

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

Regional project Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries

On behalf of



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Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

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Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+

Regional Consultation

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Workshop Report

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Acronyms

AWG-KP	Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
CC	Climate Change
CoP	Conference of Parties (to an international convention)
DNA	Designated National Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (a programme of the European Union)
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japanese international Aid Agency
MRV	Measurable, reportable and verifiable.
NAMA	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions
NAPAs	National adaptation programmes of action
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PICs	Pacific Islands Countries
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSIDS	Pacific Small Island Developing States
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPC LRD	Land Resources Division of the SPC
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
REL	Reference Emission Levels
USP	University of the South Pacific
VCS	Voluntary and community sector

1 Introduction

The Pacific Regional Consultation Workshop for the Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ (24-26 April, in Suva, Fiji) encompassed the execution of the Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework Roadmap adopted by the Regional Forestry Technical Meeting (September 2011 in Nadi, Fiji), and mandated by the Pacific Heads of Forestry Meeting (September 2009 in Nadi, Fiji). 'REDD+' refers to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), the conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (+).

The workshop deliberated on the themes contained in the first draft of the Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ prepared as a result of a regional consultation tour by SPC/GIZ between February and April 2012.

The theme components of the Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ are:

- Scope (REDD+ activity types)
- Scale (national or sub-national / project approaches)
- Readiness (capacity building)
- Implementation (performance-based payments from funds and/or carbon markets)
- MRV (measurement, reporting and verification)
- Safeguards (ensuring the avoidance of negative impacts)
- Information, Training, Education (including support from regional organisations)
- International Engagement (regional and global)

The outcome of this Consultation Workshop was agreement by delegates that:

- There are different interests to participating in REDD+ activities in the Pacific Island region, and that a Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ needs to accommodate these interests and especially those of the smaller PICs in relation to the role of trees and forests in sustainable development.
- PICs will pursue a "no-regrets" approach to REDD+ engagement that keeps options open to pursue a possible future UNFCCC REDD+ mechanism whilst undertaking early action through non-UNFCCC REDD+ instruments.
- The larger countries of the region may pursue a national approach to REDD+ enabled by a UNFCCC (or equivalent) REDD+ mechanism, whereas the smaller countries may pursue project-scale approaches through non-UNFCCC instruments.
- All PICs have the option to pursue early action through non-UNFCCC mechanisms that are quality assured to an equivalent standard to that required by the UNFCCC.
- The PICs will benefit from a regional REDD+ support structures.

According to the Roadmap updated during the Consultation Workshop, the second draft Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+ arising from this consultation workshop will be circulated to the PICs for submissions. A Drafting Committee comprised of forestry representatives from Palau, Tonga, Fiji, PNG and Samoa will use country submissions to prepare the third and final draft of the Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework text, for presentation to and endorsement by the September 2012 HOAFS / Ministers meeting.

1.1 Workshop Objectives

The workshop objectives were to:

1. Get feedback and further input from the meeting participants (forestry / climate change representatives from Pacific Island Countries and regional organisations) on the first draft text of the Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework
2. The further develop the participants understanding of what can be achieved through REDD+ initiatives in the Pacific Islands Region
3. Get direction from the country representatives on how best regional intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organisations can support their work to engage with REDD+

2 Participant Expectations

Participants were asked to list what they hoped to get out of the workshop, this list was then used to plan the agenda for the second two days of the workshop. Their expectations were as follows:

1. To learn about REDD+, in particular:
 - Clarify what REDD+ can and can not do for the Pacific Islands Region (benefits and limitations),
 - How to engage with carbon markets (voluntary and UNFCCC), processes and systems,
 - The status (including opportunities and obstacles) of REDD+ engagement in the Pacific Islands Region, and
 - How does REDD+ link with other mitigation programmes in the region?
2. To better understand and the content of the Regional REDD+ Policy framework and its implications for each country and to provide further input on the content, in particular the framework needs to:
 - Guide out countries in terms of suitable activities that will attract available funding,
 - Cover all scales of REDD+ (small, medium and large),
 - Better include key legal considerations for developing REDD+, and
 - Include communications aspects and country-specific communications strategies.
3. Hear about the progress of REDD+ in other Pacific Island Countries,
4. Create a network of REDD contacts and stakeholders in the Pacific,
5. Establish a regional REDD+ Office charged with facilitating capacity building and trading regionally,
6. Get an understanding of what happens after the Regional REDD+ Policy has been endorsed in September 2012. Key areas of focus in coming years.
7. An understanding of opportunities for pilot/demonstration activities working with communities in the Pacific Island countries

On the morning of Day 2, the workshop organisers indicated how each of these points would be covered in the different sessions of the workshop.

3 Themes and discussions in relation to the Regional REDD+ Policy Framework

Most of the workshop was used to undertake a detailed discussion about the themes covered in the draft Regional REDD+ Framework. The thematic discussions were broken into four separate sessions that were spread across the three days. The four sessions were titled:

Each session was preceded by a presentation by the specialist consultant that has been contracted to develop the Framework in consultation with country representatives and the regional organisations, Dr Seam Weaver. The 30 participants were then divided smaller groups to work through the following questions in relation to the theme that they had just had explained to them.

1. Do you have questions, comments or points requiring clarification in relation to the REDD+ Regional Policy Framework theme that you have just heard presented?
2. What would you recommend be included in the Regional Policy Framework under this theme?
3. How do you see regional organisations contributing to this work including the CROP agencies (SPC, SPREP, USP, Forum Secretariat, etc.) and NGOs such as IUCN (represented at the meeting)?

Dr Weaver's presentations are included in Annexes 3 to 8. The records of the three break-out group discussions are included in Sections 3.1 to 3.4 below. Many of the questions listed below were discussed and answered at the time by the regional experts that were circulating the room and assisting with facilitation and record-keeping. During the final sessions of the workshop, Dr Weaver also responded in more detail to a number of these questions. His preliminary responses that were documented are included in Section 3.1 below. A more detailed response will be provided by Dr Weaver in due course.

3.1 Group Discussion Records - Scope, Scale, Readiness

The following three tables present

Breakout Group A: Scope, Scale, Readiness	
1. Questions for clarification	Answers to questions by Dr Weaver
Do smaller island states qualify to sell their carbon [receive payments for ecosystem services]	UNFCCC: no instrument yet Non-UNFCCC: yes in principle. In practice it depends on the details of the particular activity, the rules financing instrument used, and prudent balancing of costs and benefits. Key point: the core of this sector is performance-based payments for ecosystem services. These payments can come from different sources
Coconut plantations, do they qualify for carbon credit	It will depend on the definition of 'forest land', which can differ from one country to the next. Coconut plantations do contain carbon because this is what the wood is made from. If the baseline is grass, and the project involves planting new coconut plantations then in principle there is no reason why carbon credits cannot be produced on such land in a non-UNFCCC financing instrument. The challenge is that the volume of carbon sequestered per hectare per year

	<p>may be quite low and the credit volumes correspondingly low. So in this situation the project development and transaction costs would need to be relatively low – otherwise too much money would be spent on project development and not enough actual payments going to land owners. The best way to answer this question is to undertake a cost-benefit analysis as part of a pre-feasibility study of a potential carbon project.</p>
What kind of data needed to be submitted to qualify for carbon credit	<p>Each financing instrument will specify the data requirements for a national, jurisdictional, programmatic or project activity. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining (mapping) the forest area and clarifying associated land tenure and carbon rights, • Identifying the GHG sources and sinks to be measured and the carbon pools to be considered, • Determining the baseline activity and proving (through economic analysis) that the baseline is viable and likely to occur without the project activity, • Determining the project activity and the carbon strategy, • Calculating baseline emissions using a carbon accounting procedure involving mapping data and forest inventory data, • Calculating project scenario emissions, • Calculating net carbon benefits • Undertaking a risk analysis • Using the risk analysis to determine a risk management strategy including project self-insurance • Assessing leakage • Calculating carbon credit volumes using all of the above • Assessing non-carbon ancillary impacts • Defining roles and responsibilities • Designing a monitoring plan • Determining the project data management system • Assessment of uncertainty and data quality
Definition of forests at regional and national level.	<p>This will potentially differ from country to country, but can also use FAO definitions for what constitutes 'forest-land'. There are different definitions of what constitutes a forest. The most significant differences concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal classifications of land uses in a country (forest / agriculture / urban) • The kind of vegetation that constitutes a forest. <p>Some legal definitions of 'forest' are based on the actual vegetation on the ground, whereas other definitions are based on a defined land area which may have no vegetation on it at all but is legally under the jurisdiction of the national agency which manages forests and natural resources.</p> <p>In the 1990 FAO report, forests in developed countries were defined as areas of land with 20% tree cover. In the 2000 report, this definition was changed in order to harmonize it with the definition for developing countries which is 10% tree cover.</p> <p>It would be useful to define 'forest land' at a regional level for the Pacific Island region. This regional definition could potentially include coconut plantations.</p>
Reporting mechanisms	Reporting mechanisms are rigidly defined and determined

	by each financing instrument. Different reporting requirements are imposed by different financing instruments. Such reporting will cover the data requirements indicated in c. above.
How much consultations have been done with other regional policy framework on CC mitigation.	The consultations for this regional policy framework has focused on countries in the Pacific Island region only.
2. Recommendations for policy framework	
Scope : <i>(Straightforward)</i>	Covered in Section C 1 of First Draft
Scale: a. National scale reporting <i>(agreed by all countries)</i>	Noted for incorporation into Section C 2.2
Readiness:	
a. Effective community awareness for informed community decision	Covered in Sections C 6.7 and C 7.5 of First Draft
b. Demonstration activities to inform policy and act as a training environment for government staff	Covered in Sections C 3.1 and C 7.3 of First Draft
c. Clarify institutional arrangement network of focal points for CC.	Noted for incorporation into Sections 6.6 and 8
d. Effective training of government staff	Covered in Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of First Draft
e. In country training and awareness training for government staff members	Same as d. above
f. Recruitment of staff with adequate background on technical areas of REDD+ issues	Noted and covered partly in Section 7.4
g. Exchange of technical expertise within the region. A regional mechanism in place to assist or oversees or facilitate these exchange (funding). Refer to 4b and 4c	Noted for incorporation into Sections 7 & 8.1
Regional support structures	
a. The countries need regional technical and financial support from SPC, SPREP, GIZ, JICA, etc.	Noted for inclusion into Section 8.1
b. A Regional Coordinating Body to put together a technical and financial matrix for the region.	Noted for inclusion into Section 8.1
c. Coordination and collaboration at national and regional level of CC related activities.	Covered in b. above
d. Regional networking	Covered in Section 7.1

Breakout Group B: Scope, Scale, Readiness

1. Questions for clarification

Assessment of standards to comply with international requirements

Scope: confusing for small island states, no forest but other areas are being impacted, difficult to choose to meet international requirements

Different scopes under different mechanisms, e.g., investing in an activity that may not be eligible in a future international compliance mechanism, provide other market options

IPCC vs UNFCCC: Can they be combine?

Relevance of the framework policy where countries already have REDD+ policies
2. Recommendations for policy framework
a. Lessons learnt from smaller island states are also applicable to the bigger islands (e.g. PNG also have small and atoll islands)
b. Explore feasibility of Nested approach, promote National and sub-national approach
c. Potential of mangroves needs to be explored
d. Potential for agro-forestry needs to be explored
e. Define agro forestry in the REDD+ context
f. Cost of REDD+ readiness process including expertise
g. Emphasis on the co-benefits in the process
h. Should consider existing national REDD+ policies and strategies
i. Drafting committee to already consider activities and progress of countries undertaking REDD+
j. How to create buy in from Ministry of Environment/Climate Change/Foreign Affairs
k. Capitalize on Nauru as Chairman of the AOSIS to push forward regional REDD+ agenda in international negotiations
l. Explore opportunities for REDD+ financing from NAMA
m. Categorize recommendations into Technical, Policy, Financing etc.
3. Regional support structures
a. Sourcing funds
b. Capacity building,
c. Awareness
d. Guidance on Rural development
e. SPREP needs to engage Forestry sector more, especially in international negotiations
f. National Forest Carbon stock assessment
g. Benefit distribution systems
h. SPC to support participation of Heads of Forestry in international negotiations
i. SPC to support regional preparatory meetings and co-ordination of regional submissions to relevant REDD+ forum and negotiations
j. SPC to facilitate exchange and visits to REDD+ pilot sites within and other regions

Breakout Group C: Scope, Scale, Readiness

1. Questions for clarification

IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. How is it governed, what's its purpose?

2. Recommendations for policy framework

Carbon rights are subject to national legislation.

- It's recommended to take into account the existing customary tenure system.
- Leases have to be regulated specifically.
- Can carbon rights be separated from the rights to the tree?

Benefit distribution is subject to national legislation.

Expenses for services in order to operate the mechanism have to be compensated (i.e. government for national reporting)

Readiness

- Review of legal framework. Can it cope with a forest carbon mechanism? Sectoral legislations have to be consistent. Legal capacities for enforcement.
- Review the governing structures: mainstreaming REDD+ into other sectors (legal, education, finance, etc.), true informed participation.
- National scale approach for who can, project-based for who wants to. Support must be available for both.

3. Regional support structures

- Guidelines and recommendations on how to select scale of implementation
 - Capacity building, training
 - National experts in collaboration with international experts should break down international negotiation results to the national level and inform all partner countries
 - As consequence the Pacific Islands' capacities to influence international negotiations with specific solutions significant for the region will be enhanced
 - Requirements for successful implementation have to be met by the landowners. Consistent recommendations on regional awareness and education can support the local implementation, acceptance and success. It has to be based on terms the people understand, based on the existing local governance structures.
- Acceptance before implementation!**

3.2 Plenary Discussion of Scale and Financing

After the presentation on Scale and Financing by Dr Sean Weaver (Annex 5), a plenary discussion was held which is documented below. Much of the discussion below is also in response to the presentation by Alexa Morrison about the Plan Vivo Foundation (refer Section 5).

Q. What financing organisations can we engage with to access funds for REDD+ readiness programs?

A. This workshop is a result of the German government's willingness to fund readiness activities. Most governments are at this stage and willing to fund such initiatives. Any Pacific Island Country that is willing to engage/invest in REDD readiness has a range of donors available to them.

Q. Are there set standards by which the Plan Vivo Foundation selects projects to support [refer Section 5 for more information about Plan Vivo]?

A. Alexa Morrison replied that there are project-related standards that are used to assess the project design but Plan Vivo focuses more on assessing the organisation's capacity to deliver the project including strategic and institutional frameworks as well as the organisation's ability connect with the communities. Plan Vivo also assesses the carbon, ecosystem and livelihood/equity of the proposed project's benefits.

Q. Small Island Pacific countries are finding fundraising for REDD readiness cumbersome – is there scope for the PSIDS to coordinate on a fundraising proposal for a readiness programme?

A. Yes there is scope for this and we encourage you to discuss this idea in the break-out groups this afternoon.

Q. How can REDD+ bring the agriculture and forestry sectors together through agroforestry projects under a readiness programme?

A. The cost effectiveness of readiness depends on scale hence PSIDS face the largest challenge in raising agroforestry-related REDD funding. They may be able to access lower tier (small grant) funding. The first step would be a scoping/feasibility study on how such a project would be financed.

A. Karl Kirsch-Jung (GIZ) added that he does not recommend using the term 'REDD Readiness' in this context as it is a specific UNFCCC term for national financing mechanisms – he recommends using terms such as 'project development' and/or 'scoping'.

Q. A representative from PNG commented that rather than pursuing UNFCCC REDD+ financing that the Pacific Island Countries would be better placed to pursue other immediately available funding options such as: national budgets, national corporations, and match funding from international donors.

A. Dr Sean Weaver agreed that national and donor funds are an option and added that the carbon market is another option. He reminded participants that if and when the UNFCCC funding becomes available it can feed into the above mechanisms (a win win situation). There is nothing stopping PICs from setting up these frameworks right now.

He added that by establishing national standards, Pacific Island governments can prevent 'carbon cowboys' as the voluntary carbon market is self-regulating (in terms of the production and scale) once national standards are in place.

Q. How big is the demand for Plan Vivo projects – would the foundation be able to take on PIC projects immediately? [refer Section 5 for more information about Plan Vivo]

A. Alexa Morrison of Plan Vivo replied that Plan Vivo is ready to engage with Pacific Island projects. She added that projects that can demonstrate social benefits are in a strong position as they have the opportunity to bundle their carbon credits with ethical products e.g. coffee.

Q. Would Plan Vivo accept a regional organisation as a project coordinator rather than a national one?

A. Yes as long as they have the legal capacity to enter into agreements with communities and have a non-governmental place for the funding to be held.

Q. What has been put on the voluntary carbon market so far?

A. Currently carbon credits are sold over-the-counter once they are registered in the market registry. Projects mostly sell directly to businesses.

Q. How closely aligned are Plan Vivo's standards to the CCV standards?

A. The CCV is a co-benefit standard – it can apply to a broader range of projects than Plan Vivo projects which require community land and native species. Plan Vivo updates its standards periodically through stakeholder consultation and lessons learned. They are about to release an updated standard.

Q. What are Plan Vivo's requirements in relation to tenure? Do you lease the land or does it have to be community-owned?

A. The key requirement is that there is a stable tenure system so that the communities will benefit. The project is structured around the local situation. The land can be community-owned, sometimes the community leases the land from the government. Land rights are a key focus during the project establishment phase.

Q. Concerned that while we wait for the UNFCCC process to reach the implementation phase, deforestation and degradation are occurring at an alarming pace in the Pacific, this is an urgent matter and the pace of response seems inadequate.

A. We do not know if or when a UNFCCC instrument will be available but there is nothing to stop a REDD project or a national programme being rolled out right now using existing non-UNFCCC funding mechanisms. For example Conservation International have a project underway in the Ra Province of Fiji at present. This is the 'no regrets' approach of covering all options but starting work now.



Alexa Morrison presenting about the work of the Plan Vivo Foundation

3.3 Group Discussion Records - Implementation

Breakout Group A: Implementation
1. Questions for clarification
<p>What are the national activities involve?</p> <p>Do we have enough financial and technical resources to start or we have to look for external funding?</p> <p>Is their regional process to follow for soliciting technical and financial support from outside sources?</p> <p>Is their ready made regional REDD+ guidelines for implementation?</p>
2. Recommendations for policy framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A combination of bottom up and top down approach b. Respect customary by-laws c. Include CC in the current policies and legislations for key stakeholders d. Develop network among key stakeholders e. Mandate a lead institution for the implementation of REDD+ a. National strategic plan for national over arching policy on REDD+ b. Coordination and harmonization of other relevant regional CC initiatives c. A need to establish a national land use plan d. A need for national forest inventory e. Small countries have option to do small carbon projects
3. Regional support structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of national experiences for the benefit of the region b. Sourcing of technical expertise from international, regional pool of experts and financial support by the regional agencies to facilitate\assist member states c. A pool of experts (international, regional and national) to assist in the implementation of the framework. d. Capacity building through regional CC projects. e. Establishment of different funding options

Breakout Group B: Implementation
1. Questions for clarification
<p>Group project in the VCS?</p> <p>Plan Vivo standards – different activities in one project?</p> <p>Funding sources for implementation?</p> <p>Implementation Costs?</p> <p>Methodologies and project design for plan vivo?</p>
2. Recommendations for policy framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of Regional expertise b. Regulations for REDD+ implementation c. Define roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders,

- d. Define roles and responsibilities of national REDD+ focal points and DNAs
- e. Formal authorization/approval process
- f. Requirements of relevant standards
- g. Identify funding mechanisms and market sources for national and regional financing
- h. Identify Capacity building and training needs
- i. Project cycle chart (for different standards)

3. Regional support structures

- a. Support a plan vivo regional pilot project
- b. Sourcing funds
- c. Capacity building,
- d. Awareness
- e. Scoping studies for community forest carbon projects
- f. REDD+ focal points & DNAs awareness workshop on roles and responsibilities

Breakout Group C: Implementation

1. Questions for clarification

What are the chances for Pacific Island countries to access donor funding for REDD+?
 When is REDD+ operational?
 What's the difference between REDD+ and Payment for Ecosystem Services?

2. Recommendations for policy framework

- a. Acknowledge that national and project-based REDD+ mechanisms/approaches both have to be supported as forms of emission reductions in forests.
- b. Legal rights have to be defined before carbon funding can be attracted
- c. The PICs currently depend on external expertise for specific topics (i.e. GHG accounting). National capacities have to be developed
- d. Tax implications need to be clarified (i.e. income from carbon sales)
- e. Only nationally recognized projects can produce carbon credits. For this, the government has to develop procedures and legal requirements
- f. Project developers should gain credibility through a database/registry
- g. PICs to contribute to speeding up UNFCCC negotiations due to urgency!

3. Regional support structures

- a. Regional database on project developers (e.g. registry, archive)
- b. Regional accreditation of verifiers
- c. Explore opportunities for regional fund for performance based payments
- d. Regional facilitation for programmatic REDD+ projects (bundling)

3.4 Group Discussion Records - MRV and Safeguards

Breakout Group A: MRV, Safeguards

1. Questions for clarification

MRV

Remote Sensing (airborne satellite and sensor-optical and radar)

- Who is doing the remote sensing?
- Softwares, satellite images and maps available in the region???
- Aerial photos
- Expertise???

National Forest Inventory

- Do we have enough capacity to do the national inventory
- Are we using uniform standards and criteria (methodology)
- How often countries can update their forest inventory
- Expertise (consultants) to analyse raw data

SAFEGUARDS

Any regional and national safeguard policy?

How familiar are country member states with safeguards?

2. Recommendations for policy framework

MRV

- a. Capacity building (trainings)
- b. Integrated approach to use of satellite images (optical and radar) with time series and resolution
- c. Upscale ground base or community based monitoring\inventory
- d. Set up national and regional monitoring system

National Forest and or Inventory

- a. Upscale ground base or community based inventory
- b. Capacity building
- c. Standardize methodology (multipurpose inventory)

SAFEGUARDS

- a. Comply with UNFCCC guidelines and identify existing international standards applicable to countries and region.
- b. Respects and/or adopt when necessary national laws for compatibility with (a).
- c. Involve participatory approach to the development of national safeguards
- d. Sharing of national experiences and expertise among member countries
- e. Adopt credible risk assessment tools\protocols
- f. Regional stock take on all the safeguards for member countries

3. Regional support structures

MRV and NFI

- a. Data sharing
- b. Experience and experts sharing to help national and international policy formulation
- c. Technology and methodology sharing and transfer.
- d. Pool of experts to verify member countries performance.

SAFEGUARDS

- a. Regional stock take on all the safeguards for member countries
- b. Pool of experts to verify and support member countries performance

Breakout Group B: MRV, Safeguards

1. Questions for clarification

MRV

Baseline level? Or reference level?

Relationship between Sustainable allowable cut and reference level?

Setting of Baseline level could be influence by policies?

Classification of forest, smaller countries vs bigger countries?

Safeguards

Where does the payment for forest ecosystem services come in?

How do you determine/measure the value of forest ecosystem services?

2. Recommendations for policy framework

MRV

- a. Land use policy to support REDD+
- b. Set a base line year as per UNFCCC decision/
- c. National Forest Inventory to incorporate carbon measurements, biodiversity
- d. Contribute to GHG inventories for UNFCCC national communication and NAPAs – collaborate with UNFCCC national focal points
- e. Identify feasible methodologies and technologies that can be undertaken
- f. Methodologies adapted for smaller islands
- g. Strengthening of Remote sensing and GIS
- h. Regional collaboration on species specific allometric models/equations
- i. Approaches for linking up with renewable energy initiatives e.g. REDD+ plantations to supply bio-fuels
- j. Calculating default Carbon number for a usual agro forestry system e.g.
- k. Mangrove Carbon stock inventory
- l. Consideration for Forest, REDD+ and Agriculture policies harmonisation

Safeguards

- a. Promote REDD+ at the national political level especially in smaller PICs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Linking up and contributing to adaptation initiatives c. Enhance Alternative livelihoods d. Formal Benefit sharing and distribution mechanism e. Guidelines for Pacific Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) learning from national experiences f. Legislating of carbon rights g. Formal authorization/approval process of all REDD+ projects h. Formal Process of legally declaring REDD+ areas (e.g. PNG Forest Carbon Management areas)
3. Regional support structures
<p>MRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of national expertise/experiences/methodologies within the region b. Alignment of methodologies c. Capacity building and training d. Providing guidance on international standards e. Awareness f. Promote Synergies amongst the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) g. Acquisition and processing of Satellite images <p>Safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Liaising with SPREP on regional environmental initiatives

Breakout Group C: MRV, Safeguards
1. Questions discussed for clarification
<p>MRV:</p> <p>Would National Greenhouse Gas Inventories be sufficient to start MRV?</p> <p>Why are UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC standards existing, why not one standard?</p> <p>How will the final national REL/RL be determined, what is acceptable?</p> <p>Can there be a regional REL/RL?</p> <p>Policy Framework, pp 18: compliance with UNFCCC and IPCC guidance – isn't it one?</p>
2. Recommendations for policy framework
<p>MRV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adapt existing appropriate methodologies for carbon accounting for the national level and contribute to developing methodology for mangroves <p>Safeguards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Highlight importance of socio-economic safeguards, esp. in regards to the development setback if forestry activities decrease. How to address? b. Add references to not only FLEGT, but to Transparency International, UN, World Bank (pp. 21) c. Give consideration to gender equity in participation, planning, implementation, benefit

distribution, etc.

3. Regional support structures

MRV:

- a. Schematic/general guidance on approaches to developing REL/RL
- b. Support adapting/developing MRV/carbon accounting methodologies
- c. Expanding existing methodologies to mangroves
- d. Set up expert data base
- e. Make regional data archive available for smaller countries
- f. Support set up of data archive in larger countries, back up data on regional level

Safeguards:

- a. Regional organizations and collaborators to promote good governance for supporting REDD+.
- b. Support to clarification of carbon rights and land tenure at national level



A break-out group discussing one of the themes of the draft Regional Policy Framework

3.5 Group Discussion Records - Information, Training, Education, International Engagement

Breakout Group A: Information, training, education; International engagement
1. Questions for clarification
<p>Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there enough information, in any form - Data base of existing information (national and regional) - Involvement of academic institutions - What kind of information?? <p>Training and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current training syllabus applicable - Involvement of academic institutions <p>International Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who host the negotiations, Forestry or Environment??
2. Recommendations for policy framework
<p>a. Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Community awareness ii. Awareness materials (posters, DVD, etc.) for information dissemination. - Information and community expectation management - Information web portal <p>b. Training and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to review and update current syllabus at all levels - Identify relevant institutions to support implementation of CC\REDD+ activities. - Build network with national and regional media - Link with current web portals within the region on climate change - Coordination and collaboration amongst relevant\key stakeholders on REDD+ issues - Linking with educational institutions and key implementing agencies in undertaking REDD+ related initiatives (learning by doing) - Scholarship windows specifically for CC\REDD+ (national, regional and international) - UNFCCC capacity building opportunities - Capacity development under the Coalition of Rain Forests and other agencies\projects and grants supporting REDD+ <p>c. International engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional Foresters to be part of the negotiation team either national, regional or international levels. - Adequate funding for additional negotiators.
3. Regional support structures

a. Information

- Regional web portal as source of information

b. Training and Education

- Identify and support learning institutions

c. International Engagement

- Preparatory negotiation training for negotiators
- Facilitate attachment/secondment of staff involved on REDD+ activities
- Facilitate policy submission to UNFCCC negotiation tracks (SBSTA, SBI, AWG-LCA and AWG-KP)

Breakout Group B: Information, training, education; International engagement**1. Questions for clarification****Information**

- How are we going to contribute to the regional information platform?

Education

- How to make REDD+ attractive to training institutions?
- Identify and engage institutions

2. Recommendations for policy framework**a. Information**

- Support national information platform
- Training of information officers and media on REDD+
- Refer to 7.1 para 2 (page 23), include forest ecosystem data

b. Training

- Alignment/standardisation of REDD+ training and awareness materials and programmes carried out by various agencies in the countries

c. Education

- Institutional strengthening of academic institutions to carry out REDD+ and additional training for in-service officers
- Encourage post-graduate students to carry out Research on REDD+
- Support creation of scholarships targeting REDD+ studies and Research
- Development of short community courses/modules resulting in recognised certification e.g. community carbon measurement
- International Research student exchange programmes e.g. German Universities

d. International engagement

- Facilitate the participation of Forestry Officer in international negotiations
- Reporting mechanism for pre and post negotiations i.e., submissions and decisions, e.g. e-mail network of countries to discuss submissions to international meetings
- Support smaller countries Forestry representation in international meetings

3. Regional support structures**a. Information**

- Linking with other regional information platforms e.g. CC portal

- Organise regional workshop for information sharing
- Training of information officers and media on REDD+
- Study Tours to REDD+ project sites
- Produce Information materials on REDD+ and progress in the region e.g. brochures, posters etc

b. Training

- Co-ordination of REDD+ training programmes and providers
- Conduct training

c. Education

- Support nationally identified Forestry Officers to attend courses and training programmes on climate change and REDD+
- Regional REDD+ projects to include scholarships and liaise with donors

d. International engagement

- SPC to support regional preparatory meetings and co-ordination of regional submissions to relevant REDD+ forum and negotiations
- Reporting mechanism

Breakout Group C: Information, training, education; International engagement
1. Questions for clarification
Are PICs open to explore possible collaboration <u>at project level</u> and sharing with trusts and territories on project level?
2. Recommendations for policy framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop REDD+ as a major under a forestry or climate change degree programme b. Mainstream REDD+ into other degree programmes c. Encourage national governments to develop common local terminologies on REDD+ d. Make use of locally relevant media for broad awareness. Be creative e. Communication strategy to ensure the active dissemination of news, new offers (publications, guidelines, other products), help desk, awareness material, etc. to encourage the use f. Encourage countries to develop position on REDD+ for int'l negotiations in multi-sectoral stakeholder groups
3. Regional support structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote external lecturers for degree programmes (free availability) b. Broad review process for awareness material c. Repository for education material d. Include foresters in position development, preparatory meetings, etc. on regional level for international negotiations and events

4 Country Representatives Comments on Status of National REDD+ Engagement

During the morning of Day 1, representatives of countries that had not been included in the GIZ/SPC national consultations to date were asked to give a brief overview of the status of REDD+ engagement in their countries. These statements are presented below. In addition, all the countries were asked to provide an update on the status of their integration of REDD into their national policies, objectives and guidelines which is presented in

4.1 *Statements from countries not included in national consultations*

Cook Islands:

- We are in the early stages of engagement. Only a few government representatives know about REDD+

Kiribati:

- We are in the early stages of engagement.
- Our Departments of Forestry and Environment are working together on REDD+. We are currently focused on agroforestry (replanting of native trees)
- Also doing mangrove planting in coastal areas by youth and women's groups
- Mass-producing seedlings for replanting

Republic of the Marshall Islands:

- We are in the early stages of engagement.
- Our Departments of Forestry and Environment are working together on REDD+.
- Climate Change is seen as the major driver of a range of interrelated issues we are grappling with in our country including: Infrastructural inadequacy, coastal erosion, food security, and invasive species.

Nauru:

- REDD+ is new to us, I am here to learn more about this issue/opportunity.
- We are a small island and our forests are mostly coconut and fruit trees.

Solomon Islands:

- Solomon Islands is currently exploring how best to engage with REDD+.
- It has a REDD+ Readiness Programme underway with the support of the United Nations and FAO.
- Solomon Islands is supportive of the idea of the draft regional framework
- We have a new national climate change policy which includes climate change mitigation (NAMA)
- Our GEF 5 application is focused on forests and the implementation of the three Rio Conventions.

Vanuatu:

- Received support from the SPC/GIZ REDD+ project in 2011
- REDD+ work is being carried out under three of their government departments (Infrastructure, Policy and ?)
- They have established a national committee on climate change and are in the process of establishing a technical working group
- A national report is currently being prepared.

4.2 Update of National Adoption of REDD+ Principles into National Policies, Guidelines and Objectives Provided by Country Representatives

Country	Is REDD+ already part of your national:		Does your country have requirements or guidelines for REDD+ projects/activities?	Does your country currently have any national objectives in relation to forests/trees?
	Forest Policy?	Climate Change Policy?		
Cook Islands	No	No	No	Yes
Fiji	Yes (including a REDD+ Policy)	Yes	Yes (currently developing)	Yes (national objective, forest policy, legislative decree)
Kiribati	No	No	No	Yes
Marshall Islands	No	No	No	No
Nauru	No	Not sure	No	No
PNG	No (Have a framework for action)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Samoa	No	Yes	No	Yes
Solomon Islands	No	Yes	No	Yes
Tonga	Not sure	No	No	Yes
Vanuatu	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: FSM, Niue, Palau and Tuvalu (Day 2 onwards) were not represented at the meeting.

5 A Case Study of Community-based Forest Carbon Management

Alexa Morrison of the Plan Vivo Foundation was a guest speaker at the meeting. She provided an overview of the Plan Vivo Foundation as an example of a non-UNFCCC REDD financing mechanism that is immediately available to Pacific Island Countries.

Plan Vivo is a certification and development framework for community-lead land-use projects that support communities to improve their livelihoods, reduce poverty and conserve and restore ecosystems. Projects are funded through the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates. One Certificate represents the long-term sequestrations or reduction of one tonne of CO² plus local ecosystem and poverty reduction benefits.

A copy of the Plan Vivo presentation is included in Annex 9. Participant discussions in relation to the presentation can be found in Sections 3.2 and 3.3.

6 Regional Cooperation and Support Structures

In this session Bjoern Hecht of GIZ presented an overview of the regional support structures available to Pacific Island Countries in relation to REDD+ work. He also

referred to the breakout group comments so far in relation to how participants saw the regional organisations contributing to each of the themes in the draft Regional REDD+Policy Framework (Section 3). A copy of this presentation is included in Annex 10.

A plenary discussion followed which is documented below:

Q. The MSG and Ministers of Environment meeting this year endorsed Pacific engagement with REDD+. If this political endorsement were to be expanded beyond Melanesia, what would be the appropriate intergovernmental forum?

A. The Forum for Economic Ministers and Financial Planners hosted by Forum Secretariat was suggested.

Q. What is the relevance of REDD+ to small island countries? How will they be differentiated in the Regional Framework? How do they access the funding that they urgently need for adaptation?

A. The emphasis of the Regional Framework is on REDD+ not countries but it needs to be accessible to all PICs in the region, it is designed so that countries can pick out what is relevant to them.

Q. How is REDD+ relevant to small island countries?

A. By joining together as a regional group to create a cumulative large area of forest, we can access funding for all PICs including the small island countries.

Also one of the points that came out of the national consultations with Tonga, Tuvalu and Samoa was that small island countries need sustainable land management, adaptation work and disaster risk management etc. Trees have a key role to place in this work. REDD+ can support tree-based adaptation and risk reduction. REDD+ does not just have to be large-scale funding for big forests, through regional coordination/aggregation we can create an international precedent.

Q. What mechanisms could be established to facilitate networking in the Pacific Islands region? For example a website, database or e-forum that enables remote discussion.

A. This idea has been raised in past meetings. SPC/GIZ is going to develop a networking mechanisms as part of the regional project, this will be discussed further in the session on International Engagement [refer Section 3.5 of this report]. In the mean time the SPC LRD has a help desk to which questions can be sent.

Q. Have the country representatives present been aware of the SPREP-arranged preparatory meetings prior to the CoPs – were any of you invited?

[2 people were aware of the meetings, 1 person had attended]

Q. Why is SPREP not inviting us?

A. PNG represented commented that those attend these meetings are the people that have been confirmed as going to the CoP, the meeting that he attended was very helpful. He commented that in PNG they have started to make sure that Climate Change and Forestry experts are represented on their delegations that attend the CoPs.

A. It is key that forestry people attend the CoPs (and by association the preparatory meetings), please bring this up in your break-out groups this afternoon [records of these discussions can be found in Section 3.5 of this report]

7 Nakavu Demonstration Project

In the final session of Day 2, Bjoern Hecht of GIZ gave a presentation about the demonstration site that would be visited by the participants during Day 3. The Nakavu demonstration site has been used to develop technical parameters for the integration of SFM and REDD+ as a joint activity through the Fiji Forestry Department, SPC and GIZ. A copy of the presentation is included in Annex 11. Following is an excerpt from an informational brochure about the site produced by GIZ and SPC under the Regional Climate Protection Project.

7.1 Context

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC / LRD) has received support from Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI) for a regional project titled '*Climate protection through forest conservation in the Pacific Island Countries*'.

The International Climate Initiative (ICI) is financing climate protection projects of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) in developing countries since 2008.

Apart from forest conservation in a conventional understanding, sustainable forest management (SFM) with the aim of long-term provision of timber contributes significantly to the preservation of forests as carbon sinks due to a value creation of the forest resource to the land owners. REDD+ is most likely to recognize this management approach in its subsidiary policy as an alternative to strict forest conservation.

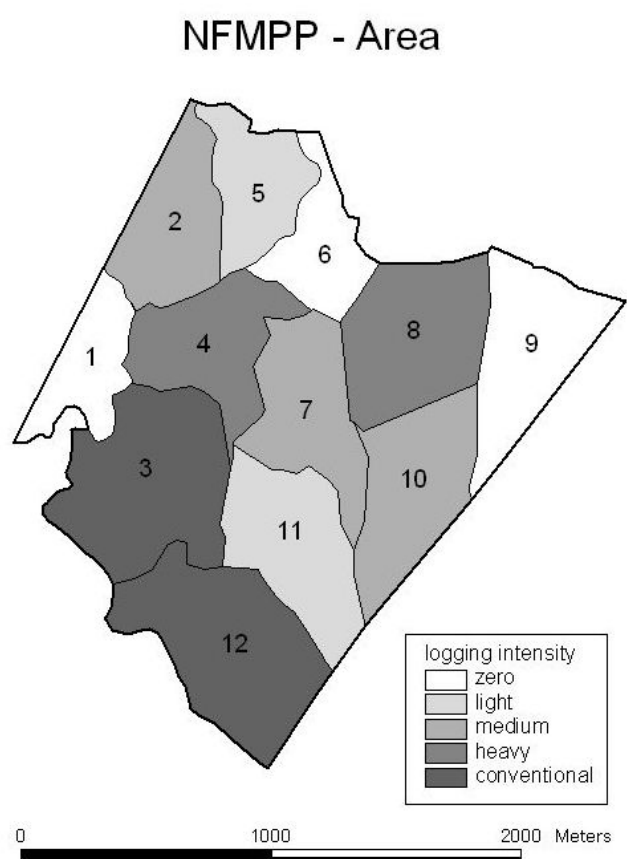
Fiji is a leading country in the South Pacific region for the development of SFM approaches with reference to the Natural Forest Management Pilot Project (NFMPP) at Nakavu village, dated back to 1989. Within the regional project, the Nakavu site has been selected as a demonstration area to develop technical parameters for the integration of SFM and REDD+ as a joint activity through the Fiji Forestry Department, SPC and GIZ.

7.2 Nakavu Project Site

The Nakavu site consists of 315 ha of mixed evergreen rainforest, separated into 12 compartments, in a hilly terrain ranging from 80 – 340 m a.s.l. located in the South of Viti Levu/Fiji. For research purposes the site has been leased by the Fiji Forestry Department for a period of 50 years with affect from the year 1991, when the forest area was mostly undisturbed from logging activities.

As part of the NFMPP, a tree election system with individual target diameters for various species as been developed with the objective to provide a management system to land owners for communally owned indigenous production forests. It has been developed to serve as an alternative towards the destructive conventional logging practices common in Fiji at that time. The system has been applied in three different logging intensities with standing volume removals of 15%, 33% and 60% according to a light, medium and heavy logging scenario. It was aimed to investigate the feasibility of income provision from logging activities through a controlled and selective logging, whereby the growth and regeneration of the remaining merchantable trees are stimulated in a sound ecological way with at the same time financially attractive yields.

The tree selection and logging was conducted according to the diameter limits and logging intensities in the year 1992 – 1994, following reduced impact logging (RIL) principles and the involvement of the land owners in all stages.

**Figure 1: Map of Nakavu site**

Since SFM is supposed to provide incomes from logging to land owners within shorter intervals compared to conventional logging, simulations from 1992 targeted a frequent harvests every 20 years. Now in the year 2012 the first cycle has been completed and a second logging should be possible. In order to verify this assumption, an investigation of the yields achieved in the various compartments of different logging intensities of the Nakavu site is conducted between January and June 2012. For that purpose a complete enumeration of trees with a DBH > 35 cm of the 12 compartments and a second tree selection according to the allocated logging intensity is conducted in order to analyze the yields achieved through that silvicultural system. Additionally, a carbon stock inventory is taking place in all the compartments

to investigate the carbon sequestration potentials of the forest according to the different logging intensities in order to draw conclusions about management parameters to be applied within the context of REDD+. All current activities are conducted in close collaboration with the Nakavu community as a participatory approach to survey the feasibility of the management approach and a carbon accounting methodology applicable through land owners with little assistance from outside institutions.

Link to SPC [SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project](#)

Link to ICI / [BMU Germany's International Climate Initiative](#)

Contact: Karl-peter.kirsch-jung@giz.de

8 Plenary Discussion on Policy Options

Below are the records of the final plenary discussion of the workshop that followed a verbal summary by Dr Sean Weaver of the main outputs of the workshop as contained in the records of the breakout groups [Section 3 of this report].

Q. Do we have a clear plan for next steps and timing into the future for REDD+ engagement/implementation?

A. The draft Regional Policy Framework aims to set out what we can do right now, regardless of the progress of the UNFCCC but the timing is up to the countries. There is nothing stopping countries from acting right now.

Q. Participant saw the workshop as a way to find out how to get REDD+ qualification for small countries.

A. The Regional Framework will set out these options but its for countries to take it forward.

A. Before GIZ can start to support non-UNFCCC REDD+ activities we need to have this policy commitment from PICs in writing. Hence the Regional Policy Framework is an important first step.

Q. When we take the results of this workshop back to our organisations we will need to discuss with colleagues and will likely have further input into the Regional Policy Framework – how do we feed this input into the drafting process?

A. We welcome this and this will be explained in the next presentation [see Section 9].

Q. Will the Regional Policy Framework recommend changes in what sort of vegetation type and areas can qualify for REDD+? Our Ministers will want to know what can qualify.

A. We will include in the Framework a table of the different financing instruments and what scale qualifies. In terms of vegetation types – forest carbon management is about wood density not species. At the moment there is no barrier to moving ahead with any trees species for a project.

Comment. Reminded the participants about the regional information platform that is under development and is mentioned in the draft Regional Policy Framework – it will be a useful tool for collaboration and communications between countries.

9 Next Steps - Roadmap for the Development of the Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+

Karl Kirsch-Jung of GIZ presented the following roadmap for the development of the Pacific Regional Policy Framework for REDD+. This plan was current on 26 April 2012.

Regional Consultation Workshop Suva	SPC	24.-26. April 2012 Suva
Formulate 2 nd draft and circulate	Sean SPC	30. May 2012 05. June 2012
Regional Workshop on Forest Carbon Assessment and Monitoring	SPC/JICA/GIZ	18.-22. June 2012 Nadi
Written submissions to 2 nd draft provided from countries to SPC and circulated to drafting committee (Fiji, PNG, Palau, Samoa, Tonga)	PICs SPC	05. July 2012 05. July 2012
Drafting committee formulates and endorses 3 rd draft		30.-31. July 2012 Suva
Editing of Draft	SPC	15. August 2012
4 th draft circulated to HOAFS for final comments	SPC HOAFS	15. August 2012 01. September 2012
Final draft presented to HOAFS / Ministers Meeting 2012		17. – 21. September 2012 Nadi

10 Workshop Feedback

Participants were asked to provide anonymous feedback on the workshop in the final session prior to closing. Following is the results of this feedback.

1. Did the workshop deliver on your expectations that you listed on Day 1 [included in Section 2 of this report]

Yes – 56%

Mostly – 22%

No - 22%

2. What aspects of the workshop worked well ? what did you find useful ?

- Good information exchange between the participants, new issues in relation to REDD+ in region were raised.
- Enjoyed the workshop, gained a broader understanding of the REDD+ concept for which there is some scepticism in my country.
- I now feel motivated to progress this work at a faster pace in my country.
- Good that small island countries are included in this process and in the Regional Policy Framework
- The presentation of the Regional Framework's themes followed by a break-out group worked well. It allowed the participants to address misunderstandings and to apply the concepts to their national context as well as identify issues and gaps (8 participants made this comment).
- The field trip helped me to understand the kinds of activities that would be involved in a REDD+ undertaking.

3. What aspects of the workshop did not work well or were not useful?

- Still missing information about the different REDD+ funding options and qualification criteria
- Felt that the field trip was not necessary.
- Did not feel that there was a strong closure to the meeting – policy options presentation and plenary discussion was not clear.
- More plenary discussion would have been useful.
- A few participants felt that the Novotel accommodation was too expensive and that the per diem distribution was poorly organised and restrictive.

4. What would you suggest be done differently at similar workshop in the future?

- Invite other REDD+ funding agencies as well as organisations involved in REDD+ work in the region to share their experiences
- Allow an extra day for the workshop (not enough time to cover everything)
- Allow more time for discussions in groups and for plenary discussions.
- Work through the draft report document first.
- Provide participants with a glossary of acronyms to use during the workshop.
- Allow participants to individually select where they stay.
- Hold the next workshop in another Pacific Island Country.
- Hold the next workshop on the Coral Coast of Fiji.

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework

Regional Consultation Workshop

24-26 April 2012

Novotel Hotel, Lami / Fiji

Programme: Day 1, Tuesday 24 April		
9:00	Opening Prayer	
9:00–9:05	Welcome	N.N., Fiji Forest Dep.
9:05–9:10	Opening Remarks	Inoke Ratukalou
9:10–9:15	Project Status Update	Karl P. Kirsch-Jung
9:15–9:20	Recap on National Consultations	Sairusi Bulai
9:20–9:30	Country participants introduction	Facilitator / Participants
9:30–10:00	Regional REDD+ Policy Framework Overview: Themes, Purpose, and Workshop Form	Sean Weaver
10:00–10:30	Morning Tea	
10:30–11:15	Statements from countries not included in national consultations: Cook Is., FMC, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Participants
11:15–11:45	Policy Framework themes - Session 1: Scope, Scale, Readiness	Sean Weaver
11:45–12:30	Group work: Clarifications; Recommendations; Regional Support Structures	Facilitator: Nicola Thompson SPC/GIZ circulating
12:30–1:00	Report Back	Participants
1:00–2:00	Lunch	
2:00–2:30	A More Detailed Look At Scale and Financing Options	Sean Weaver
2:30–3:00	Plan Vivo and Community-Based Forest Carbon Management	Alexa Morrison, Governance + Operations Dir., Plan Vivo Foundation
3:00–3:30	Plenary discussion on Scale and Financing	Facilitator: Sean Weaver
3:30–3:45	Afternoon Tea	
3:45–4:15	Policy Framework themes – Session 2: Implementation	Sean Weaver
4:15–5:15	Group work: Clarifications; Recommendations; Regional Support Structures	Facilitator: Nicola Thompson SPC/GIZ circulating
5:15–5:30	Report Back	Participants
6:30–7:30	Cocktail	
7:30	Welcome Dinner	

Programme: Day 2, Wednesday 25 April		
8:45–9:00	Welcome to Day 2	
9:00–9:30	Regional Cooperation and Support Structures	Bjoern Hecht
9:30–10:00	Plenary discussion on Regional Support	Facilitator: Nicola Thompson
10:00–10:15	Morning Tea	
10:15–10:45	Policy Framework themes – Session 3: MRV; Safeguards	Sean Weaver

10:45-12:00	Group work: Clarifications; Recommendations; Regional Support Structures	Facilitator: Nicola Thompson SPC/GIZ circulating
12:00–1:00	Lunch	
1:00-1:30	Report Back	
1:30-2:00	Policy Framework themes – Session 4: Information; Training; Education; International Engagement	Sean Weaver
2:00-3:00	Group work: Clarifications; Recommendations; Regional Support Structures	Facilitator: Nicola Thompson SPC/GIZ circulating
3:00–3:30	Afternoon Tea	
3:30-4:00	Report Back	
4:00-4:30	Introduction into Nakavu demonstration project site	Bjoern HECHT / Fiji FD

Programme: Day 3, Thursday 26 April		
7:45-8:00	Gather for transport	
8:00-2:00	Field Trip to Nakavu Sustainable Forest Management Area (including Lunch)	Jalesi Mateboto / Fiji FD
3:00-3:30	Overview of Workshop Achievements and identified Policy Options	Sean Weaver
3:30-4:00	Afternoon Tea	
4:00-4:40	Plenary discussion on identified Policy Options	Facilitator / Sean Weaver
4:40-5:00	Next Steps and closing	Sairusi Bulai & Karl Kirsch-Jung

Annex 2

Participant's List

1. Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework

Regional Consultation Workshop

24-26 April 2012

Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji

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**. Annex 3 Regional REDD+ Policy Framework
Overview: Themes, Purpose and Workshop
Agenda, Presentation by Dr Sean Weaver**

Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework: Themes, Purpose, and Workshop Form

Regional Consultation Workshop
Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji,
24-26 April 2012

Dr Sean Weaver, Principal, Carbon Partnership
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Purpose

1. Review the policy framework themes
2. Clarify issues
3. Gather recommendations
4. Regional support structures
5. Provide material for second draft Policy Framework text

Themes

1. Global Framework
2. Regional REDD+ Issues
3. Relevance To Member States
4. Objectives of Policy Framework
5. Guiding Principles
6. Components of Policy Framework

1. Global Framework

UNFCCC REDD+ Activity Types
UNFCCC REDD+ Readiness
UNFCCC REDD+ Financing

Non-UNFCCC REDD+ Activity Types
Non-UNFCCC REDD+ Readiness
Non- UNFCCC REDD+ Financing

2. Regional REDD+ Issues

Common regional issues
Benefits of regional cooperation
Regional deforestation drivers

- Demand for rural development
- Demand for timber outside region
- Demand for agricultural land
- Demand for government revenues

3. Relevance To Member States

- Forests in CC mitigation
 - REDD+ source of foreign exchange
 - Non-carbon benefits
 - Forest mapping and monitoring
 - Smallest Member States
 - REDD+ as a co-financing measure
- Mangroves
 - Coastal forest
 - Agroforestry
 - Land use planning
 - Cross-border activities

- Inform REDD+ policy and strategy development in the region
- Assist the advancement of regional cooperation in the REDD+ sector
- Provide a basis for donor contributions to REDD+ activities in the region

4. Objectives of Policy Framework

- Enable the benefits of the REDD+ sector to be accessible to the smaller as well as the larger nations of the region
- Provide a basis for a “no-regrets” approach to REDD+ in the region

- Accommodate diversity among Member States
- Right of Member States to pursue economic development as they choose
- Accurately reflect the interests of Member States with respect to REDD+

5. Guiding Principles

- “No-regrets” approach: keeping options open for future UNFCCC instrument, whilst undertaking early action through existing non-UNFCCC instruments
- Compatibility with existing regional & domestic policies and programmes

- Scope
- Scale
- Readiness
- Implementation
- MRV
- Safeguards
- Information Education Training
- International Engagement

6. Components of Policy Framework

1. Presentation of draft policy framework themes
2. Breakout groups work Workshop Form
 - ✓ Clarification of outstanding issues
 - ✓ Recommendations on important issues
 - ✓ Regional support strategies
3. Supplementary presentations supporting workshop themes:
 - ✓ Plan Vivo carbon standard
 - ✓ Regional cooperation and support structures

**Annex 4. Policy Framework Theme Session 1:
Scope, Scale and Readiness, Presentation by Dr
Sean Weaver**

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**Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework:
Scope, Scale, Readiness**

Regional Consultation Workshop
Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji,
24-26 April 2012

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➤ Scope

IPCC LULUCF Activity Types:

- Forest land converted to non-forest land
- Forest land remaining forest land
- Land converted to forest land

UNFCCC REDD+ Activity Types:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation
- Reducing emissions from degradation
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- Sustainable management of forests
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

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➤ Scope

IPCC LULUCF Activity Types:

- Forest land converted to non-forest land

Baseline/Reference Scenario

Forest Land Use → Non-Forest Land Use

Reduction in carbon stocks

Time

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➤ Scope

IPCC LULUCF Activity Types:

- Forest land converted to non-forest land

Project Scenario

Forest Land Use → Forest Land Use

Time

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➤ Scope

IPCC LULUCF Activity Types:

- Forest land converted to non-forest land

Project Scenario

Forest Land Use → Forest Land Use

Time

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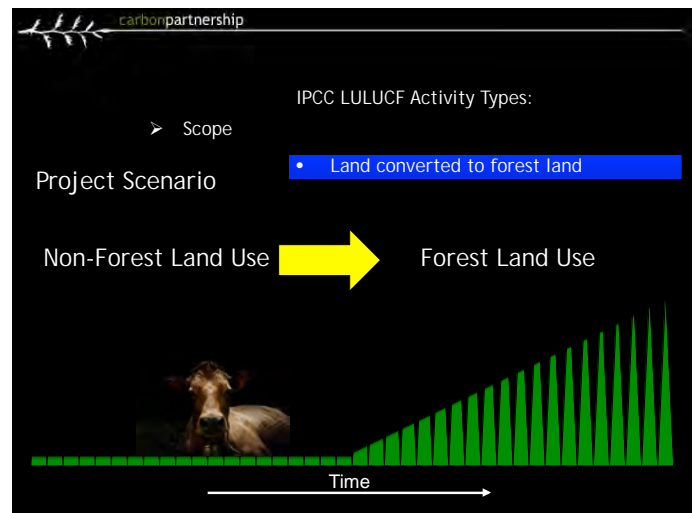
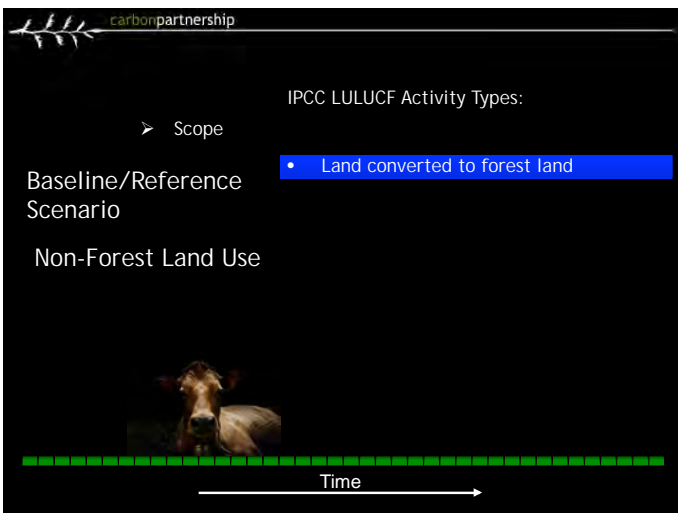
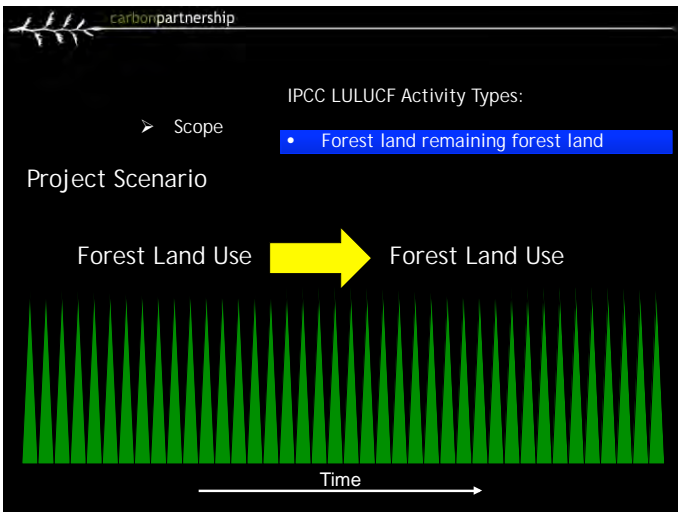
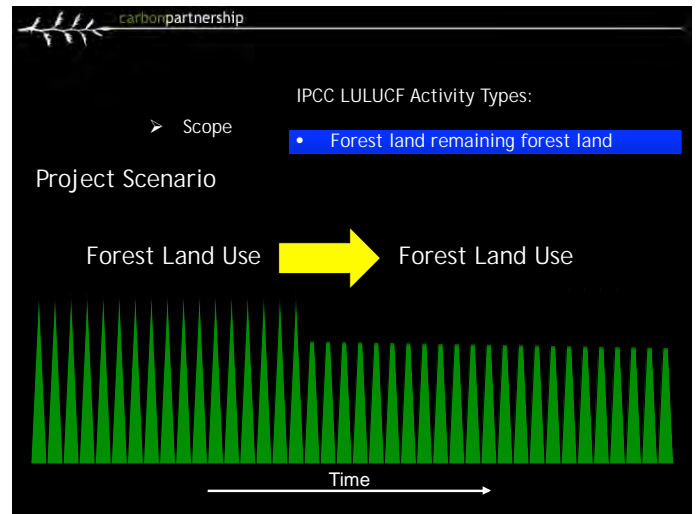
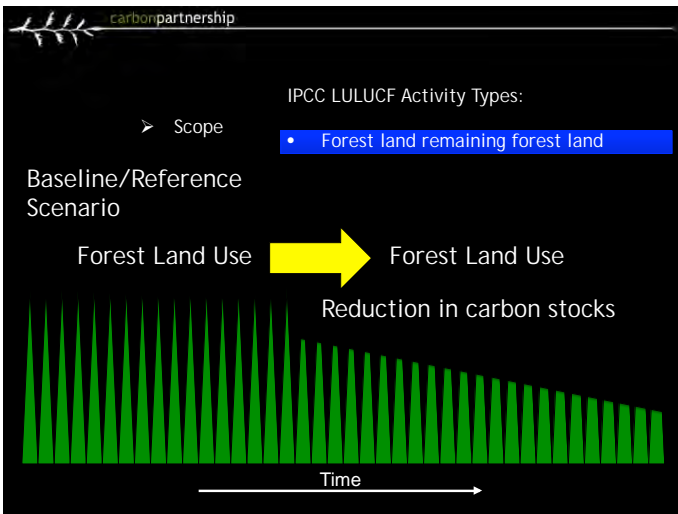
➤ Scope

IPCC LULUCF Activity Types:

- Forest land remaining forest land

UNFCCC REDD+ Activity Types:

- Reducing emissions from degradation
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- Sustainable management of forests



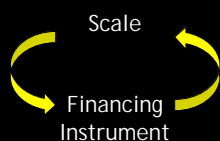
Scale & Financial Instruments

Option 1:

- Choose preferred scale
- This determines financing instrument options

Option 2:

- Choose preferred financing instrument
- This determines scale options



Scale & Financial Instruments

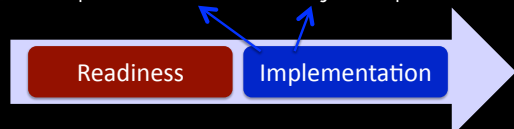
National Approaches

- Measure national carbon stocks at start of management period
- Measure national carbon stocks at end of management period
- Calculate the difference between beginning and end of management period
- Carbon benefits rewarded
- Carbon liabilities penalized (unless "no-lose" instrument)
- Requires national scale MRV

Project Approaches

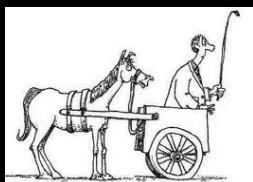
- Choose programme/project/nested
- Define project boundary
- Measure project carbon stocks at start and end of management period
- Calculate leakage (outside boundary effects) in management period
- Carbon benefits rewarded
- Within-boundary carbon liabilities penalized (reversals)
- Requires project scale MRV (Note: project can be 100,000ha)

National Readiness National Implementation Project Readiness Project Implementation



Purpose of Readiness is to be ready for implementation activities and payments for performance-based ecosystem services

If we plan and undertake our readiness activities prior to deciding on our implementation strategy we are putting the cart before the horse



National Readiness

- Policies, strategies, action plans
- National guidelines
- Financing instruments
- Institutional strengthening
- Reference Emission Levels (RELs) and Reference Levels (RLs)
- MRV (mapping & inventory)
- Demonstration activities
- Training, education, and research
- Multistakeholder consultation & awareness raising

Project Readiness

- Financing instrument & standard
- Activity type & carbon strategy
- Boundary, tenure & carbon rights
- Define legal instrument
- Baseline, additionality & project calculations
- Leakage & risk assessments
- Project governance
- Project registration
- Project development funding

Breakout Group Work:

1. Questions for clarification
2. Recommendations for policy framework
3. Regional support structures

**Annex 5. Policy Framework Theme Session 2: A
more detailed look at Scale and Financing,
Presentation by Dr Sean Weaver**

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**Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework:
A Closer Look At Financing**

Regional Consultation Workshop
Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji,
24-26 April 2012

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UNFCCC Instruments
Non-UNFCCC Instruments

A Closer Look At Financing

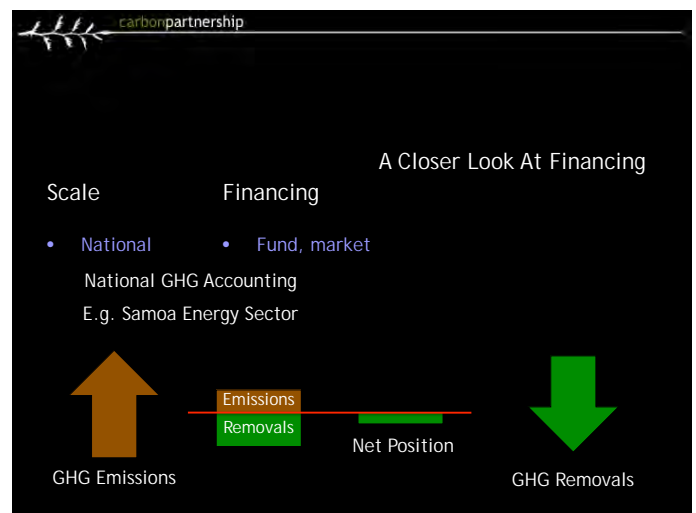
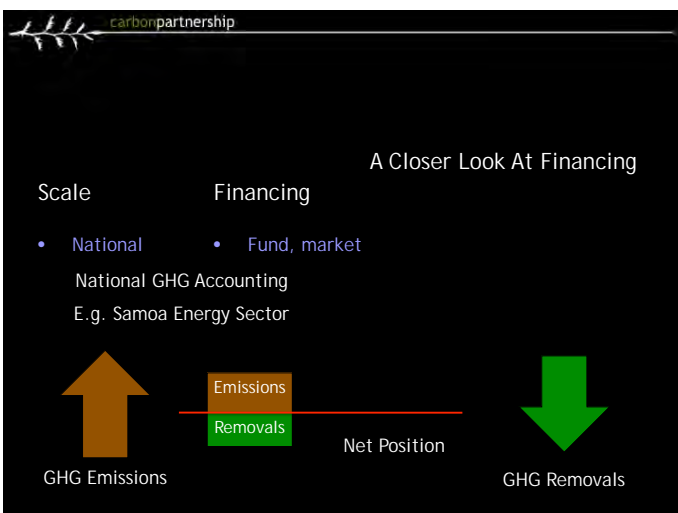
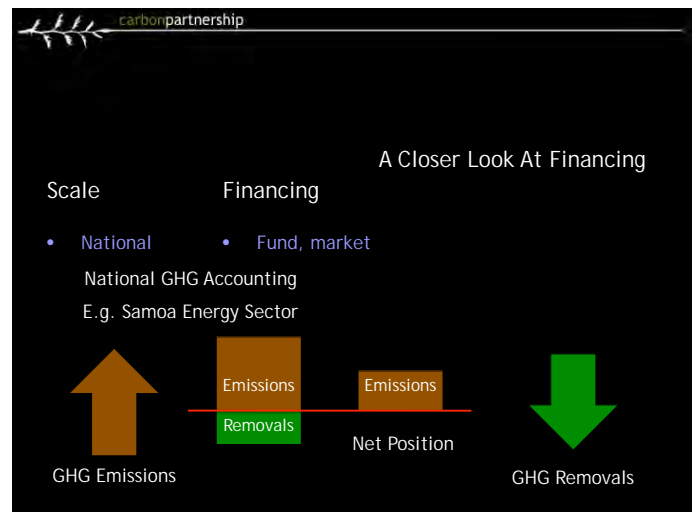
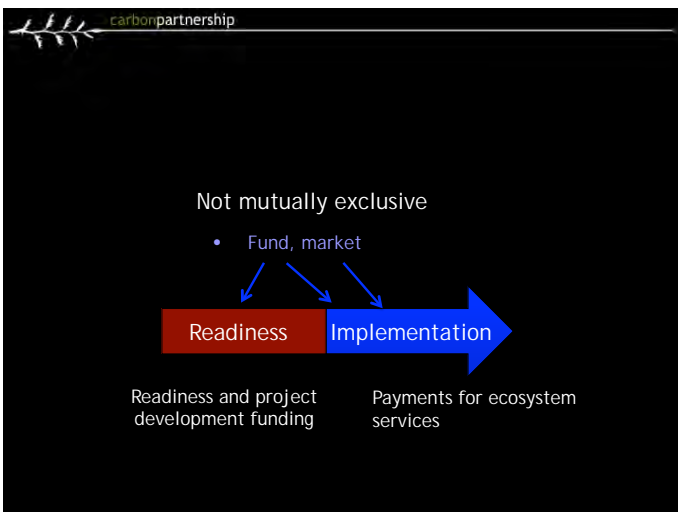
Scale	Financing
• National	• Fund, market
• Jurisdictional	• Fund, market
• Programmatic	• Fund, market
• Project	• Fund, market
• Nested	• Fund, market

Compliance Market

- Possible Future UNFCCC Domestic Annex 1
- Possible Future Regional Linked to GHG reductions

Voluntary Market

- Several standards
- Quality controls same as UNFCCC
- Analogous to timber marker



Annex 6. Policy Framework Theme Session 3: Implementation, Presentation by Dr Sean Weaver

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**Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework:
REDD+ Implementation Options**

Regional Consultation Workshop
Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji,
24-26 April 2012

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➤ Implementation {

- Global financing options
- Voluntary carbon market
- National GHG accounting
- Additionality
- Validation & verification

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UNFCCC REDD+	Non-UNFCCC REDD+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain whether it will exist • If offered, when available ? • Eligibility conditions ? • What form (fund, market) ? • What scale (national, sub-national) ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional, domestic, bilateral, multilateral, private sector financing instruments • Some are available now (funds, grants, carbon markets) • National, jurisdictional, programmatic, project, community

A "No-Regrets" Approach:
Keeping options open for a future UNFCCC instrument, while undertaking early action through existing non-UNFCCC instruments

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Non-UNFCCC REDD+

Core Business:
Performance-based payments for ecosystem services {

- Some are available now (funds, grants, carbon markets)
- National, jurisdictional, programmatic, project, community

A "No-Regrets" Approach:
Keeping options open for a future UNFCCC instrument, while undertaking early action through existing non-UNFCCC instruments

Annex 7. Policy Framework Theme Session 4: MRV and Safeguards, Presentation by Dr Sean Weaver

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**Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework:
MRV, Safeguards**

Regional Consultation Workshop
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24-26 April 2012

MRV = Measurement, Reporting & Verification

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UNFCCC Standard
Non-UNFCCC REDD+ } Require compliance with IPCC
methodological guidelines & guidance

➤ MRV

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UNFCCC Standard } Require compliance with IPCC
methodological guidelines & guidance

UNFCCC Decision 4/CP.15 requests developing country Parties...

1(c) "To use the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidance and guidelines, ..., as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes"

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Non-UNFCCC REDD+ } Require compliance with IPCC
methodological guidelines & guidance

Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)

"As set out in the VCS Standard, standards and factors used to derive GHG emissions data as well as any supporting data for establishing baseline scenarios and demonstrating additionality shall be publicly available and derived from a reputable and recognized source, such as IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories or the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry."

ISO14064-2 Standard

"In fulfilling the detailed requirements of this clause, the project proponent shall identify, consider and use relevant current good practice guidance. The project proponent shall select and apply established criteria and procedures from a recognized origin, if available, as relevant current good practice guidance."

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UNFCCC Standard } Require the same basic carbon accounting
Non-UNFCCC REDD+ } procedures

UNFCCC Decision 4/CP.15 requests developing country Parties...

1(d) "To establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems and, if appropriate, sub-national systems as part of national monitoring systems that:

(i) Use a combination of remote sensing and ... forest carbon inventory approaches for estimating, as appropriate, anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;

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UNFCCC Standard } Require the same basic carbon accounting
Non-UNFCCC REDD+ } procedures

UNFCCC/IPCC Guidelines

remote sensing and ... forest carbon inventory

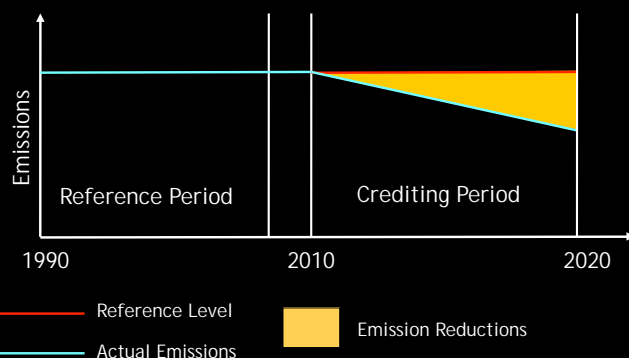
UNFCCC/IPCC Guidelines

IPCC LULUCF Good Practice Guidance
IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
GOFC-GOLD REDD Monitoring & Measurement Sourcebook

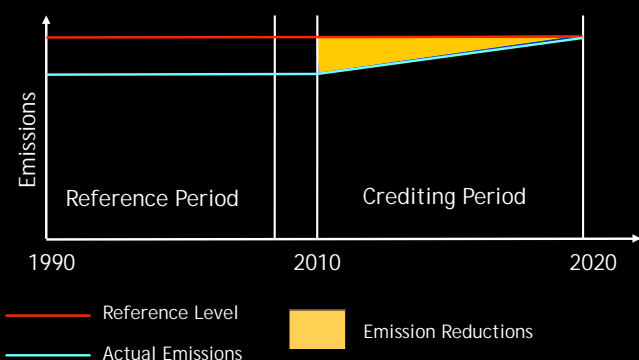
RELS/RLs

- Deforestation is highly complex
- Forest degradation is more complex
- Difficult to predict long-term future deforestation/degradation
- Historical data from aerial imagery and forest inventory is available for many of the Member States.
- Some countries have low historical deforestation/degradation rates
- Historical data can be used as a starting point for of REL/RLs, with adjustment factors to account for different national circumstances

Historical Reference Approach



Adjusted Reference Approach



UNFCCC Safeguard Topics (2010 Cancun Agreement):

- “Complement **national forest programmes** and relevant international conventions and agreements
- Involve **transparent forest governance** structures
- Respect knowledge and **rights of indigenous peoples**... and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Full and effective **participation of relevant stakeholders**
- Ensure that actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and **biological diversity**, ... and to enhance other social and environmental benefits
- Address the risks of **reversals** (e.g. forest fires and illegal logging)
- Reduce the displacement of emissions (also called **leakage**).”

UNFCCC Safeguard Topics:

- Compliment existing policies & programmes
- Transparent governance — FLEGT
- Rights of indigenous peoples — UNDRIP
- Multistakeholder participation — FPIC
- Biodiversity conservation — CBD
- Address reversals
- Reduce leakage

SPC/GIZ Additional Topics:

- Ancillary impacts — SLM, DDR, CCA, CBD
- Distribution of benefits — Land Tenure
Carbon rights
Addressing drivers
Carbon assets

**Annex 8. Policy Framework Theme Session 5:
Information, Training, Education and International
Engagement, Presentation by Dr Sean Weaver**



Pacific Regional REDD+ Policy Framework: Information Training Education; International Engagement

Regional Consultation Workshop
Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji,
24-26 April 2012

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Information

- REDD+ activities will require meeting data requirements of the financing instrument involving:
 - Collating existing data
 - Data gap analysis
 - Gathering new data
- REDD+ data gathered in one location may be applicable/valuable to another location
- Data sharing will reduce REDD+ activity costs
- A regional information platform for REDD+ will benefit the region by facilitating information sharing.

Training

- REDD+ activities require skills not always available locally
- Require targeted training
- Lowers the reliance on external expertise
- Phased approach to capability transfer
- Potential for regional approach for coordinated training programmes.
- Professional development for REDD+ stakeholders
 - E.g. modular courses offered by tertiary institutions integrated with postgraduate tertiary degree
- Value in a regional REDD+ training strategy

Learning-By-Doing

- REDD+ activities include new activities for which there are few opportunities for prior training
- Similar activities have been conducted in other fields that provide experience
- Undertaking new activities builds capability among those undertaking them
- Capability transfer and on-the-job training can be built into REDD+ programmes

Tertiary Education

- Mainstreaming REDD+ requires training new entrants to the sector
- The skills/disciplines relevant to REDD+ include:
Forestry, ecology, environmental science, economics, human and physical geography, sociology, finance, law, and public policy.
- These disciplines already available tertiary educational institutions of the region
- Value in incorporating REDD+ into forestry education
- Value in the development of REDD+ educational resources for use by tertiary educational institutions

Community Education

- Local communities and other relevant stakeholders will benefit from REDD+ education
- Stakeholders do not need to know all of the technical details
- Stakeholder educational needs focus on their particular role
- Greater uptake if delivered using simple language, in the local language and using local contexts



Within Region

- Existing processes for regional international engagement
- What is the best regional forum for REDD+ regional engagement?
- Different PICs have different priorities and preferences
- Open dialogue between PICs and key regional REDD+ stakeholders
- Value in multistakeholder process

Beyond Region

- Stronger representation globally if PICs present a common message
- SPREP international policy support needs to accurately represent all relevant REDD+ stakeholders
- Representation of forestry interests
- Need to finance forestry representation (possible regional coordination)



Within Region

- Existing processes for regional international engagement
- What is the best regional forum for REDD+ regional engagement?
- Different PICs have different priorities and preferences
- Open dialogue between PICs and key regional REDD+ stakeholders
- Value in multistakeholder process

Beyond Region

- National MEA reporting requirements
- Value in the development of REDD+ reporting systems that:
 - Avoid duplication
 - Harmonise with other MEA obligations

**Annex 9. Plan Vivo – Community-based Forest
Carbon Management, Presentation by Alexa
Morrison, Plan Vivo Foundation**

Plan Vivo – rural livelihoods and carbon management



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Plan Vivo overview

- History and background
- What do projects do, who is involved?
- Who finances Plan Vivo activities and why?
- How are benefits shared?
- Examples
- Plan Vivo and REDD+



What is the Plan Vivo Standard?



Plan Vivo is a **standard** for community-based land-use carbon and ecosystem services programmes

Administered by the **Plan Vivo Foundation** in the UK

History – roots in project lessons



Plan Vivo originated in Mexico in 1994, as a pilot project looking at how to connect the rural poor to carbon markets

Plan Vivo is now used in over 15 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America

Plan Vivo so far

- Under development/ operational in 15 countries
- >9000 participants (smallholders and community groups) receiving payments
- Grown each year since first issuance of VERS in 1997




Why is Plan Vivo needed?



Rural communities can provide **important ecosystem services**

Carbon services Biodiversity Watersheds Soil stability




But often communities **lack capacity** to provide these services, and lack incentives

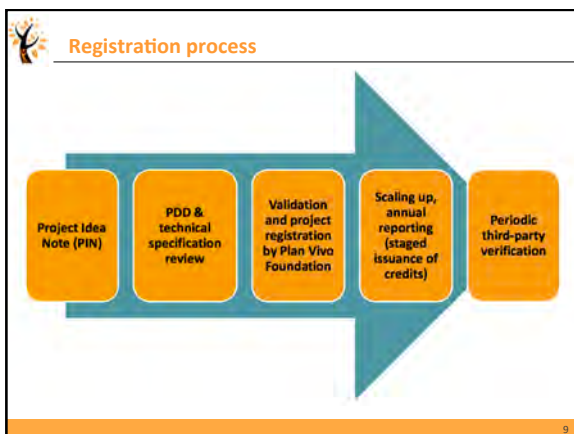
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A practical system for 'community carbon'

- **Requirements** to ensure robust climate, ecosystem and livelihood benefits
- **Flexible** requirements to fit different legal, ecological, socioeconomic contexts
- Designed to be **cost-effective** and apply to different scales including **small pilot projects** that gradually expand
- Supporting network and guidance materials




8



9

Participatory design


- Begin by discussing local needs and priorities
- Activities selected for climate, ecosystem & livelihood benefits
- Different management objectives e.g. crop productivity, timber, products (fruits, medicines, oils, honey), reducing soil erosion, protecting biodiversity



10

What is a *plan vivo*?

- **Range of land-use activities:** Afforestation/reforestation, agroforestry, forest conservation and restoration, improved agricultural practices
- **Land-use plans:** Participants draw up *plan vivos* (management plans)
- **Individual/household** (smallholder) or **group** (e.g. a farmer cooperative)



11


Examples

- Native pine-oak restoration, Mexico
- Community forest conservation and improved forest management, India, Nepal, Cameroon
- Citrus and mango orchards, Mozambique
- Mangrove restoration, Kenya (pictured)
- Assisted natural regeneration, Senegal and Burkina Faso
- Grassland management, Mongolia
- Inter-planting with crops, Malawi
- Mixed species reforestation on tea farms in Sri Lanka (biodiversity corridor)



Why carbon?

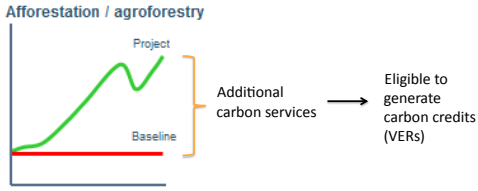
- Carbon in trees is relatively **easy to measure**, compared to other ecosystem services
- Measuring and monitoring carbon is a **way of accessing funds** e.g. voluntary carbon funding
- Paying communities for carbon services can be a way of building a **transparent and fair benefit-sharing mechanism**



Baseline and crediting system

Payments and monitoring of activities is based around **additional carbon services (tonnes CO₂)** measured against a **baseline**

Carbon services quantified using **independently approved methodologies**, following IPCC guidelines

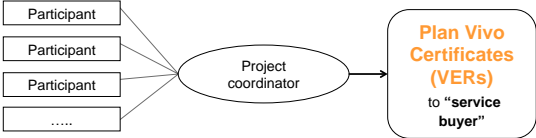



Who coordinates Plan Vivo projects?

- Local/national/regional NGOs and civil society organisations** with capacity to mobilise and support communities
- Often roles for governments e.g. in training/technical roles
- Some initial capacity-building may be required e.g. for carbon quantification
- Older projects can act as trainers and consultants for new projects



Financing: How are ecosystem services paid for?

Who is the 'service buyer'?

- Carbon markets
- Eco-labelling schemes, ethical products
- Governments/funds (non-market PES)

Plan Vivo in the voluntary carbon sector


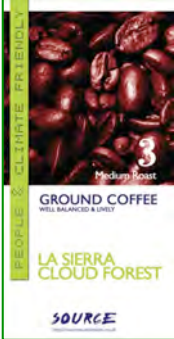


Businesses purchase Plan Vivo VERs for climate compensation/carbon offsetting and Corporate Social Responsibility

Demonstrating **social benefits** is key to securing long-term support

Projects set prices and negotiate sales

Ethical products: Source Coffee ('bundling')






"People and climate friendly coffee"

Buyer profile: TUI Nordic

"5+5" climate neutral travel programme


For each 5 SEK (=USD \$1) a customer pledges to Plan Vivo in Mozambique, TUI matches with an extra 5

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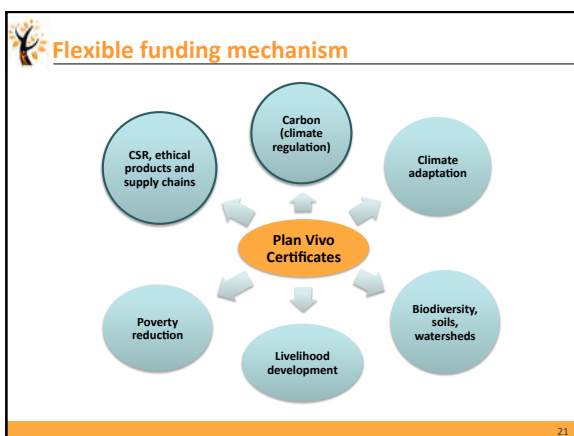
Non-market funding

- Up-front funding from DFID, USAID, EU, private donors
- Can also have ongoing role in funding PES e.g. Congo Basin Forest Fund (Cameroon)
- Adaptation funds, watershed schemes, REDD Readiness funding all relevant to PES



Plan Vivo Certificates not always used as "offsets"

20




How does money reach communities?

- PES agreements
- Funds flow through local mechanisms
- Aim for >60% of funds to communities

E.g. \$6.50/tCO₂

Certification \$0.35
Verification, marketing \$0.55
Admin, monitoring \$1.70
Staged payment to communities \$3.90



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Performance-related payments

Year	Target/milestone	Payment
1	33% plot established	20%
2	100% established	10%
3	85% survival	10%
5	85% survival + re-planting + average dbh	10%
10...		
15...		

Communities receive staged payments for following their *plan vivo*.

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Example indicators for conservation

Year	Target/milestone	Payment
1	Community governance structure established + % of deforestation reduction	20%
2	e.g. NTFP plan developed + % deforestation reduction	10%
3	e.g. Fire break + ...	10%
5		10%
6		
7...		

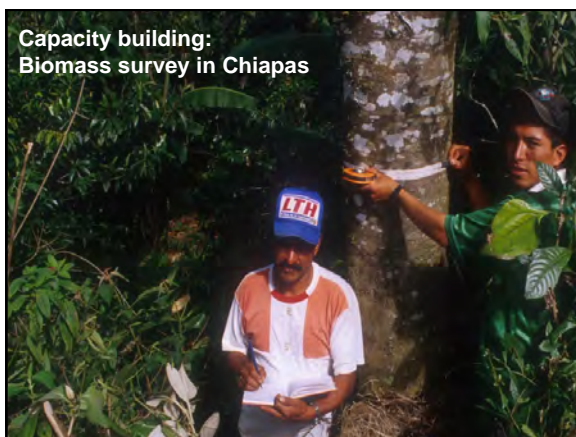
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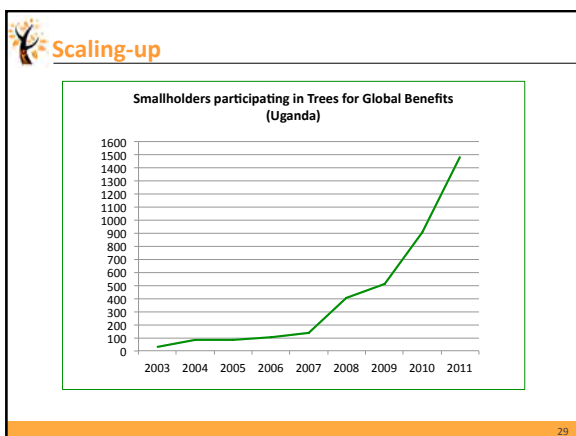


 **Project example: Trees for Global Benefits**

- South West Uganda
- Set up in 2003
- Coordinated by Ecotrust
- Scaling-up from 30 to >1500 smallholders over 8 years
- Expansion to new activities over time
- Socio-economic impact study showing poverty reduction
- Links to microfinance
- Buyers include Nedbank, Puma, Tetra Pak, Max Hamburger



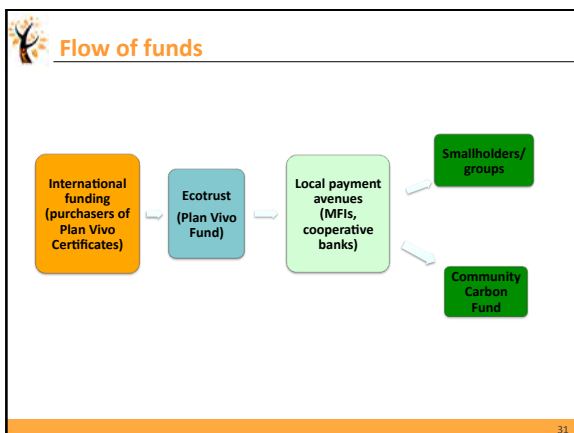
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How does Plan Vivo relate to REDD+?

Core idea of REDD+ is to create a multi-level system of Payments for Ecosystem Services


- **Developing institutional capacity**
Payment systems, MRV frameworks. Can build upon without 're-inventing the wheel'
- **Putting sub-national PES infrastructure in place**
- **Supporting policy & strategy development** Supporting REDD WGs, linking communities to authorities



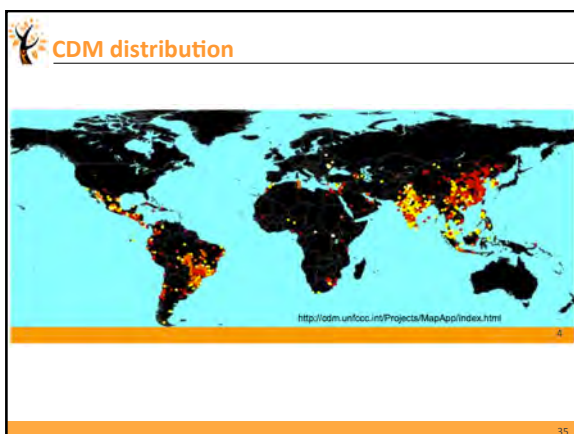
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Summary of Plan Vivo benefits

- It is designed to work **for rural community carbon** – flexible and cost-effective
- It gives projects access to a range of **funding mechanisms** including voluntary carbon finance
- It is not just about carbon – it is about ecosystems, adaptation and livelihoods
- It gives projects access to a **supportive stakeholder network**



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Annex 10. Regional Cooperation and Support Structures, Presentation by Bjoern Hecht, GIZ

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Regional Cooperation and Support Structures

Regional Consultation on REDD+ Policy Framework
Lami, 25 April 2012
Björn Hecht, GIZ

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Challenges to address

- National capacities
- Regional drivers of deforestation
- Land tenure system (participation in REDD+ and benefit distribution)
- Effective information sharing and learning on regional level
- REL/RL and MRV (esp. transaction costs, data processing)
- Safeguards and monitoring

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Challenges to address

- Finance
- International engagement
- Donor coordination (public and private sector)
- Information sharing, expert pooling
- Co-benefits of regional engagement – acting in the interest of the whole region

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Tools to address challenges

Challenge	Tool
National capacities	Capacity Building is obvious. Not so obvious: Long term supplementation must be provided for.
REL/RL and MRV	Bundling specific capacities on reg level: RS data processing, option to select harmonized inventory systems
Deforestation drivers	Coordination on reg level, esp. countries without national approach
Benefit distribution	Systematic sharing of experience through information channels, development approach
Safeguards and monitoring	Adoption of common elements to address specific PIC issues and feed them back into int'l process

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Tools to address challenges

Challenge	Tools
Finance	Facilitation of access esp. for smaller countries through bundling of proposals, possibly regional fund
Information sharing, expert pooling	Networking (easy maintenance & access), system of sharing capacities of "locals"
International engagement	Systematic meetings on regional level to prepare common statements and submissions to UNFCCC, CERN, AOSIS
Donor coordination	Avoiding double efforts, identifying most urgent investments

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Accessing tools of regional cooperation

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graph TD
    NL[National Level]
    LP[Lessons learnt & guidelines]
    SP[Service providers (tech. cooperation)]
    OS[Outsourcing (Capacity supplementation)]
    CS[Capacity sharing Between countries, including academia]

    NL <--> LP
    NL <--> SP
    NL <--> OS
    NL <--> CS
  
```


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Potential collaborators

Universities	NGOs	MSG	PIFS
AOSIS	CfRN	SPC	SPREP
Donors economic Ministers	Private Sector	Forum of	
Int'l experts w/ interest (special rate?)			


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Principles for discussion

- the funding currently available has to be used to set up a solid foundation (small time window)
- can the money be used to interest other sectors in pro-active support (e.g. national jurisdiction on sharing labour, information, etc. on regional level)
- ties prepared now will be operational with lower financial means – AUTOMIZATION OF PROCESSES

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Thank you for your attention

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Annex 11. Introduction to Nakavu Demonstration Project, Presentation by Bjoern Hecht, GIZ

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Nakavu Pilot Project

Development of technical parameters for the integration of SFM and REDD+

Regional Consultation on REDD+ Policy Framework
Lami, 25 April 2012
Björn Hecht, GIZ

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The Nakavu pilot site: history

- 1989-1994: Research project to compare different management intensities on 300 ha natural forest, funded by Germany
- area is a lease of the Fijian Forest Dept. until 2030
- logging was steered by tree diameters
- findings: Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) was more cost efficient than Conventional Logging (CL)
- development of a Diameter Limit Table (DLT) for the forest in Nakavu
- Establishment of PSPs
- further studies and assessments have been done on the area (regeneration, increment and ecological surveys, PSP, etc.)

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Objectives Nakavu

1. **Second harvest in pilot area to deliver genuine information about feasibility and management tools on SFM in natural forests**
 - Indicators of structural changes
 - volume increment
 - costs, revenues, income in comparison to conventional logging
 - awareness
2. **Show relevance of SFM systems for greenhouse gas emission reduction in REDD+ mechanism**
 - carbon stock assessment
 - carbon stock changes between treatments 1990, 1995, 2010, 2013
 - socio-economic baseline study
 - apply new existing Fijian REDD+ regulations (e.g. FPIC)

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Work plan

No.	Activity	Key Outputs
1	site inspection, boundary opening, mapping	boundaries opened, maps (compartment, whole area)
2	socio-economic base line study	information on change of socio-economic situation in Nakavu village
3 + 8	maintenance of infrastructure	accessibility for off-road vehicles (phase1) full accessibility (phase 2)
4 + 5	PHI + tree selection	stock map for simulation, PHI-design (incl. regeneration, carbon), expected volume, carbon
6	identification of logger	logging agreement
7	tactical planning	harvesting plan
8	re-measurement of PSP incl. new established + carbon plots	PSP data prior to logging

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Work plan cont'd

9 + 10	logging + transport	selected compartments logged
11	post-harvest assessment	assessment done according to the Harvesting Code
12	NFMPP management planning	Strategic plan for further activities
13	model calculations	figures on volume, carbon, costs, etc.
14	scientific attendance	continuous scientific support
15	monthly reports	reports on project progress
16	final analyses + report	final report
Others	- if required: biodiversity assessment - carbon financing model development	Information on change of biodiversity under different treatments carbon financing proposal

Project implications for national REDD+ Mechanism

- practical experience in implementing national REDD+ policy and future regulations and drawing lessons learnt
- first FD project in Fiji to report on carbon emission savings from forestry
- promotion of SFM as a feasible management system for wide application in Fiji can lead to further emission savings
- multi-level capacity development
- potential and actual application of safeguards (biodiversity, FPIC)

Value for regional cooperation

- Scientifically backed arguments (trend!) for SFM approach as opposed to CL
- Experts available for advising other projects/countries (management, approach, implementation, tree spotters)
- Well documented data base, contributing to development of regional default values for different issues
- Trial ground for inventory methodologies, esp. concerning carbon plots

Preparation for field trip

- (rubber) boots
- repellent & sun screen
- Rain jacket
- cameras with water protection
- no phone network

Vinaka vakalevu

