gases from the

	atmosphere. Forests are the most common form of sink, though soils, peat, permafrost, sediments, freshwater, ocean water and carbonate deposits in the deep ocean also absorb carbon. Carbon sinks absorb many of the naturally occurring greenhouse gases; however, the vastly increased rate of emissions resulting from human activities outpaces the natural capacity to remove carbon from the atmosphere. LULUCF activities such as land management and forestry that utilize sinks to remove GHGs may be commodified. (carbon glossary)
Carbon Source	Any process or activity which releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere (adopted from <i>source</i> , IPCC, 2006)
Carbon Stock	The volume of carbon contained in a carbon reservoir or pool (e.g. in a forest or soil).
Climate Change Adaptation	Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects. Various types of adaptation exist, e.g. anticipatory and reactive, private and public, autonomous and planned. Examples are raising river or coastal dykes, the substitution of more temperature-shock resistant plants for sensitive ones, etc. (4 AR, IPCC, 2007).
Climate Change Mitigation	A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Although several social, economic and technological policies would produce an emission reduction, with respect to climate change, mitigation means implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sinks (4 AR, IPCC, 2007).
Co-benefits (in REDD+)	Are additional benefits that can accrue beyond the status quo when undertaking REDD+ activities (while safeguards can be viewed as the “do no harm” principle) (IISD)
Deforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land. (UNFCCC, 2001) The conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold. (FAO 2001)
Drivers	Drivers refer to processes that cause something to occur. A driver of deforestation may be demand for agricultural land. A driver of reforestation might be demand for plantation timber.
Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions. The principle greenhouse gas in the forest sector is carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide emissions arise from the burning and decomposition of wood and vegetation.
Enhancing Removals by	Carbon sinks sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Incentive payments from carbon markets or carbon financing are commonly only eligible for undertaking a management intervention that enhances the removal of

Sinks	atmospheric carbon dioxide by sinks. This is because incentive payments are not required for what nature would do anyway. Accordingly, management interventions seeking incentive payments need to demonstrate that the intervention enhances the rate of carbon sequestration by sinks. Examples of such interventions include a change in land use or a change in management practices.
Ex ante payments	Payments are provided before the carbon benefit has been delivered. Buyers pay for emissions reduction credits before the reductions have occurred in expectation of future emission reductions.
Ex post payments	Payments are delivered after the carbon emission reductions have been generated. Carbon offsets are issued after independent verification of emission reductions. Ex-post offsets are based on the measurement of emission reductions which have already occurred on site as a result of the project activities.
Forest	<p>Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ.</p> <p>It does not include land that is predominantly under agriculture or urban use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 meter are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.</p> <p>Includes: Areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, fire breaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters; [...]</p> <p>Excludes; tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens (FAO, 2006: 171)</p>
Greenhouse gas	Trace gas capable of re-emitting infra red solar radiation, and has the effect of insulating the atmosphere (greenhouse effect). Greenhouse gases are a natural component of the Earth's atmosphere, without which the Earth would not be suitable for life. The addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere can amplify the greenhouse effect and contribute to global warming.
Improved Forest Management	Activities related to improved forest management are those implemented on forest lands managed for wood products such as sawtimber, pulpwood, and fuelwood and are included in the IPCC category "forests remaining as forests".

	Improved forest management includes conversion from conventional logging to reduced impact logging (e.g. sustainable forest management), and conversion of logged forests to protected forests.
Leakage	Direct emissions elsewhere caused by the emission reduction in the project/program. The efforts for reducing emissions in one place shift them to another location or sector where they are uncounted and perhaps uncontrolled.
Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV)	A greenhouse gas inventory at a national or sub national/project scale that enables an accurate measurement and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon stocks and rates of change of these emissions or carbon stocks.
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: voluntary or mandatory action by a developing country to reduce its carbon emissions in line with its economic, environmental, social and political context (CIFOR)
New Permanent Forest	Forests established on non-forested lands and maintained as permanent forest into the future. New permanent forest can include plantation forest that is intended for clear felling, provided the forest is replanted after felling and the land is maintained as forest land in perpetuity. Carbon stocks will rise and fall with the growing and harvest cycle and will remain higher (on average) than non-forest land that preceded it. Other forms of establishing new permanent forest include the re-establishment of natural forests through rehabilitation, where there is no intention to remove the forest in the future.
Non-forest	Areas which are outside “forests” but excluding wetlands, peatlands, and indigenous palm stands
“No regrets” approach	Refers to seeking social/economic/environmental policies and investments that promote growth and broad-based poverty-reducing sustainable development whether or not climate change is manifested.
Permanence	The longevity of a carbon pool and the stability of its stocks (UNFCCC)
Reforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested but that has been converted to non-forested land. For the first commitment period, reforestation activities will be limited to reforestation occurring on those lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989 ((UNFCCC Definition))
Reference levels / reference emission levels	<p>A benchmark or baseline against which the world, a country, or a region can measure its future progress (or lack thereof) in reducing emissions and sequestering carbon.</p> <p>RLs and RELs are two related terms but there is still no clear definition for either one or an explanation of how they differ. To avoid the RL vs. REL debate, the two</p>

	terms are currently used synonymously.
Safeguards	Safeguards for REDD+ are included in the Cancun Agreements to ensure that REDD+ actions do not cause negative social or environmental impacts. Safeguards can be broadly understood as policies and measures that aim to address both direct and indirect impacts to communities and ecosystems, by identifying, analyzing, and ultimately working to manage risks and opportunities. If designed and implemented appropriately, safeguards can help REDD+ provide a suite of co-benefits. (IISD, 2011).
Sustainable Forest Management	The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. (FAO)
UNCSICH	The UN “Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” - adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting in Paris on 17 October 2003.
UNDRIP	The UN “Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” - adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday September 13 2007. In April 2009, 182 States from all regions of the world reached consensus on an outcome document.

Adapted from SPC Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ August 2012

Annex 6: Additional Information Sources

Websites

www.unredd.org

Website of the UNREDD Programme. Provides information on the global UNREDD programme and country programmes as well as updates and articles on specific elements of REDD+.

www.theforestcarbonpartnership.org

Website of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) a major multilateral initiative supporting REDD+ readiness. It includes information on the initiative, information on the countries that it supports and background information on REDD+.

www.reddmonitor.org

Website looking at REDD+ and REDD+ developments globally from an independent perspective. The site covers many of the challenges of REDD+.

www.thereddesk.org

A collaborative resource of REDD+ information it includes information on REDD+ projects and programmes as well as links to other resources.

www.forestcarbonportal.com

Website providing an overview of developments on REDD+ in the voluntary market and under the UNFCCC.

www.forestcarbonasia.org

Website provides information on REDD+ developments in Asia.

Training Manuals, Materials and Guidance Notes

The above mentioned websites contain a wealth of information and links to other training materials. The below are two additional documents that may be of interest.

Keeping REDD+ Clean – A Step by Step Guide to Preventing Corruption in REDD+

Produced by Transparency International and available at:

http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/keeping_redd_clean

Community Based REDD+ Manual

Developed by Live and Learn Environmental Education and Available at:

<http://www.livelearn.org/new-community-based-redd-manual>