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Maps for REDD+ planning – and how maps can be used for planning the implementation of the Cancun safeguards

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UN-REDD Nigeria workshop

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Outline

- Why make maps for REDD+ planning?
- How can REDD+ spatial planning enhance the potential benefits from REDD+ and mitigate against the potential risks?
- What are the linkages between maps and the Cancun safeguards?

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Why make maps?

Planning

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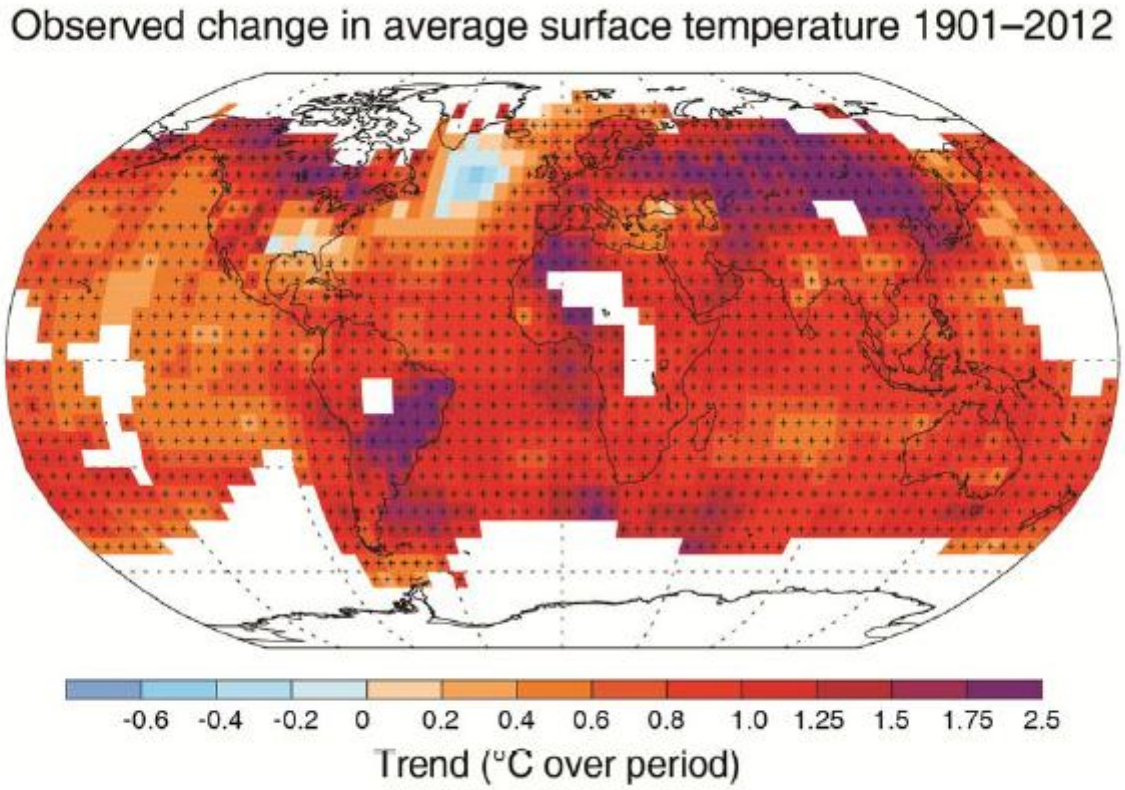
Why make maps?

Engagement

Why make maps?

Awareness raising



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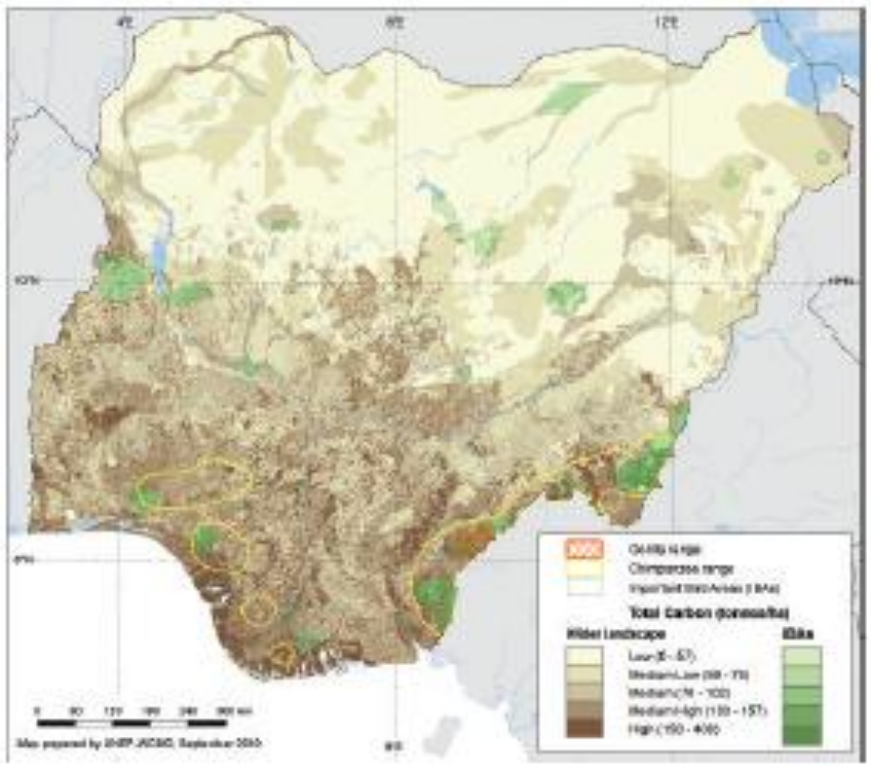
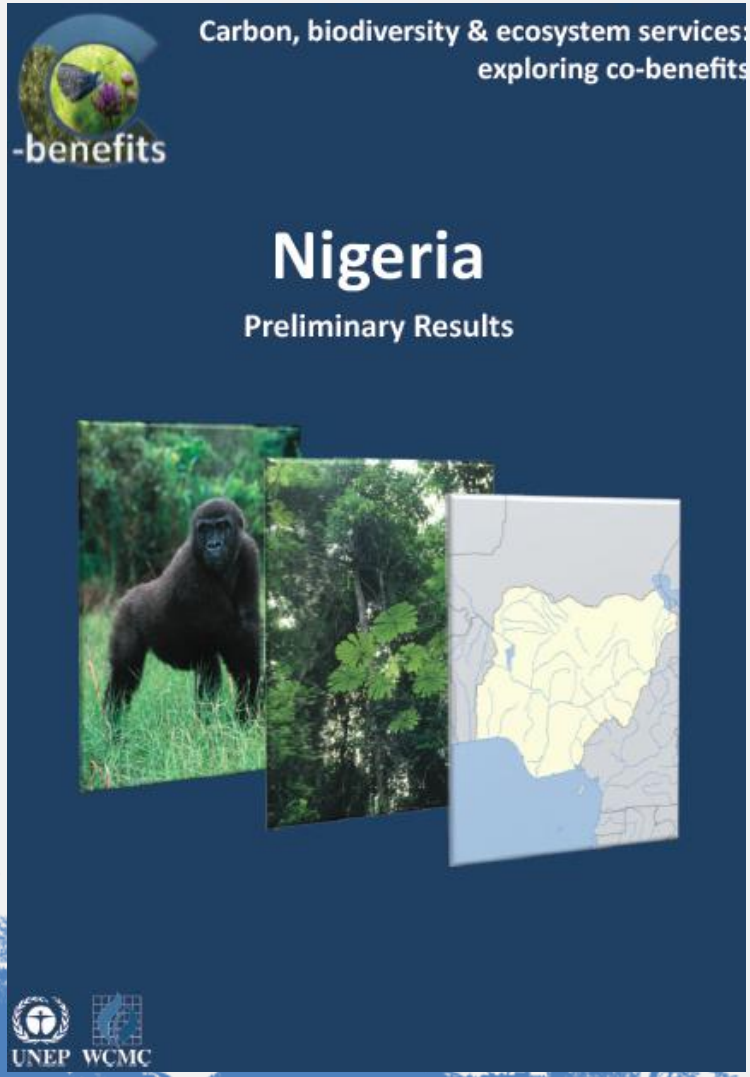
Awareness raising



Map 5: Distribution of terrestrial carbon, IBAs and great apes in Nigeria (data from BirdLife International 2010; updated from Caldecott and Miles 2005)



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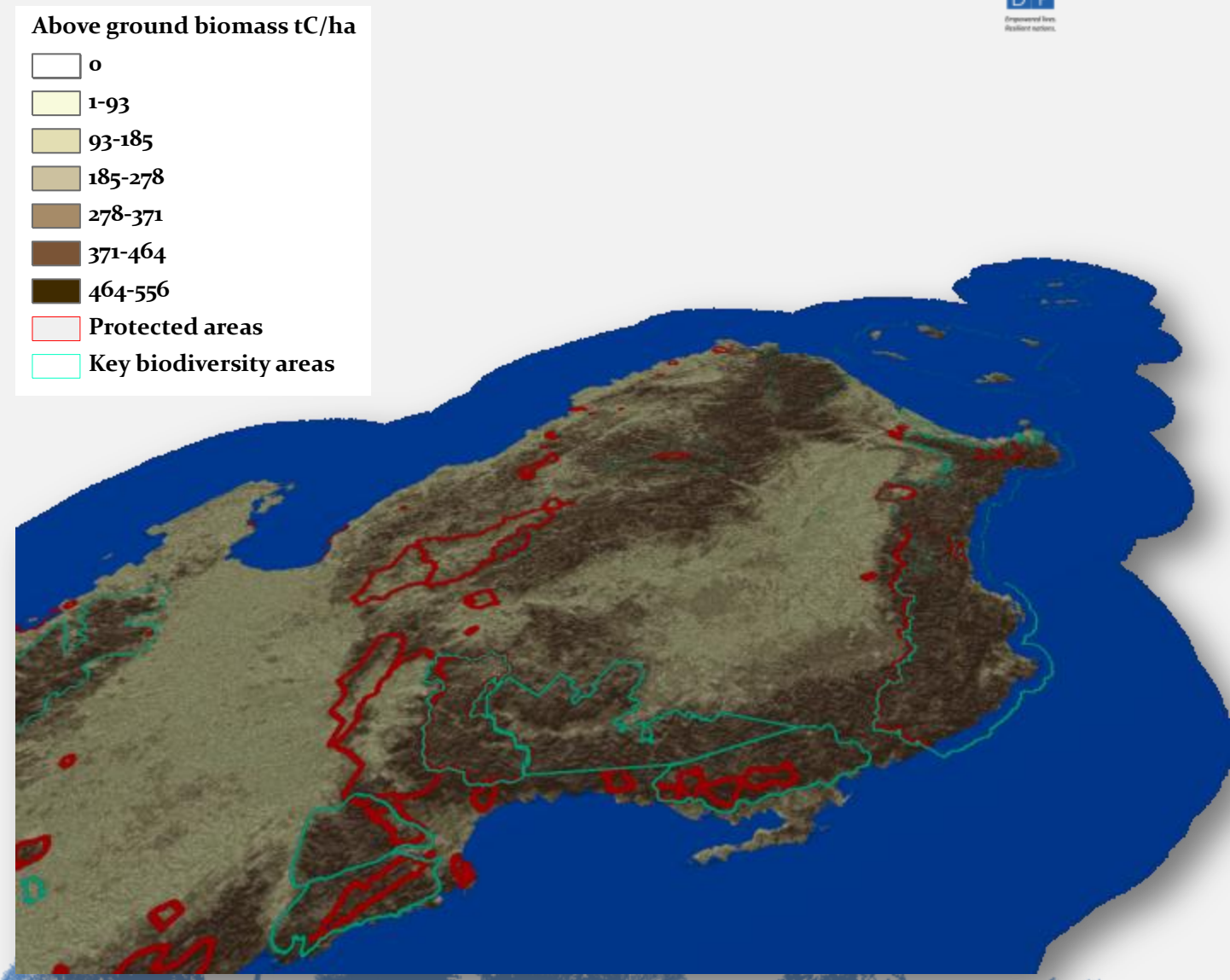
The potential benefits from REDD+ are unevenly distributed across the landscape



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Different REDD+ interventions may be **implemented** in **different regions**

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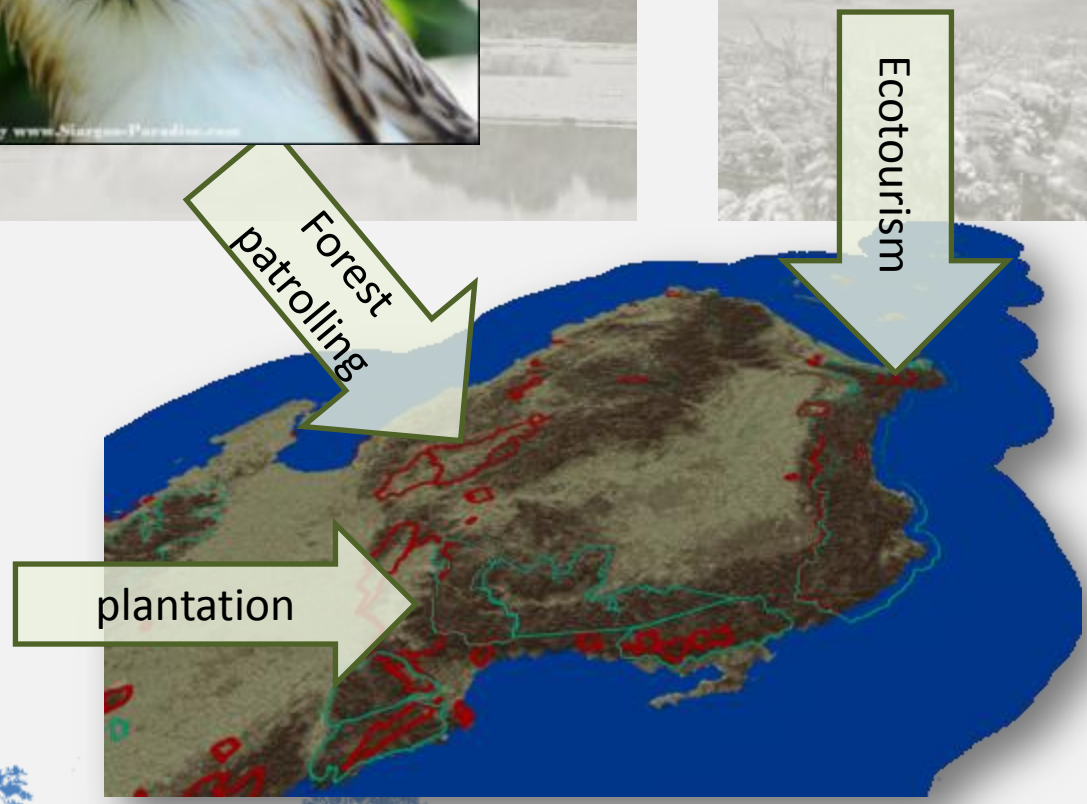
Where you implement different **REDD+** interventions will have variable **impacts** on the potential **benefits from REDD+**



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Where you implement different REDD+ interventions will also impact on the **potential risks**

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Outline

- Why make maps for REDD+ planning?
- How can REDD+ spatial planning enhance the potential benefits from REDD+ and mitigate against the potential risks?
- **What are the linkages between maps and the Cancun safeguards?**

What are the linkages between maps and the Cancun safeguards?

- Maps can help us to:
  - Identify where areas might be at risks from some REDD+ actions
  - Identify the benefits that might come from some REDD+ actions, in order to enhance them
- Other linkages
  - Information from safeguards information systems might feed data into maps for REDD+ planning
  - Spatial planning as a mitigation of risk option

Decision support outputs – produced collaboratively with FAO

Cancun safeguards (2010):

- "[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 Agreement: FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 Appendix I

Tanzania example

Natural forest

Forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man.

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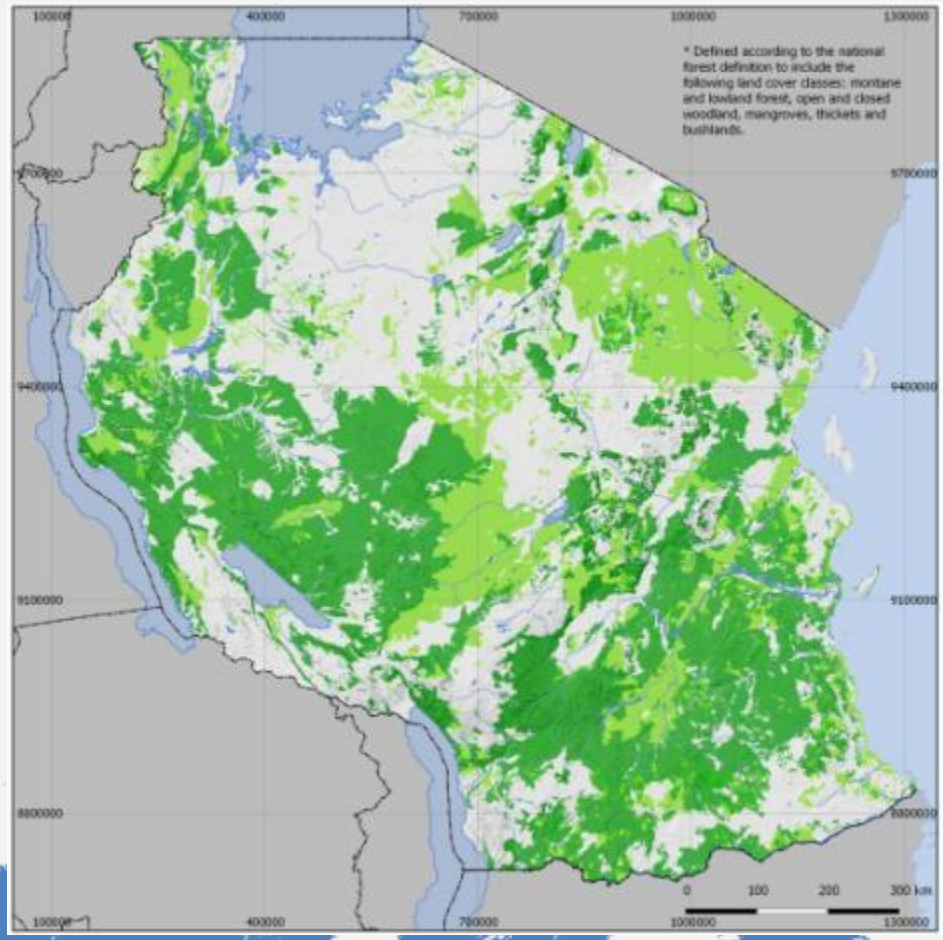
Tanzania example



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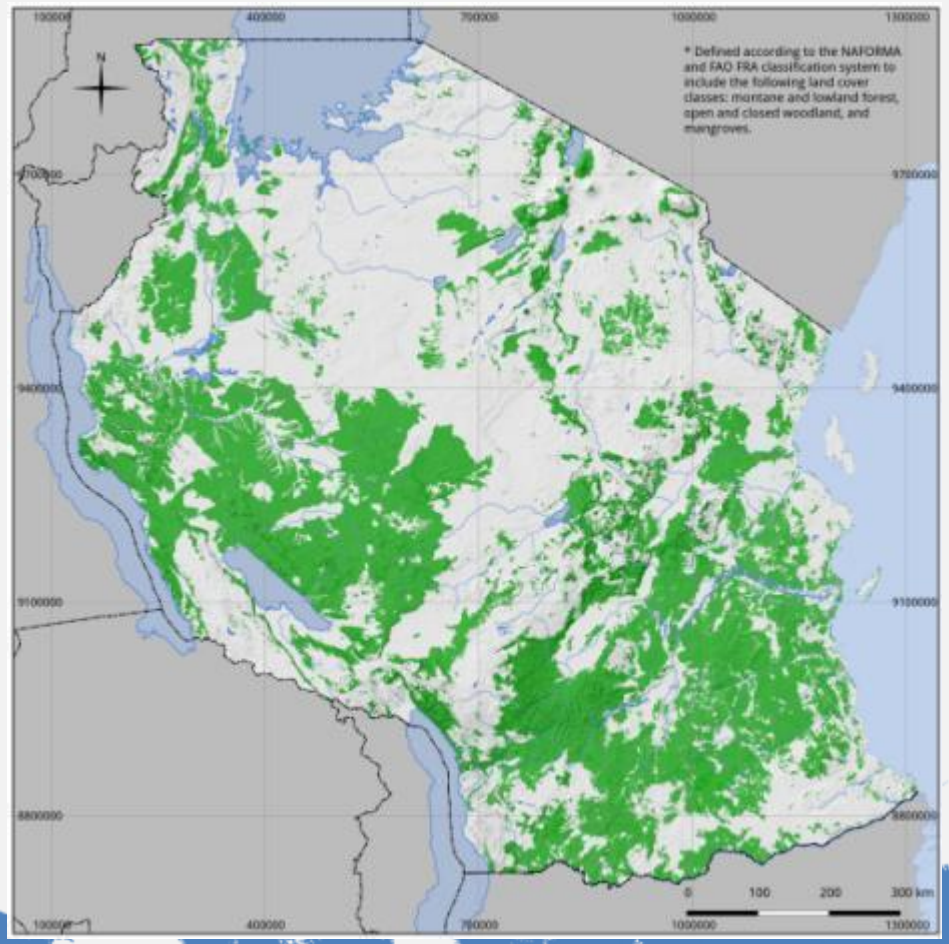
Tanzania example

	For afforestation and reforestation project activities - Host Party's selected single minimum:		
	A single minimum tree crown cover value between 10 and 30 per cent	A single minimum land area value between 0,05 and 1 hectare	A single minimum tree height value between 2 and 5 metres
United Republic of Tanzania	10	0.05	2

Tanzania example



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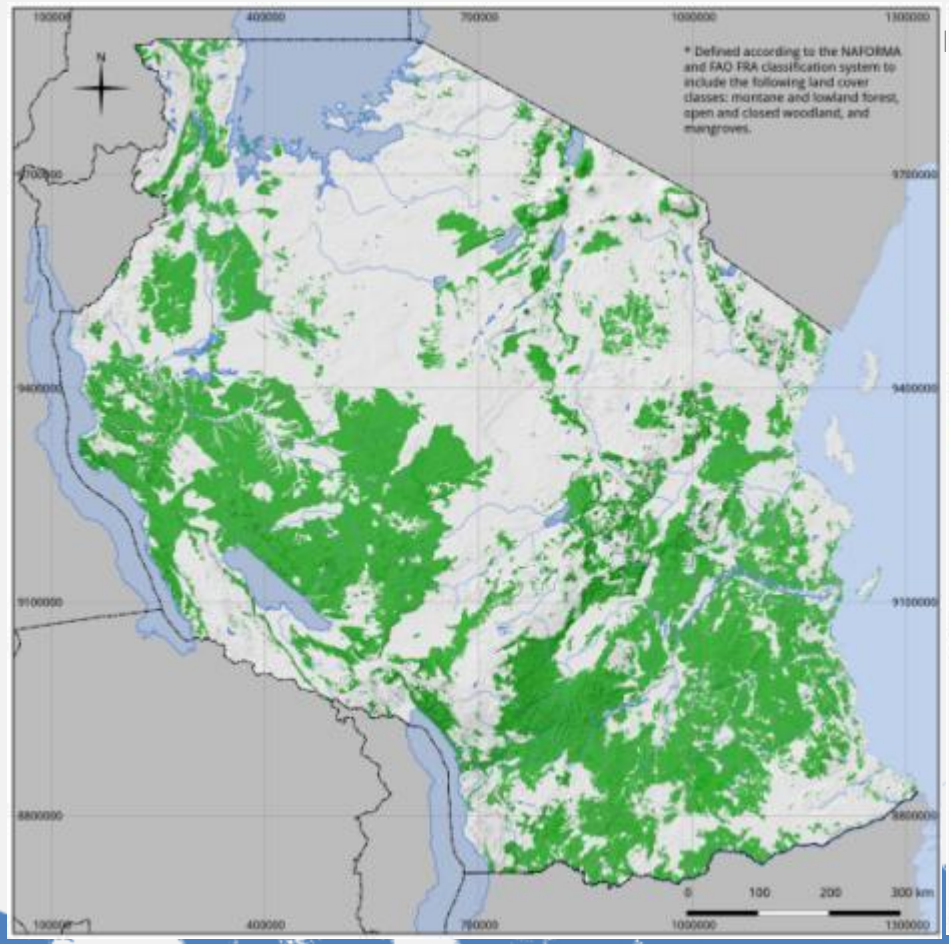
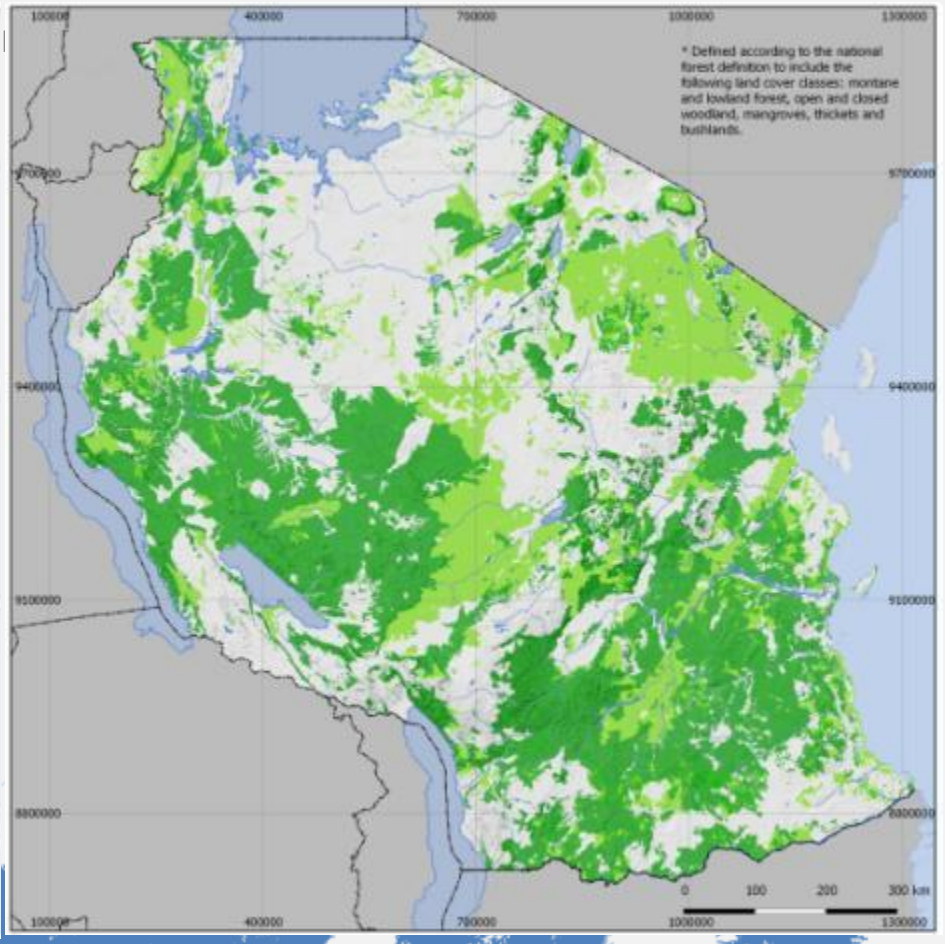
Tanzania example



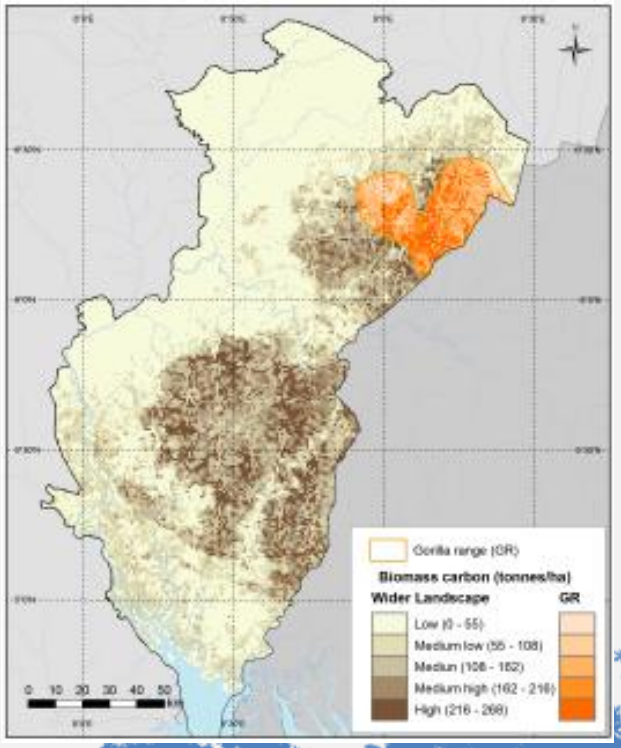


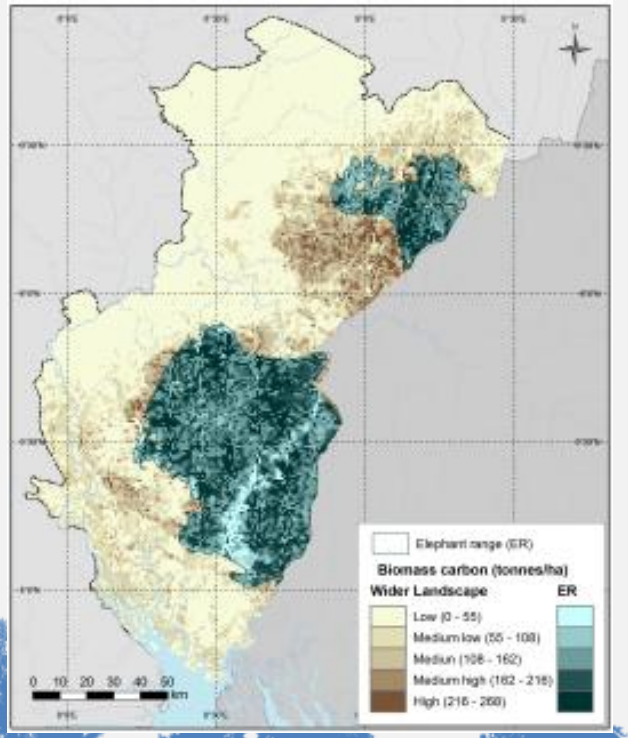
What would the Nigeria example be?

What would the Nigeria example be?

Principle 6

Criterion 21 – Ensure that land-use planning for REDD+ explicitly takes account of **potential synergies and trade-offs** between the **multiple functions of forest** and the benefits they provide, **respecting local and other stakeholders' values**





Questions for the exercise

- What is missing?
- What are priorities out of the missing data?
- What is easy to acquire – what is hard to acquire

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Thank you!

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