

What types of spatial information can support REDD+ planning? Where might the spatial data come from?

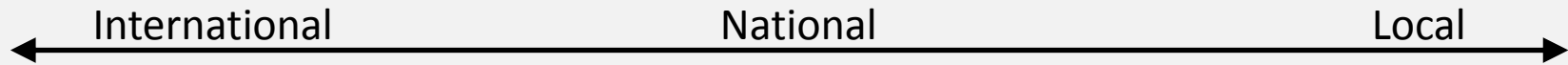
UNEP-WCMC

10 October 2013

UN-REDD ASIA REGIONAL WORKSHOP



Datasets available at different scales



International	National	Local
Pantropical carbon maps	Land tenure	Community land use plans
Red List data (species ranges)	Concessions	
Soil map	Forest inventory	NTFP use vs availability
Fire	Land cover	
Precipitation		
Temperature		
Topography (slope)		
Dams		
Protected areas		
Livestock density		



Examples of potential MBs

Environmental benefits

- Conservation of biodiversity
 - Goals of conservation policies
 - Genetic resources as an asset
 - Cultural values
 - Stabilizing role of biodiversity
- Hydrological regulation
- Protection against natural disasters
- Local climate regulation
- Soil conservation
- Pollination, pest control
- Wood supply
- NTFPs
- Cultural identity, sense of place
- Cultural values and tourism

Social benefits

- Livelihood creation
- Creation of sustainable enterprises
- Poverty reduction
- Support for vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Support traditional lifestyles
- Diversification of livelihoods
- Clarification of land use rights
- Improved natural resource governance



Examples of potential risks

Environmental risks

- Displacement of pressure to other areas important
- Reversal of results
- Negative impacts on efforts to enhance productivity in agriculture and managed forests
- Negative impacts on efforts to enhance carbon stocks (e.g. reforestation with non-native species)

Social risks

- Exclusion of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, increased inequalities
- Escalation of land use conflicts
- Limitation of development options
- Unfair distribution of REDD+ benefits, including payments



1. Priority MBs

- Identify a priority list of MBs for your country



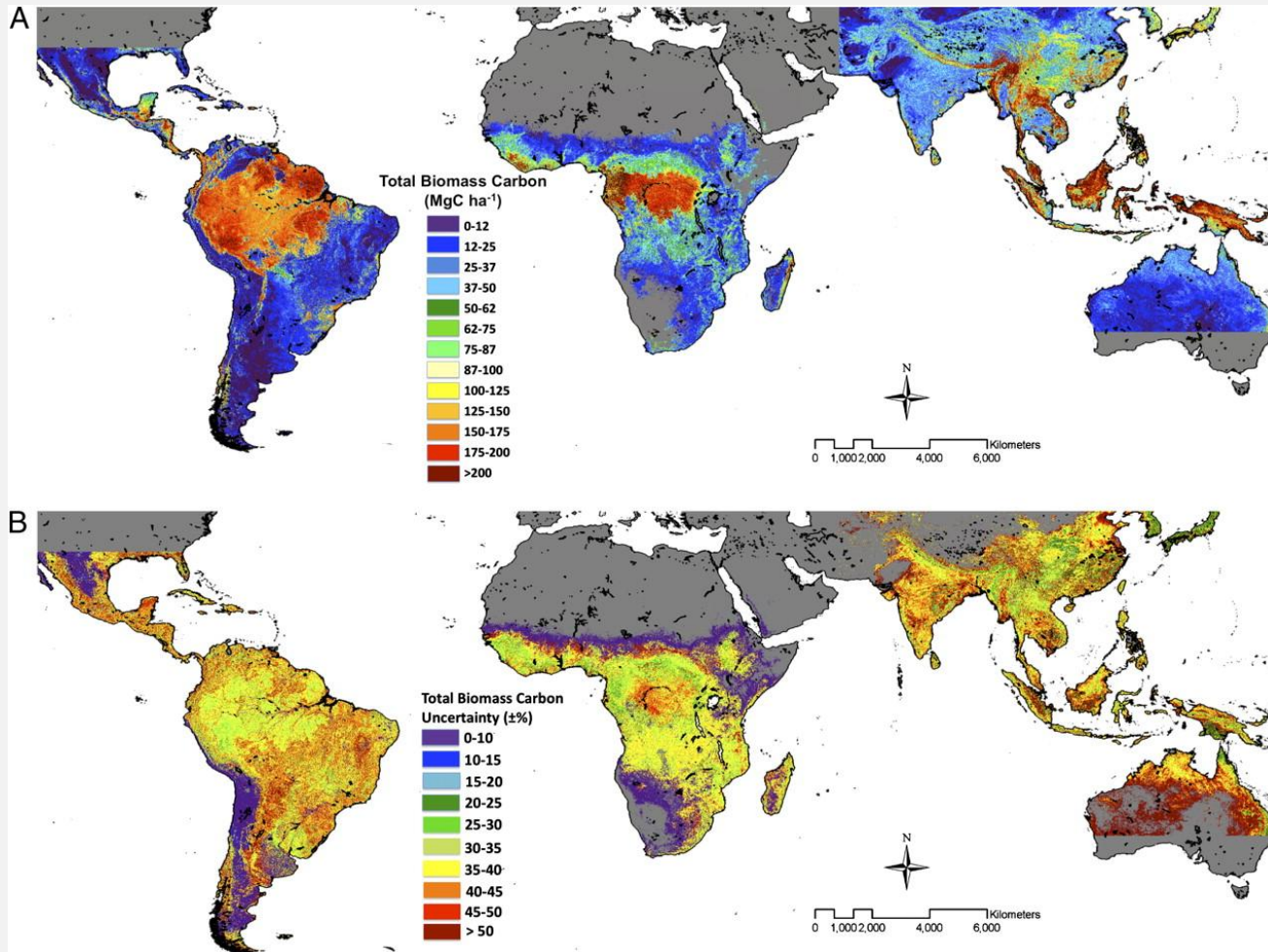
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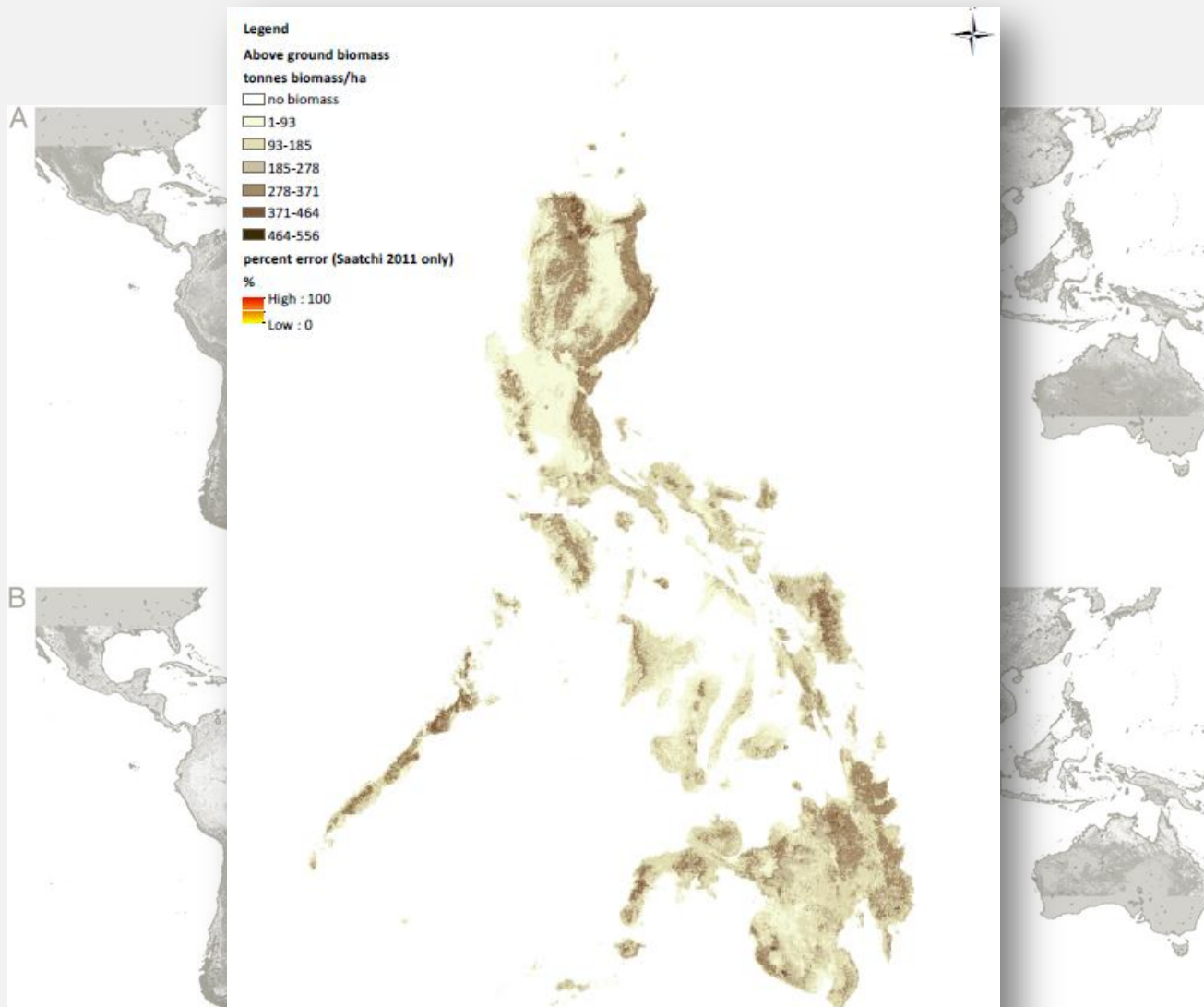
Initial spatial analyses that can help to choose REDD+ activities

- **Carbon stocks**
- **Natural forest**
- **What existing values of forests are important to conserve?**
 - Biodiversity
 - Ecosystem services
 - Location of communities, IPs
- **Land use**
 - Land cover
 - Protected areas
 - Concessions
 - Agricultural zones
 - Biophysical features (soil, topography, climatic variables...)
- **Administrative units and infrastructure** (roads, dams...)
- **Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**

Carbon stock



Carbon stock



Biodiversity



Biodiversity – Map of richness in fully protected species



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Gorilla beringei

ESPECE
PROTEGEEE



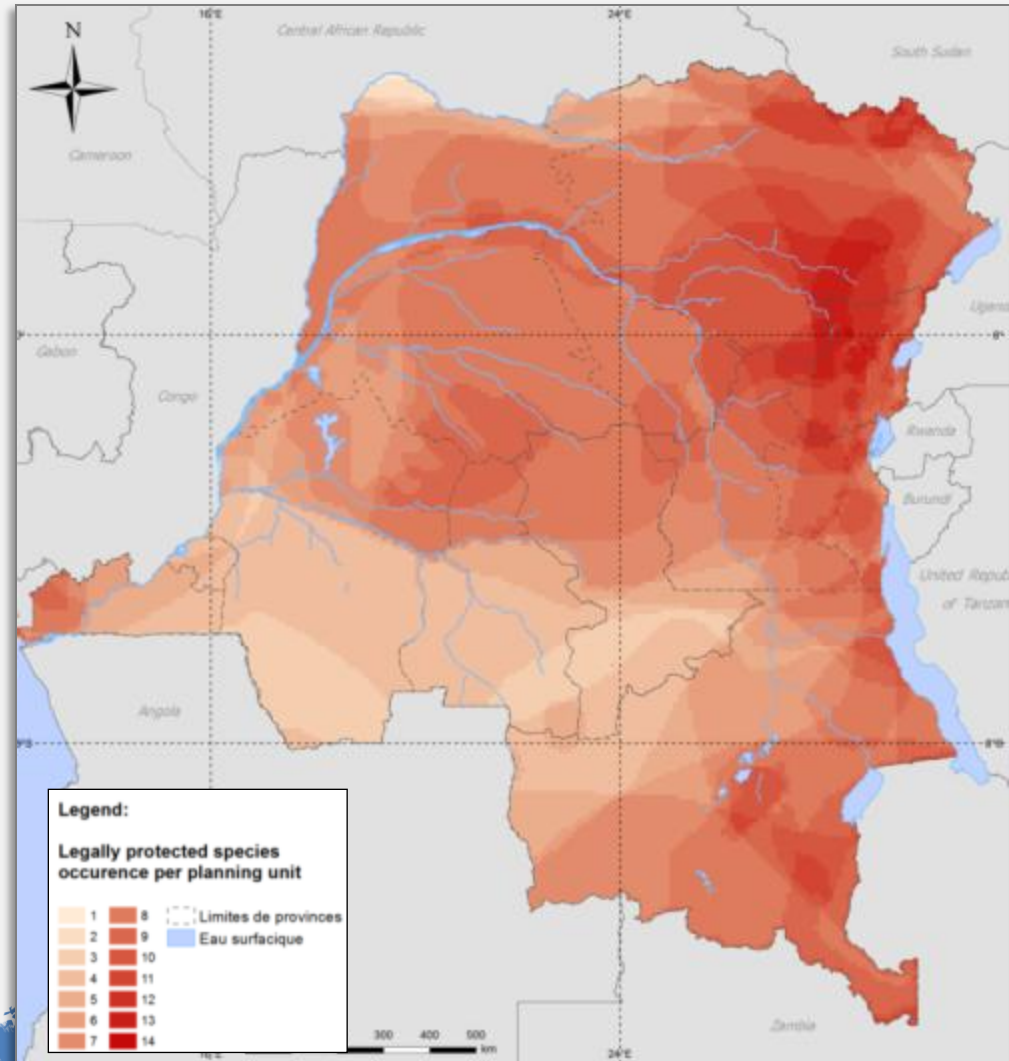
Okapia johnstoni

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Pseudocalyptomena graueri

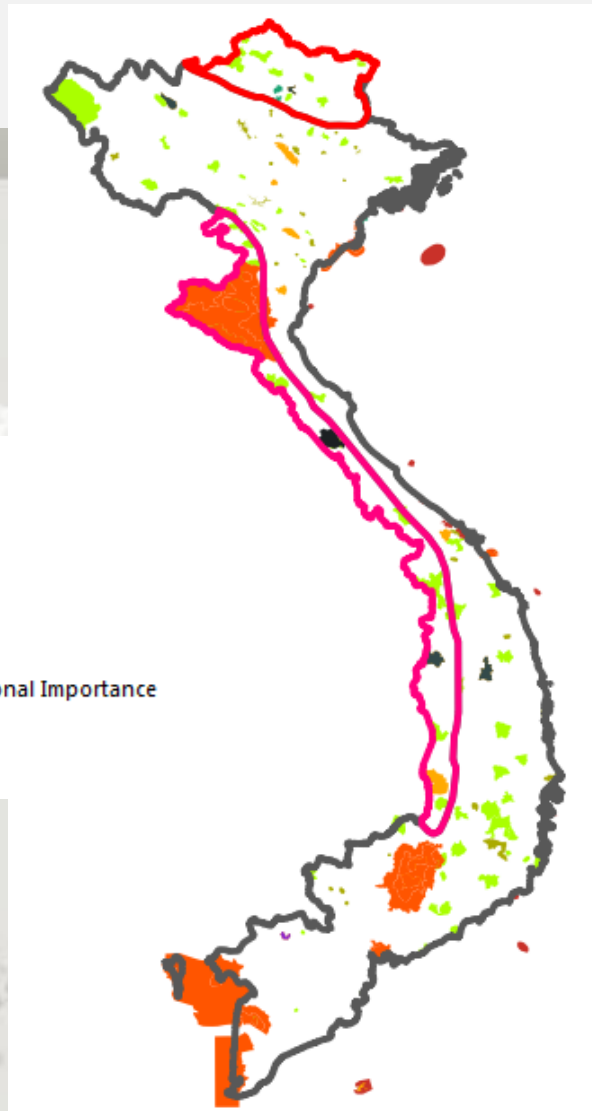
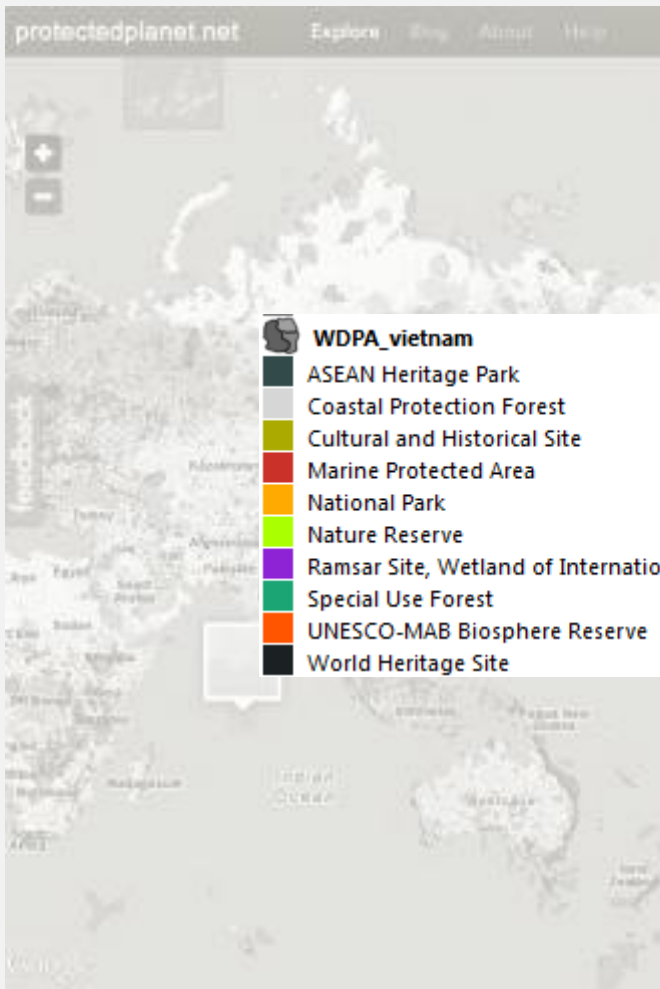
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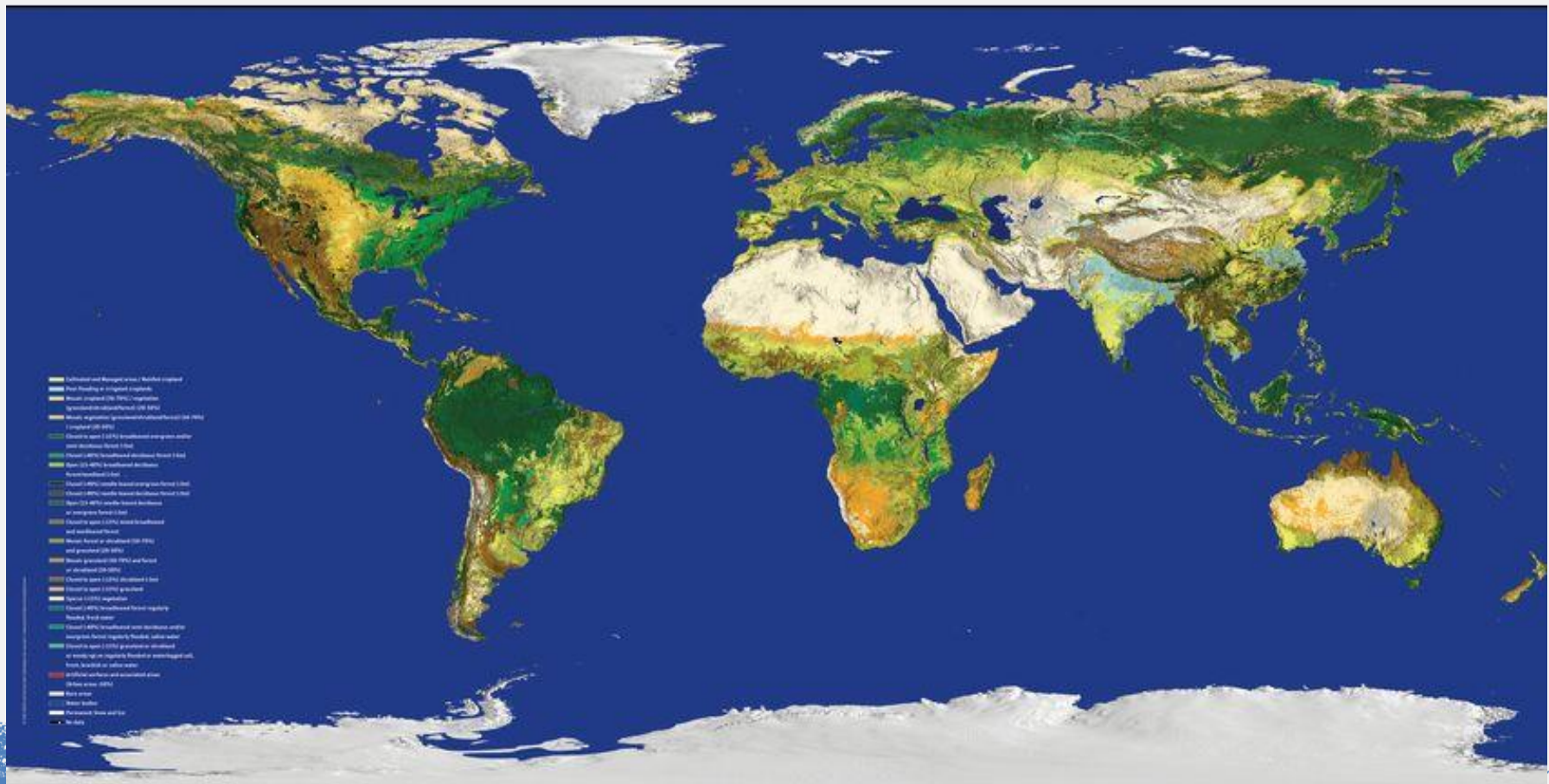
Protected areas



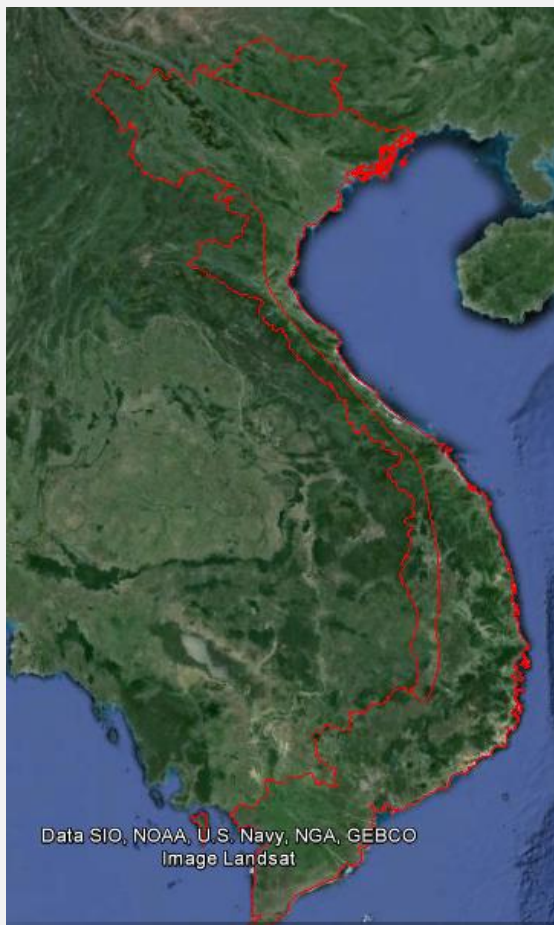
Protected areas



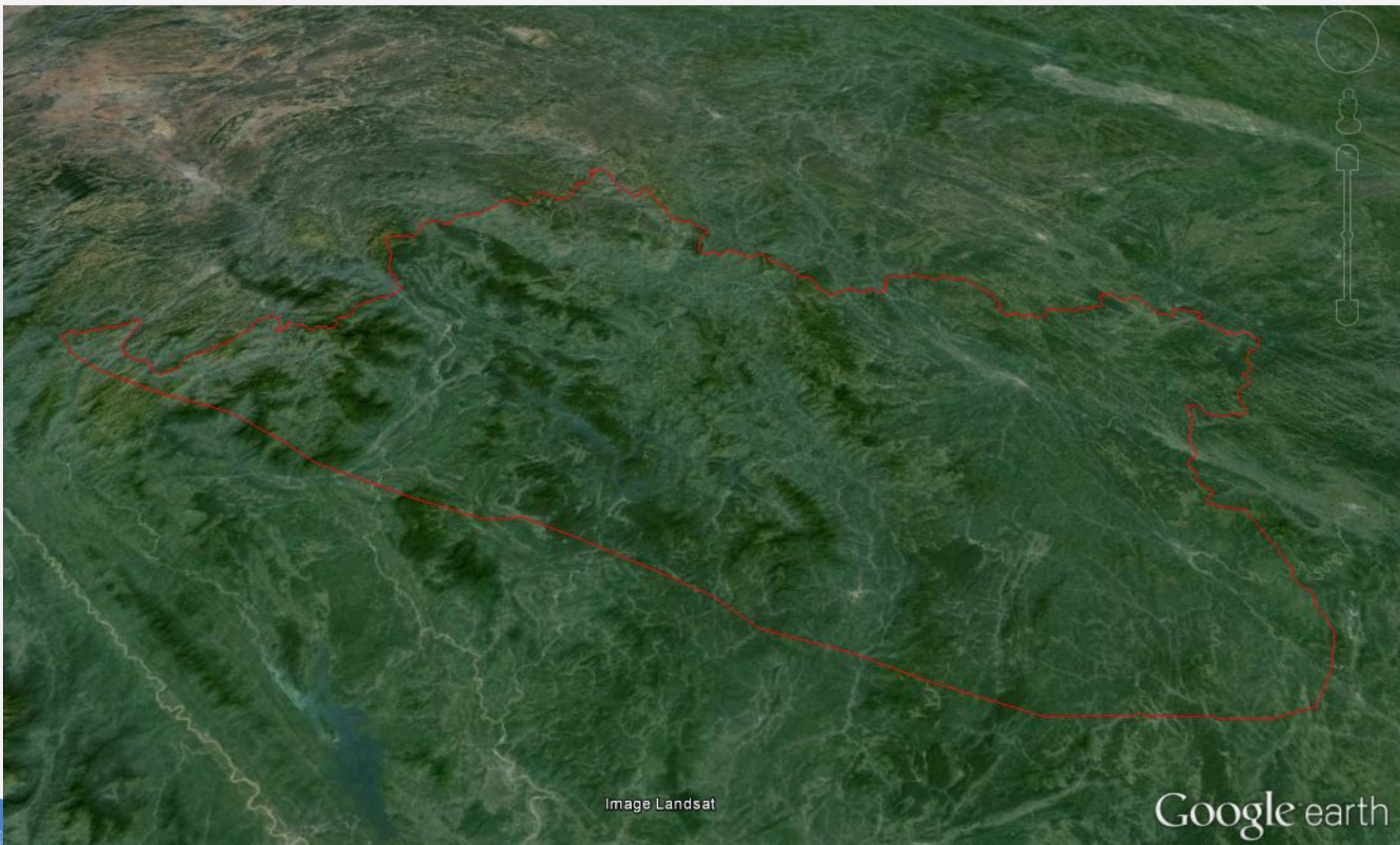
Land cover



Satellite imagery



Google earth



A selection of relevant international sources of spatial data that could be useful for REDD+ planning

National data is likely to be more relevant where it exists, but where detailed national data is lacking, global or international data sources can be useful for providing spatial data for REDD+ planning. The below table contains a selection of relevant data sources.



Spatial database	Description	Link	Notes (what maps relevant to your country could this data be useful for?)
Major databases			
UNEP Environmental Data Explorer	The Environmental Data Explorer is the authoritative source for data sets used by UNEP and its partners in the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) report and other integrated environment assessments. Its online database holds more than 500 different variables, as national, subregional, regional and global statistics or as geospatial data sets (maps), covering themes like freshwater, population, forests, emissions, climate, disasters, health and GDP.	http://geodata.grid.unep.ch	
FAO	FAO's main data portal on the topics under its mandate, containing data on 119 topics in 198 countries, including 44 datasets, 22 databases, 234 000 maps, and 59 000 pictures.	http://data.fao.org	
FAO	Core spatial datasets relevant to forests and climate change	http://www.fao.org/climatechange/54267/en	
CGIAR Centers - GeoSpatial Sites	The 15 CGIAR International Research Centers provide spatial data for sustainable agricultural development.	http://csi.cgiar.org/MapServices.asp	
UNData	Has databases on, for example education, finance, health, human development, industry, information and communication technology, population, refugees, tourism and trade	http://data.un.org	
Ecosystem carbon stocks			
Above-ground biomass carbon	Pan-tropical forest carbon mapped with satellite and field observations. Source: Woods Hole Research Center. Lead researcher: Alessandro Baccini	http://www.whrc.org/mapping/panropical/carbon_dataset.html	
Above-ground biomass carbon	Forest carbon stocks in tropical regions across three continents. Source: NASA. Lead researcher: Sassan Saatchi	http://carbon.jpl.nasa.gov/data/dataMain.cfm	
Soil carbon	Global carbon in soils to 1m depth based on the Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD)	Not yet available for download. Contact UNEP-WCMC at climate@unep-wcmc.org	
Biodiversity and ecosystems			
The IUCN Red List of	The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ provides taxonomic, conservation	http://www.iucnredlist.org	

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- **Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**

Data considerations



- © copyright
- [Click here](#)
- Citations
- Quality



2. Priority MBs

- Identify a priority list of MBs for your country
- What datasets are available for your priority MBs? Are they your first priorities?



Country:

Country participant's names:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Objectives of session:

Summary of work covered in session:

Proposed next steps resulting from discussion:

- **Proposed next steps resulting from discussion**

Will you share the datasheet?

- **Useful information from the session**

What datasets might you use?

- **Missing information from the session**

What would have been helpful?

- **Names of resource persons to contact in future**

lucy.goodman@unep-wcmc.org

Country:

Country participants names:

Click here to enter text.

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