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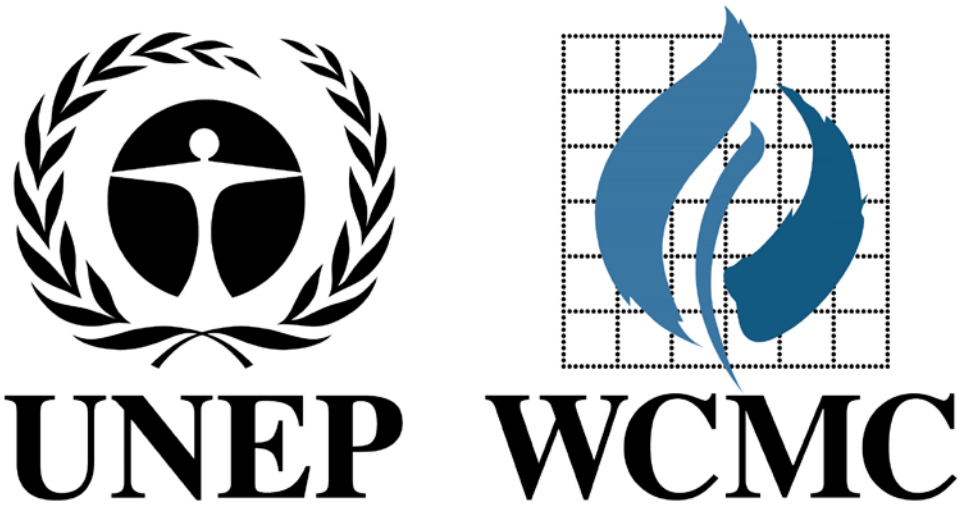
Developing multiple benefits maps to inform REDD+ planning and safeguards policies in Tz

Morogoro, 5 Feb 2013

UNEP-WCMC



UNEP's specialist arm in biodiversity assessment and policy implementation

Overview

- Background on multiple benefits, the Cancun safeguards and national approaches to REDD+ safeguards
- Objectives of the project
- Objectives of this workshop

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Background

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What is REDD+?

REDD+

= Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

+

Conservation of forest carbon stocks
Sustainable management of forest
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

REDD+ activities as defined by Cancun

- Encourages developing country Parties to **contribute to mitigation** actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, **as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances**:
    1. Reducing emissions from deforestation;
    2. Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
    3. Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
    4. Sustainable management of forests;
    5. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

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Beyond Carbon

- **Multiple benefits = all benefits from REDD+, including carbon. Not only monetary!**
- Environmental, e.g.
  - Contributing to biodiversity conservation
  - Securing ecosystem services
    - Traditional medicine
    - Climate regulation
    - Hydrological services (water quantity and quality)
    - Soil conservation and sedimentation control
    - Provision of timber and NTFPs
- Social, e.g.
    - Improved livelihoods
    - Clarified rights to resources

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Examples of potential measures per activity

- Reducing emissions from deforestation
  - Increasing productivity on existing agricultural land
  - Enhance the long term sustainability of farming techniques
  - Forest protection incentives
  - Enforcement of land-use regulations
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation
  - Improvement of governance and enforcement for timber extraction
  - Reduced impact logging
  - Regulated/certified logging
  - Better management of fire in agricultur
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks
  - Increased number and/or enhanced management of protected areas
  - Community reserves
  - Forest reserves
  - Supporting community based natural resource management
- Sustainable management of forests
  - Reduced-impact logging
  - Eco-forestry
  - Enhanced regulation of logging
  - Application of certification standards
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
  - Forest restoration in degraded areas
  - …

REDD+ also has risks

- Environmental
  - Replacement of natural forest with plantation
  - Displacement of pressures to areas important for biodiversity or ecosystem services
- Social
  - Reduced access to resources
  - Limited participation
  - Poor governance
  - Loss of forest land by communities

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Cancun Safeguards address benefits & risks of REDD+

- Countries have agreed to promote and support them
- Formulation is (necessarily) general – countries need to decide how to apply them
- The safeguards address both benefits and risks - designing REDD+ to deliver multiple benefits, helps to fulfil the Cancun commitments

Cancun safeguards (2010)

Including:

"[REDD+] Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits"

Cancun Agreements:
FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 Appendix I

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Why map multiple benefits?

- Can be adapted to specific national priorities and needs for information
- A rapid, cost-effective and easily communicated tool that can inform REDD+ planning in a participatory manner
- Overlay maps of carbon and multiple benefit indicators can help identify areas of both high opportunity (e.g. strong positive correlation in carbon and biodiversity values) and risk (e.g. low in carbon but high in biodiversity) in the REDD+ planning process.

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Why map multiple benefits?

- Assist countries in identifying what spatial distribution of REDD+ activities will help to promote and support the Cancun safeguards

- Raise awareness and be presented in a variety of formats to explain otherwise complicated concepts

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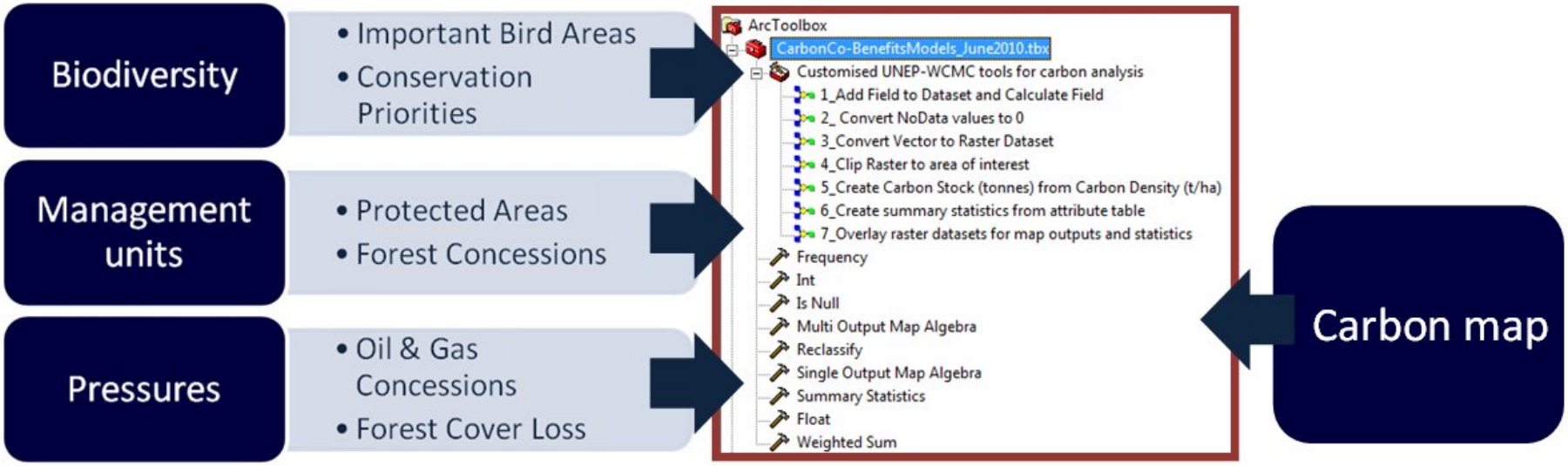
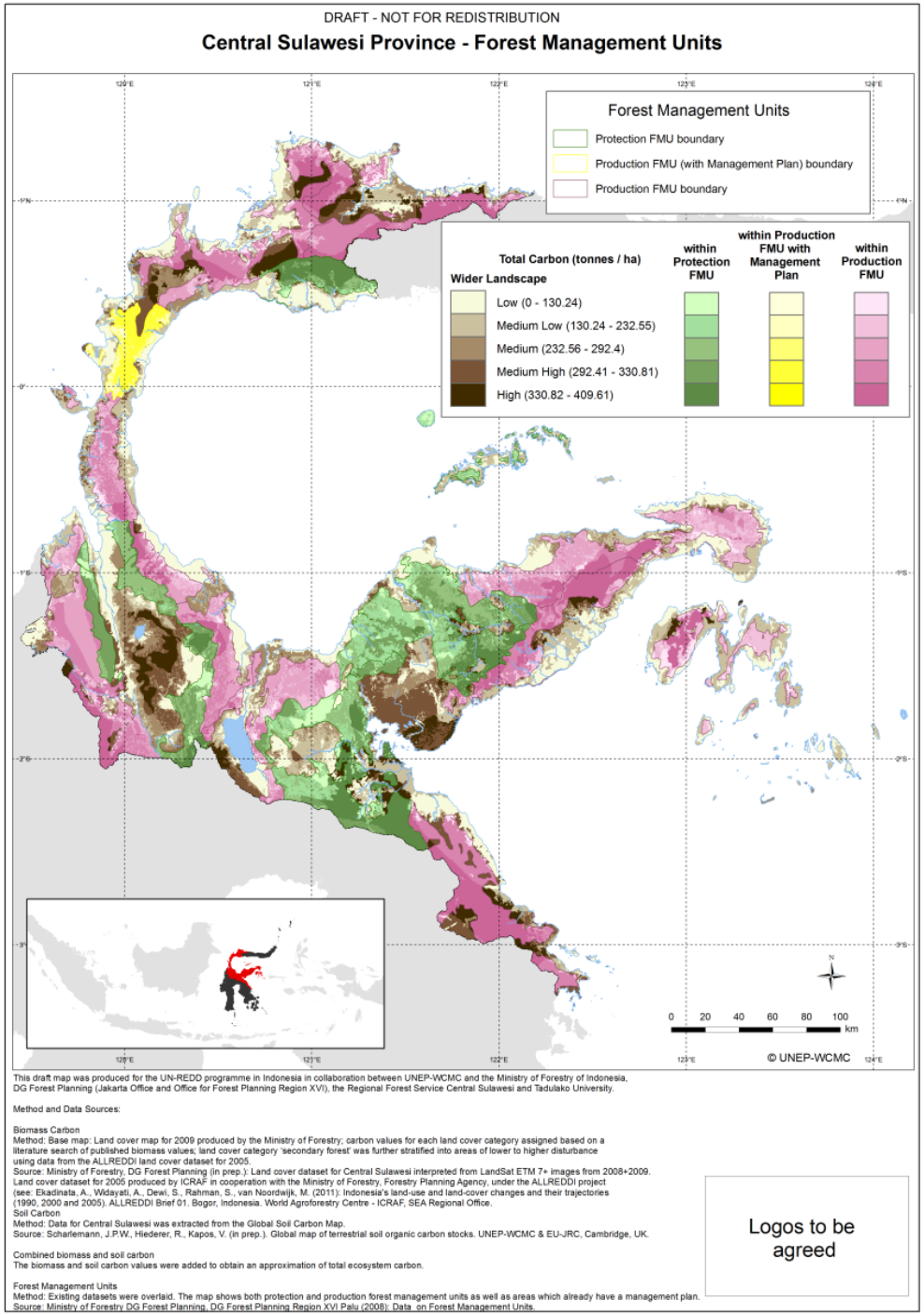
The Exploring Multiple Benefits GIS tool

- GIS – mapping toolbox (for ArcGIS software) – freely available
- Results can contribute to REDD+ planning
- Working collaboratively with national partners
- Data and outputs depend on national priorities and availability





Example from Central Sulawesi

Overlay of carbon density data with Forest Management Units (FMU) and forest functions.

Can help to answer questions like:

- How much of the ecosystem carbon is in FMUs?
- What share is outside these areas?
- Which of the five REDD+ activities are compatible with these functions, and which partners might implement them?

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Mapping multiple benefits in Tanzania

- Tz REDD+ Strategy: *"A properly designed implementation mechanism is expected to contribute to multiple benefits, depending on the location and type of REDD+ activity. These benefits include poverty alleviation, maintenance of forest dependent communities' rights, improved community livelihoods, technology transfer, sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation."*

- Tz UN-REDD National Programme: *"develop national maps to inform the delivery of the REDD+ framework"* (Output 2.4)

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Mapping multiple benefits in Tanzania

- Tanzania has already done significant work to develop spatial datasets of many relevant factors

- Tanzania puts biodiversity at the centre of its vision for REDD+
  - maps can help to translate this vision into actionable plans
  - Contribute to land use planning and prioritization of REDD+ intervention zones
  - Help inform the design of a national approach to safeguards, and a Safeguards Information System
  - Provide a baseline for monitoring impacts of REDD+ on biodiversity and ecosystem services

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Project:

Support Tanzania in the development of multiple benefits maps to inform REDD+ safeguards policies

Jan – June 2013

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Aims of the project

1. Development of *enhanced national scale spatial datasets, statistics and maps on biodiversity and ecosystem services* for Tanzania for the purpose of informing REDD+ policies and measures, notably land use planning and prioritization of REDD+ intervention zones.

2. *Build capacity within Tanzania on spatial analysis of datasets* of relevance to multiple benefits and environmental safeguards for REDD+ and approaches to developing information systems for safeguards.

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Objectives for map outputs

1. NAFORMA focus topics – explore the potential of the NAFORMA dataset to support REDD+ planning and a safeguards information system (SIS) with data on environmental multiple benefits and safeguards
2. Informing REDD+ safeguards implementation – create key map products for Tanzania to progress on environmental safeguards
3. REDD+ planning (at local scale?) – create key map products that can be used as input on multiple benefits

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Project process

1. Identify the questions that are to be addressed by the analysis – this workshop!
   - What environmental benefits and related risks are of importance for the country, taking the Cancun safeguards into account?
   - What are the priority areas for different activities to deliver multiple benefits?
   - What are key risks and pressures to such areas?

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Project process

2. Identify parameters of importance for answering the questions, e.g.:
   - Carbon stocks
   - Land use/land cover (forest cover and state, forest restoration potential)
   - Natural forest (explicitly stated in C safeguards)
   - Key biodiversity components (e.g. tree diversity, endemic species, macro vertebrates/predators, species richness)
   - Key ecosystem services of importance for local people, and society at large (species of economical importance, pollination, soil erosion, NTFPs)
   - Existing land designations, e.g. protected areas
   - Important pressures/threat distribution for species and ecosystem services

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Project process

3. Locate and process existing datasets
   - Prepare maps from existing datasets
   - Compare visually (expert opinion) and with statistics to identify the best dataset for the AOI
4. In two working and training sessions of 2.5 weeks each in Tanzania, together with TFS GIS team, produce overlays that answer the key questions

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Project process

5. Analyze and present the results

Key outputs:

- Training material for working sessions
- Methodological brief on spatial analyses
- Report on multiple benefits and safeguards, discussing the maps and their relevance, and highlighting the potential contribution of NAFORMA to the implementation of Tanzania's REDD+ strategy;
- Material for training and awareness raising on environmental safeguards at local level.

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Timeline of project

- **February**: workshop in Tz to clarify objectives and outputs. Prepare for upcoming working sessions, especially the use of QGIS (open source software).
- **March:** first working session with GIS team in Tz, start making maps, especially those relevant to the NAFORMA final report
- **April:** working session in Rome, assessing preliminary results. Second working session in Tz, finalize analyses.
- **May:** produce draft final report, validation workshop in Tz, how the work relates to Tz' approach to safeguards
- **June:** finalize all outputs

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Agenda of this workshop

- **Today morning:** presentation to give a background to the work. Discussions to produce a list of relevant questions/indicators/ maps to inform the implementation of REDD+ environmental safeguards
- **Today afternoon:** prioritize among the list that has been compiled in the morning – rank the outputs by importance
- **Tomorrow morning:** discuss what data is needed to answer the questions listed the day before, and identify relevant datasets and contact persons for obtaining them
- **Tomorrow afternoon:** planning of upcoming work

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