

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

SPC / GIZ Regional Project

“Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries”

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



National Project Planning Meeting Report

VANUATU

Port Vila

15 – 16 June 2011



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community



giz

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SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting

Abbreviations

BMU	German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
EU	European Union
FSP	Foundation for the People of the South Pacific
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MRV	Measuring, Reporting, Verifying
NACCC	National Advisory Committee for Climate Change
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
VANGO	Vanuatu Association of Non Governmental Organisations
VCC	Vanuatu Church Council
VCCP	Vanuatu Carbon Credits Project
VFSC	Vanuatu Financial Services Commission
VIPA	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority
VKS	Vanuatu Cultural Centre
VNCW	Vanuatu National Council of Women
VNPF	Vanuatu National Provident Fund
VNYC	Vanuatu National Youth Council
WB	World Bank

1 Introduction

The Vanuatu national planning meeting of the SPC/GIZ Regional Programme “Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries” was held at The Melanesian Hotel, Port Vila, from 15 – 16 June 2011. The meeting was attended by more than thirty participants, representing various sectors and agencies (refer to Annex 2 for list of participants). In delivering his opening remarks, Mr. Sairusi Bulai, the SPC Land Resources Division - Forest and Trees Coordinator, said that forestry issues and problems in the region were as extensive as the Pacific Ocean. This calls for effective collaboration among agencies, such as JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and GIZ. He also asked participants to bear in mind that the forestry sector has an important role to play in both climate change mitigation and adaptation.



The Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forests and Fisheries, the Hon. James Ngwango, officially opened the meeting. In doing so he said that under REDD+, Government and the business community would play a very important role in enhancing the livelihoods of local communities.

Meeting Objectives

The main objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Inform Vanuatu Stakeholders about the new SPC/GIZ Regional Project
2. Learn about the current status of REDD+ activities and initiatives in Vanuatu
3. Assess REDD+ needs and priorities for Vanuatu and the region in general
4. Identify potential and feasible SPC/GIZ REDD+ Project activities in the country

The first 2 Objectives were addressed through presentations and plenary discussions. Objectives 3 and 4 involved group work sessions and took up the greater part of the 2-day meeting (please refer to Annex 1 for the meeting programme)



The meeting was wrapped up with a short evaluation and closing remarks from Mr. Kirsch-Jung, , Team Leader of the SPC/GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project and Mr. Livo Mele, Director of the Vanuatu Department of Forests.

2 Meeting outcomes

2.1 REDD+ Introduction

This session consisted of four presentations with short Q&A periods (refer to the annexes 5 – 8 for the full presentations).

- The first one gave a description of the history of REDD+, its reason for being as well as its main features and aspects and where the international negotiation process currently stands.
- The second presentation went into the design of a typical national REDD+ programme, based on definitions that were agreed upon at various international climate change meetings such as the Cancun Conference of the Parties in 2010 (Scope, Scale, Finance, MRV (Measuring/Reporting/Verification), Governance and Safeguards).
- The third presentation described in detail the types of eligible activities (scope) and gave some examples on the types of benefits that could be possible. This was mainly done in order to reduce expectations about REDD+. The important conclusion is that REDD+ is an additional financing opportunity but may not offer enough to compete against other high yielding forest uses.
- In order to give the participants further information and explanations how a national REDD+ programme can be designed and put into practice, Ms Christine Fung, Land Use Planning Specialist, SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change Project gave a fourth presentation on how the REDD-readiness process has proceeded in Fiji since 2009 as well as an idea of the further steps needed.

2.2 Current status of REDD+ in Vanuatu

This session consisted of two parts.

The first part offered short presentations of two REDD+ related projects in Vanuatu (the presentations can be found in annexes 9 and 10).

1. The Vanuatu Climate Change Project (VCCP – funded by World Bank) was started in 2008 but has been dormant for an extended period. There seems to be movement again but there was no clear information available at this time on what exactly was happening aside from a DoF staff member being recently appointed as project officer.
2. EU funded REDD+ project implemented by Live & Learn. This project has only recently begun but was noted for its open approach to transparency and good collaboration with all stakeholders, especially the intense involvement of the land owners at all stages of the project.

2.3 Stakeholder Analysis

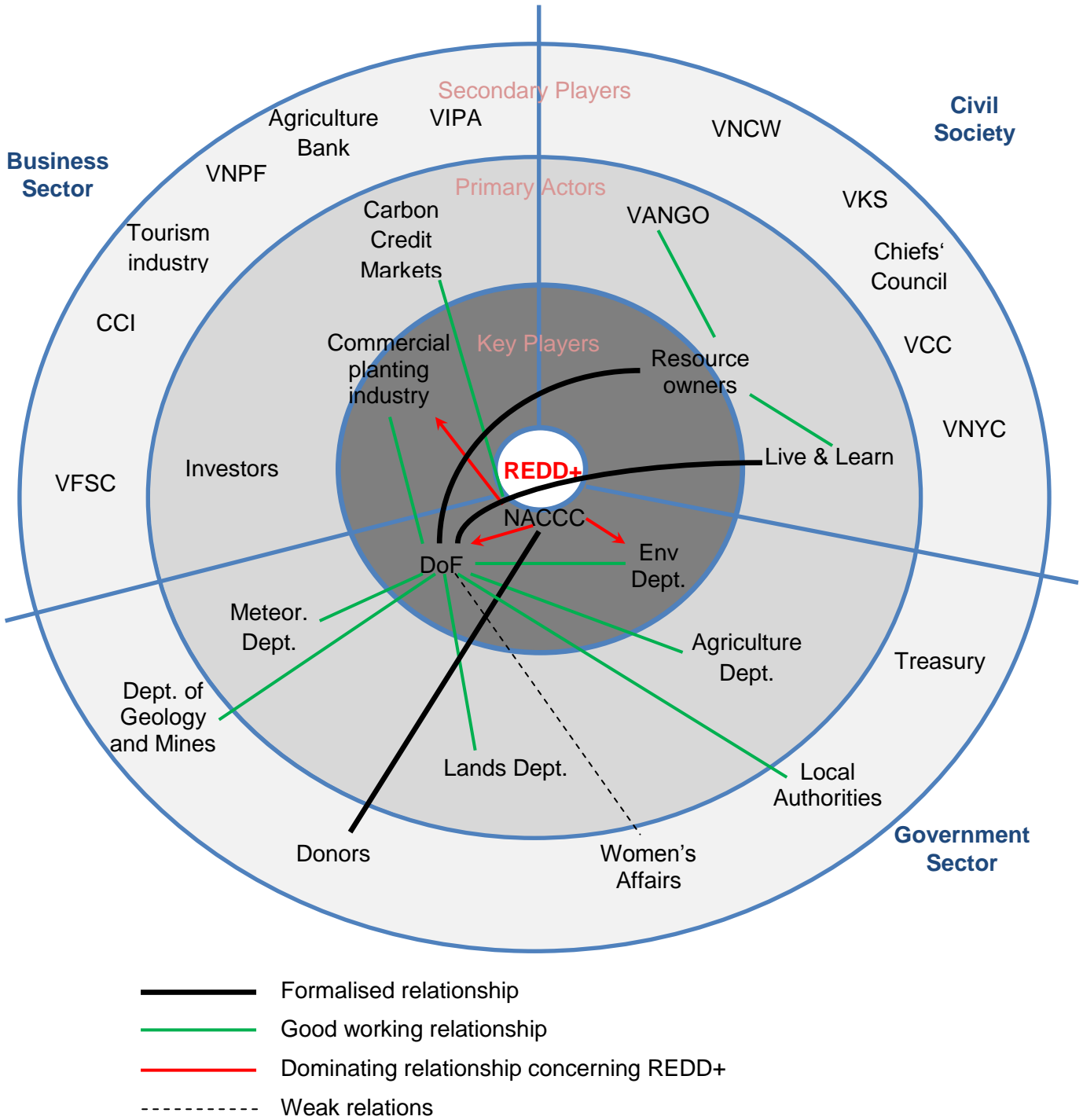
The second part of this session consisted of a stakeholder analysis. This was done using three different methods in order to highlight different aspects of stakeholders' interests and relations.

The **first method** focused on stakeholder relations and also categorised them according to the following definitions:



- Key stakeholders: Those who have skills, knowledge or power to significantly contribute to the project's success (the ones "running the show")
- Primary stakeholders: Those who are directly affected by REDD+, i.e. who stand to gain or lose from the project
- Secondary stakeholders: Those who are indirectly or temporarily involved but can influence implementation and outcome to a degree that requires action from the project

Stakeholder Analysis

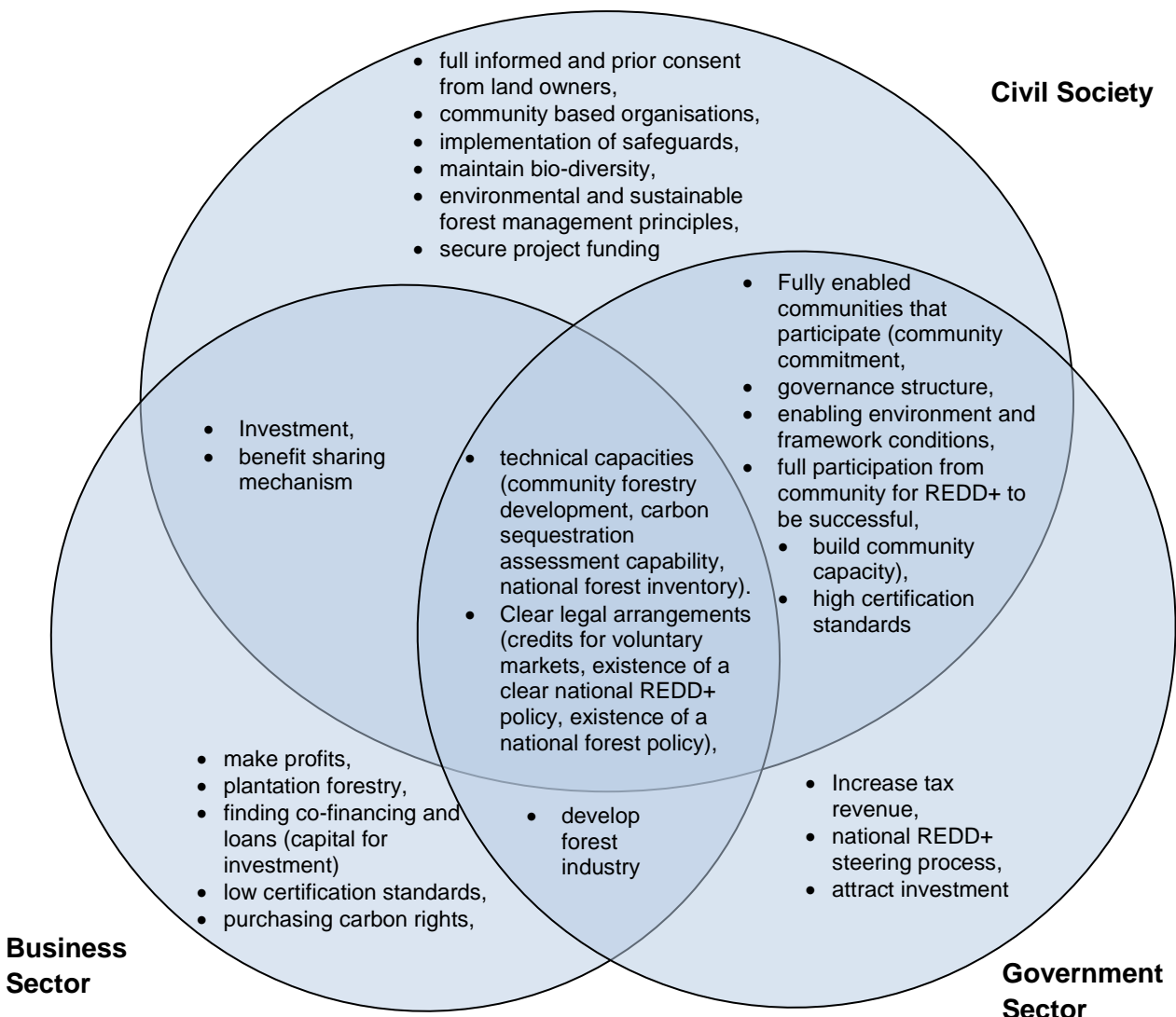


The group clearly defined DoF, DEPC and NACCC as key stakeholders while land owners and commercial plantations were sitting on the fence between key and primary stakeholders. Other primary stakeholders included Department of Meteorology, Dept. of Agriculture, Lands Department, investors, carbon credit markets, Live & Learn as well as VANGO (Vanuatu Association of Non-Governmental Organisations). All other players were categorised as secondary stakeholders.

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It was interesting to see that the perception is of good and trustful collaboration between most stakeholders while no conflicts were identified. NACCC was seen as being able to exert power over the other key players except for the land owners.

The **second method** focused on stakeholders' interests and tried to identify which interests concerning REDD+ are shared between groups of stakeholders. Stakeholders were again categorised between three groups: Government Sector including international agencies, Civil Society (including land owners) and the Business Sector. The following graph with three intersecting circles allowed identifying interests exclusively held by one group as well as those held between two groups or all three of them.



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The **third method** focused on how different stakeholders need to be managed appropriately as seen from the perspective of the key stakeholders, those who “run the show” (Department of Forests, Department of the Environment, NACCC).

Four options were made available:

1. Stakeholders who are essential to the entire operation and that need to be managed very closely:

Who?	How?
Lands Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> including these together with the above mentioned key stakeholders in a future steering committee for REDD
Department of Agriculture	
Live & Learn	

2. Those who are important but not as directly influential as the first group and that need to be kept satisfied:

Who?	How?
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct and intensive involvement in the policy development process
Fisheries and Forests	
Council of Chiefs	
Provincial Governments	
Treasury	
land owners	
Big commercial interests (e.g. Summit Estate – tree growing, Melcoffee – logging and processing, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receive full reports on all steps of the process and participate according to their interests in the policy process
Multilateral organisations and donors with on-going programmes	

3. Supporters who can influence outcomes but have a fairly weak direct involvement. These will receive regular reports on progress:

- all donors having shown interest but not yet committed to any projects,
- Department of Meteorology,
- Women’s Affairs,
- Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority (VIPA),
- Chamber of Commerce (CCI),
- VANGO,
- Council of Churches (VCC),
- Won Smolbag theatre group



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4. Observers who cannot make much of a difference and where only a minimal effort is required on behalf of the REDD+ key players:

- Foundation for the People of the South Pacific (FSP),
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
- University of the South Pacific (USP),
- Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF)

This analysis should feed into the decision making process on how to go ahead with the REDD+ process in Vanuatu concerning the involvement of stakeholders according to their interests and their potential contribution to positive outcomes. It also raised awareness on ways to integrate shared interests in future discussions.

2.4 SPC/GIZ Project

This session opened with a description of the Project's Component 3: Support to national REDD+ implementation efforts (see annex 10). The session was divided into two parts: (i) REDD+ readiness as the process of policy development and the setting up of institutions, etc; (ii) the implementation of pilot sites.

(i) REDD+ readiness

Based on the opportunities that the Project can offer and after a brief review of the draft Vanuatu Forest Policy concerning REDD+, a discussion ensued to determine which would be the priorities for future collaboration between Vanuatu and the SPC/GIZ Project. It was stressed that the Project is not capable or mandated to use its funds to invest in specific forestry projects in terms of planting or such. The Project is intended as an "enabler" so that the stakeholders can properly fulfil the preparatory work for REDD+ and then implement those activities that are necessary to satisfy the requirements for successful REDD+ projects. (The other big area where the Project will be active is in supporting individual pilot or demonstration sites but this was to be treated in a further step, see below). The following details emerged and found consensus:

1. Policy process for REDD+
2. Advisory body needs to be established and proper institution building done (technical committee under NACCC)
3. Strategy design process; One option stated was to take the existing draft Forest Policy as the point of departure and to establish expert groups to design a specific REDD+ policy and strategy. This option takes into account that the Forest Policy is based on an intensive consultation process that need not be repeated so early afterwards. The validation of the REDD+ policy and strategy would then also involve a decision made by Government.
4. MRV system development:
 - a. Forest area change



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- b. Carbon stock assessment
- c. Forest inventory
- d. Greenhouse gas inventory
- e. Set up a monitoring system for continued implementation of the MRV system (methodology, institutional arrangements, financing)
- f. Training on MRV system to be done very soon in order to kick start the process

The degree to which assistance is needed from the Project varies, e.g. the Vanuatu DoF seems to have the manpower and expertise to undertake a full forest inventory. Further discussions will sort out the details.

5. Assistance to amend laws and regulations as necessary after policy validation
6. Elaborate guidelines at national level that will give clear orientation and standards on how participatory processes should be run in future pilot projects funded by actors entering the REDD+ "realm".

As a guiding principle it was stated that all activities must be carried out with direct involvement of Vanuatu DoF staff. If consultants are hired to deliver expertise that is unavailable in Vanuatu, the consultant will be required to involve relevant local staff in his/her work, to explain in detail how for example calculations were done, why certain choices were made and to train staff to enable them to better master the entire REDD+ subject matter even if not always to an extent that they would be capable of doing the work themselves. The terms of reference of such consultancies must include clear requirements concerning this type of capacity enhancement.

(ii) Pilot Sites

After this discussion on the Project's contribution to REDD+ readiness in Vanuatu, the meeting dealt with potential pilot sites. Participants were provided with a short list of minimum requirements for pilot sites as well as a list of criteria that will help in ranking otherwise eligible pilot sites. Live & Learn then presented their list of criteria and it was subsequently agreed to go forward with the following criteria:

Necessary criteria (must be satisfied):

1. The representative structure of land owners must be locally-based and generally accepted by its members.
2. There must be no recent or existing violent disputes within the project requesting group or with outsiders concerning the proposed pilot site.
3. The request for the pilot site must be discussed with and approved in principle by the representative structure.
4. There must be no recent history of conflict with the forest administration/authority.
5. There must be a minimum total area for a pilot site however, it is not yet possible to give a number for this.
6. The project must be in alignment with the country's policy and strategy concerning REDD+.
7. The site must be accessible with reasonable effort and the community must not be geographically fractured so that communication is made practically impossible for a normal consultation process.

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Criteria that serve to rank potential pilot sites that fulfil above criteria:

1. The extent to which the representative structure has the capacity to manage finances and to govern a REDD project. (makes pilots less complex and demanding, saves money)
2. The extent to which a threat exists to existing forests. (an imminent threat would count for more than a vague potential threat)
3. The availability of data on the current situation (forest data, carbon data, etc. for reference.
4. Importance of potential co-benefits.

The plenary session then identified a number of potential pilot sites. These were taken into group sessions where the potential pilot sites were given a short description and the selection criteria were applied. A documentation of this work is in the annexes. No decision could be made during the meeting as important information remains to be collected for all potential pilot sites. A final decision will certainly also necessitate some ground proofing. Furthermore, the Project is mandated to run pilot sites in three partner countries (PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) and a final decision can only be made after proper consideration of all variables.



2.5 Regional REDD Issues

This session was kicked off by Mr. Sairusi Bulai, SPC, with a presentation of a regional perspective on forests and climate protection in the Pacific (this and the next presentation can be found in annexes 12 and 13).

Mr. Bjoern Hecht then gave a short introduction to Component 2 of the Project: Regional REDD+ information portal. The intention was to gather what the interest in such a tool might be in Vanuatu in order to design something that can really help stakeholders in dealing with REDD+ and fulfilling their roles and mandates. Very few participants had experience with such tools. A large number however, use the internet to search for information. An impediment for the effective use of such a tool is the arrangement in DoF that only email services are available and they have no access at work to the internet.

As for what such a tool should include, the following priorities were stated and agreed upon:

1. A repository of all relevant documents pertaining to REDD+ policies, strategies, tools, initiatives, consultancies, etc. This is something that is needed at national level in every country. Whether the regional level should just give access to every participating country's own repository or whether there should be a screening done to include only regionally relevant documents will require further discussion as the latter would increase cost and might not always capture everything needed.
2. The availability of a calendar of events was thought to help in planning regional and national events and travel.
3. SPC already has a help desk that takes in requests for information or assistance and refers these to the proper personnel. This should also be set up specifically for REDD+. It became clear that this service provided by SPC was not well known and that the establishment of a

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REDD+ window in the existing help desk would need to be well communicated to potential users.

4. It was felt that a rating system for REDD+-related documents as well as a brief summary would be beneficial in order to avoid having to read through every document in order to find the information needed.
5. Finally, a directory of resources was thought to be beneficial. This directory should contain a listing of staff and consultants with a description of their expertise as “go-to people” for specific questions or when searching for specific expertise. It is important that information is vetted in order to avoid bloating the system with expertise claims that are not real.

It was thought that it is too early to start activities such as identifying best-practices and setting up systems of knowledge management.

3 Wrap up

The wrap up consisted of a short and simple evaluation of the meeting. A majority of participants found that logistics and facilitation were very satisfactory while the remainder found they were “merely” satisfactory. One participant found the logistics not good enough but there was no information forthcoming on what the problem might have been.

The majority of participants found the results satisfactory while only a minority was very satisfied. The only indication for the reasoning behind this was the statement that there had not been a clear indication as to what the next steps would be.



This was at least partly remedied in Mr. Karl-Peter Kirsch-Jung’s closing remarks. Since the Project is still at the very beginning and two more national planning meetings remain, the Project team will spend July with sorting out all the information received and come back to Vanuatu around the end of July for a further visit and more concrete and detailed action planning.

The Director of Forests, Mr. Livo Mele, closed the meeting with thanks for the participants the organisers and a final prayer.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda



VANUATU



National Project Planning Meeting
Port Vila, 15 – 16 June, The Melanesian Hotel

Agenda

TIME	ITEM	LEAD
DAY 1 Wednesday 15th June 2011		
8.00-8:45	REGISTRATION	Secretariat
8.45-9:15	OPENING SESSION & INTRODUCTION	
	Welcome	Livo Mele, Department of Forests
	Opening Devotion	
	Opening remarks	Mr Sairusi Bulai, SPC
	Opening remarks	The Minister of Agriculture Forests and Fisheries, the Hon. James Ngwango
9:15-9:30	Project Overview and Meeting Purpose	Karl P. Kirsch-Jung, GIZ
9:30-9:50	Introduction of participants	Facilitator
9:50-10:00	Presentation of Meeting agenda	Facilitator
10:00-10:30	Morning Tea & Group Photo	
Session 1: REDD+ Introduction		
10:30-11:15	What is REDD+?	Bjoern Hecht, GIZ
11:15-11:45	REDD+ design	Karl P. Kirsch-Jung
11:45-12:30	Scope of REDD “activities”	Bjoern Hecht, GIZ
12:30-1:30	Lunch	
1:30-2:00	Road to REDD-Readiness in Fiji	Christine Fung, GIZ
Session 2: Vanuatu : Current status of REDD+ in the country		
2:00-3:00	Update on REDD+ in Vanuatu The Vanuatu Carbon Credit Project Live & Learn REDD+ Project	Iona , Dep. Of Forests Gina Tari, Live & Learn
3:00-3:30	Afternoon Tea	
3:30-4:30	REDD Stakeholder + actor mapping	Group work session

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TIME	ITEM	LEAD	
4:30-4:50	Group work presentations & discussion		
4:50-5:00	Wrap up Day 1		
DAY 2 Thursday 16th June 2011			
8:30-8:40	Recap Day 1 & Introduction to Day 2 agenda	Facilitator	
Session 3: SPC/GIZ Project			
8:40-9:10	SPC/GIZ REDD project objectives National component of Project document + Results of Project Inception Workshop 2010	Bjoern Hecht	
9:10-10:00	Identification of Vanuatu priorities for REDD readiness	Facilitator	
10:00-10:30	Identification of selection criteria for pilot projects	Facilitator	
10:30-11:00	Morning Tea		
11:00-12:00	Apply criteria to proposed pilot projects	Group work session	
12:00- 12:30	Presentation and identification of pilot project to be supported	Facilitator	
12:30-13:00	Identification of technical core unit under NACCC	Facilitator	
1:00 - 2:00	Lunch		
Session 4: Regional REDD Issues			
2:00 - 2:30	Regional Perspective on Forests and Climate Protection, latest developments	Sairusi Bulai	
2:30 - 3:30	Assessment of requirements for a regional REDD information portal	Björn Hecht Facilitator	
3:30 - 4:00	Afternoon Tea		
4:00 – 4:30	Final wrap up		
	Closing remarks		
	Closing devotion		

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Annex 2: Participant list

No.	Name	Title and Organization	Contact
1	Mr. Livo Mele	Director, Department of Forests	livomele@hotmail.com
2	Ms. Toasi Tiwok	Climate Change Officer, Department of Environment and Conservation	ttiwok@vanuatu.gov.vu
3	Ms. Anna Bule	Ozone Officer, Department of Environment and Conservation	abule@vanuatu.gov.vu
4	Mr. Ioan Viji	Principal Forest Officer, Department of Forests	7733656, ioan_viji03@yahoo.com
5	Mr. Dick Tomker	Regional Forest Officer North, Department of Forests	Dick.tomker@yahoo.com 5478756
6	Ms. Toufau Kalsakau	Regional Forest Officer Central (Malakula), Department of Forests	toufau@gmail.com
7	Mr. Bethuel Solomon	Ministry of Prime Minister's Office	7732314 bsolomon@vanuatu.gov.vu
8	Mr. Hanington Tate	Principal Forest Officer, Department of Forests	Hanington_tate@yahoo.com 23171
9	Mr. Ian Kalsuak	Manager, Live and Learn	ian.kalsuak@livelearn.org 5924743
10	Mr. Christopher Bartlett	GIZ Vanuatu Project Advisor	Christopher.Bartlett@giz.de 5552187
11	Ms. Lucy Felix	Shefa Provincial Council	Felix.lucy98@gmail.com
12	Mr. Jim Batty	Summit Estate	Jbatty.summit@gmail.com 5573675
13	Mr. Shem Tema	Chairman, Vanuatu Christian Council	shemtema@yahoo.com 7772852
14	Mr. Amos Kalo	Department of Lands	kamos@vanuatu.gov.vu
15	Mr. Blake Troxel	Department of Forests	btroxel@gmail.com
16	Mr. Richard Solzer	Big Bay Community Rep.	7754263 5631473
17	Mr. William Bani	USP Adaptation Project Coordinator	baniarudovo@yahoo.com]
18	Ms. Phillis Kamasteia	Department of Forests	phylliska@gmail.com
19	Mr. Jimmy Mangawai	NACCC Secretariat, Meteo Dept	Jmangawai99@gmail.com 7762321
20	Ms. Gina Tari	Live and Learn	Gina.tari@livelearn.com
21	Mr. Rebecca Bill	SPC-GIZ	Rebecca.bill@giz.de
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27	Michael Taiki	Live and Learn	Michael.taiki@livelearn.org
28	Helen Corrigan	AUSAid	Helen.corrigan@ausaid.gov.au
29	Karl-Peter Kirsch-Jung	GIZ	Karl-peter.kirsch-jung@giz.de
30	Bjoern Hecht	GIZ	Bjoern.hecht@giz.de
31	Thomas Boysen	Consultant	tbcgron@yahoo.com
32	Christine Fung	GIZ	Christine.fung@giz.de
33	Sairusi Bulai	SPC	sairusib@spc.int
34	Jalesi Mateboto	SPC	jalesim@spc.int
35	Rolenas Baereleo	Dept of Env	r.tavue@gmail.com

Annex 3: Very preliminary pilot site assessment

Description of potential pilot sites and application of selection criteria, meeting results

As can be seen, much information still needs to be obtained and/or verified.

	Erromango Island	ELMA	Anietyum	Big Bay	Vatthe	Penoroy	Wiawi	Crab Bay	East, South Santo,
Short description	Threat: Feral cattle are eating young growth Sandalwood. Cattle to be rounded up and/or eliminated.	Activities: rehabilitation of degraded forest Management of water catchment area Forest resource assessment	Request: Afforestation, Reforestation of grassland	Threat: vines and logging, exploration Request: Carbon stock assessment, capacity building, economic assessment, register as community conservation area	Officially registered conservation area Threat: vines and logging by small scale portable mills. Request: Reforestation, vine management, Carbon stock assessment, capacity building, economic analysis	West coast Santo Existing conservation area Threat: vines Reforestation, expansion	Threats: logging, invasive species, not legally recognised, potential land dispute Request: legally register as CCA Rehabilitation of degraded forest Forest resource assessment	Mangrove forest conservation area Threat: sedimentation	Rehabilitation of old coconut plantations
Necessary Criteria									
1. rep structure	Council of Chiefs	booklet	Island Council and Council of Chiefs, community organisations, timber committees	Committee exists	Committee exists, problems for functioning		Conservation committee in place	Management committee since 2002	yes

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	Erromango Island	ELMA	Anietyum	Big Bay	Vatthe	Penoroy	Wiawi	Crab Bay	East, South Santo,
2. violence	None, some land disputes	None, some land disputes	None				None, some land disputes		None
3. request by rep struct.	In process	Discussions and meetings completed	In process				Discussed with committee		Structure in place
4. conflict DoF	None, some with Lands Dep over boundaries, tribal disputes.	none	Successful timber project with DoF, Potential conflict with Lands				None		None
5. size	600 km ²	19,246 ha	3,000 ha	140 km ²	2,800 ha	1,000 ha	>1,000 ha	> 1,000 ha of which 92 ha are mangrove	10,000 ha
6. alignment	SFM		Yes afforestation, reforestation	Reforestation, new conservation area	??	Reforestation, new conservation (expansion of existing one)	Yes	Afforestation, reforestation (expansion of CCA?)	Rehabilitation
7. accessibility	Difficult, mountainous, impossible in wet season, no roads	Some parts only accessible by air	On foot, no roads				good		Easy access
Ranking Criteria									
1. mgt capacity	Financial management	Ran previous projects							At individual level management

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	Erromango Island	ELMA	Anietyum	Big Bay	Vatthe	Penoroy	Wiawi	Crab Bay	East, South Santo,
	weak								capacity exists, farmers for many years
2. extent of threat	Significant to bio-div and forest, especially Sandalwood overaging	Bush fires, soil erosion		Vines, logging	Vines, logging			Harvest of mangroves	Forest is gone
3. data availability	No data on cattle	Forestry data exists, timber project data							Data with Dep Agric, Vanris
4. co-benefits	Access to beef Increase in commercial and total timber	Increased bio-diversity, timber supplies, reduced soil erosion						Bio-diversity Increased fishing harvest in adjacent waters	Bio-diversity, timber, jobs

Annex 4: Presentation: Project overview:

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National Project Planning Meeting
Port Vila, 15 – 16 June,
The Melanesian Hotel

Project Overview and Meeting Purpose

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History

- 09/2009 HOFS meeting called for development of regional framework and national policies of REDD in the Pacific
- In response, GIZ submit project idea to the German Ministry of Environment
- 03/2010 Project idea is accepted for funding under the German International Climate Initiative
- 05/2010 Project proposal submitted by GIZ
- 11/2010 Inception workshop in Suva
- 12/2010 Project commissioned to GIZ
- 04/2011 Project Agreement SPC + Embassy NZ

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Project Brief

Title	Climate Protection through Forest Protection in PICs
Duration	11/2010 – 10/2014
BMU Grant	EURO 4,900,000.-
Partner	SPC
Target countries	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Is, Vanuatu

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Project components:

- 1 Regional Pacific REDD+ Framework
- 2 REDD+ Information + Support Platform
- 3 National REDD readiness

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Specific objective 1:

Regional REDD+ policy:

The Pacific Island Countries have a joint, coherent regional framework for the implementation of REDD+.

Specific objective 2:

REDD+ Information and support platform:

The implementation of REDD+ activities in PICs is strengthened through the use of a regional and supra-regional information and support platform.

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Specific objective 3:

REDD+ readiness:

Substantial REDD+ components are implemented in 3 countries leading to a complete REDD+ Readiness in one country.

Overall objective :

The conservation of forest ecosystems in the Pacific Island Countries is supported in order to mitigate climate change and preserve biodiversity.



Purpose of the Vanuatu National Planning Meeting

1. Inform about the new SPC /GIZ Regional Project
2. Learn about current status of REDD+ in the country
3. Assess needs and priorities (national + regional)
4. Identify potential SPC/GIZ REDD+ Project activities in the country

Annex 5: Presentation: What is REDD+

What is REDD+?

Björn Hecht
 SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project

 National Project Planning Workshop
 Port Vila, 15-16 June

International understanding: mitigate global temperature rise below 2°C in comparison to 1900.

Target is consistent with a maximum of 450 ppm atmospheric concentration of CO₂

Global community has to focus reduction efforts on all major emittant sectors!

A tree is made up of 50 % carbon. 1 m³ averages 400kg. That's equivalent to 1.5 t CO₂

~ 20 % of annual global GHG-emissions due to land use change (deforestation and forest degradation)

UNFCCC

Climate Change solutions being discussed since 1992

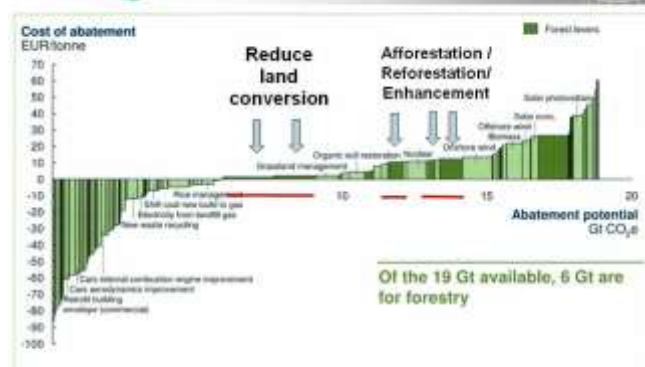
- 1998: Kyoto Protocol (ratified in 2005)
- first emission reduction targets for developed countries (except US)
- introduction of compensational payments for investments in land use change (Clean Development Mechanism - CDM)
- establishment of carbon markets, tCO₂e to become global climate currency. Certification standards being developed

Shortcomings of Kyoto:

- Major global emittants did not commit (US, China, India)
- Standards are low. Companies offset emissions with cheap credits
- Forest projects are practically excluded, credits are not accepted on largest market (EU)

Reason:

- Difficulty of proving additionality
- Inability to address leakage
- Expensive credits – competition with cheaper credits on the market



2005: PNG and Costa Rica introduce the idea of RED to UNFCCC COP 11 (Montreal)

RED = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
 roadmap for a new climate regime at UNFCCC COP 13 (Bali)


REDD = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

clarification are agreed.

Pending:

REDD+ = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks; Sustainable Management of Forests; Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks

- Further exploration of financing options until COP 17 (Dec 2011)
- Further clarification on safeguard regulations

giz  **What is REDD+?** 


Principle 1: Opportunity costs
Changing from high value to moderate management decreases the income in the forest sector. These losses have to be compensated.

Principle 2: Additionality
A mechanism must avoid financing economically feasible operations or even further deforestation (perverse incentives)

Principle 3: Leakage
As opposed to CDM or Payments for Environmental Services, avoid the shift of unsustainable logging operations from one site to another within a country

16/06/2011 Page 7

giz  **Nested Approach** 



16/06/2011 Page 8

giz  **What is REDD+?** 



Principle 4: Performance
Payments will be performance-based. The country has the responsibility to measure, report and verify GHG emissions from the forestry sector against a defined reference level (business as usual)

Principle 5: Permanence
Activity design must ensure permanence of emission savings over time



16/06/2011 Page 9

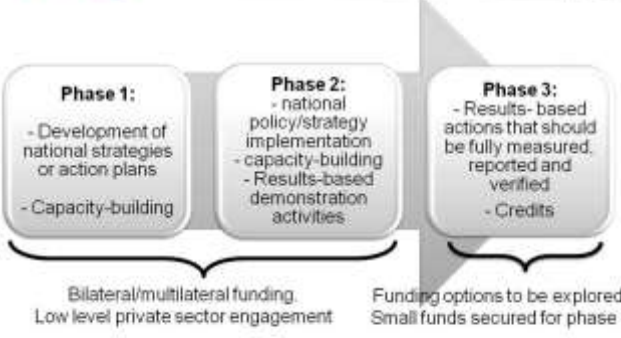
giz  **Just for climate change, or what...?** 



Source: TheHydrogen Hero

16/06/2011 Page 10

giz  **3-phased approach** 



Important: Sequence of activities is not binding, phases will overlap in parallel implementation!

16/06/2011 Page 11

giz  **Success of REDD+ will automatically bring co-benefits:** 

- Conservation and restoration of forests benefit biodiversity
- Forest ecosystem services are preserved or enhanced (water purification, soil protection, reducing damage from storms or floods, etc.)
 - Livelihoods of people are secured and improved
 - Adaptation capacity of ecosystem and people is enhanced

Safeguards that have to be built into the action plan:

- fair and equal distribution of benefits
- participation of stakeholders, especially marginalized groups
 - gender sensitivity
 - transparency of criteria for decision-making

16/06/2011 Page 12



Forests contain huge amounts of carbon. Deforestation and forest degradation contribute almost 20% to global GHG emissions

REDD+ is a compensation mechanism. It compensates for the loss of revenue if unsustainable forest management habits are changed

Payments are to be performance-based. The performance has to be reported by the country and verified independently

Measures have to be additional to business as usual as stated in the reference level, address leakage and safeguards

National REDD+ readiness is established in 3 phases

Though REDD+ is to be a national mechanism, a nested approach is allowed in the interim phase

Benefits of REDD+ are manifold, not only in form of payments.

SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting

Annex 6: Presentation: REDD+ design

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

VANUATU

National Project Planning Meeting
Port Vila, 15 - 16 June,
The Melanesian Hotel

Design of a
National REDD+
Program

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

The basic design of a national REDD+ program will need to include a set of key components

Scope	Scale	Finance
MRV	Governance	Safeguards

Requirements determined by the international UNFCCC negotiations

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Scope what type of activities	Scale what level	Finance where does the money come from
MRV How carbon stocks are measured	Governance Who manages / benefits	Safeguards do no harm

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Scope what type of activity is eligible

- (a) Reducing emissions from **deforestation**;
- (b) Reducing emissions from **forest degradation**;
- (c) **Conservation of forest** carbon stocks;
- (d) **Sustainable management** of forest;
- (e) **Enhancement** of forest **carbon stocks**;

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Scale what level

National scale Fully centralised gvt program	Hybrid Project development national MRV	Project scale Fully devolved to land owners
--	---	---

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Finance where does the money come from

Grant instruments Variety of funds (FCPF; FIP; FCF) So far only capacity building for REDD readiness	Market instruments Project based activities with carbon markets (voluntary market)
---	--

SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Monitoring, Reporting, Verifying (MRV)
how carbon stocks are measured transparently

Forest area Change → **Forest carbon stock change**

- Remote sensing
- Mapping
- Stratification

- Forest inventory
- Carbon stock calculation
- Change estimate

Balance of carbon stock without activities (business as usual, REL) and carbon stock with REDD+ activities determines the quantity of carbon credits

16/9/2017 Page 7

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

16/9/2017 Page 10

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Governance how are the decisions made

Readiness phase **Implementation phase**

Multi-stakeholder REDD steering body (very often a sub-committee of an existing CC structure)

Inclusive project development + Decisions by authorizing body (DNA)

Participation of every stakeholder from the beginning is crucial

16/9/2017 Page 8

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Safeguards no harm --- co-benefits

- 1 Consistant with national policies + MEA
- 2 transparent forest governance structure
- 3 Rights of indigenous people / local communities
- 4 Stakeholder participation
- 5 Protection of natural forests + ecosystems + Conservation of biodiversity
- 6 Reversals (Non-Permanence Risk)
- 7 Leakage (Displacement of emissions)

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Annex 7: Presentation: Scope of REDD+ “activities”

Scope of REDD+ activities

Björn Hecht
 SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project

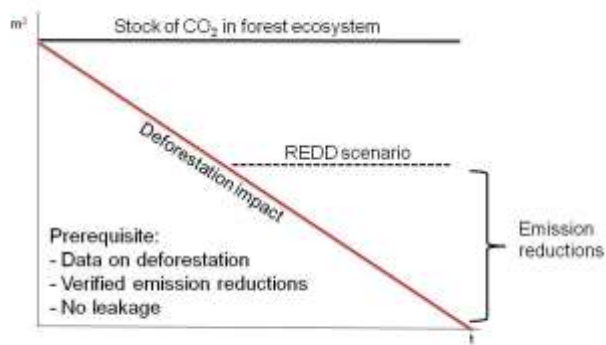
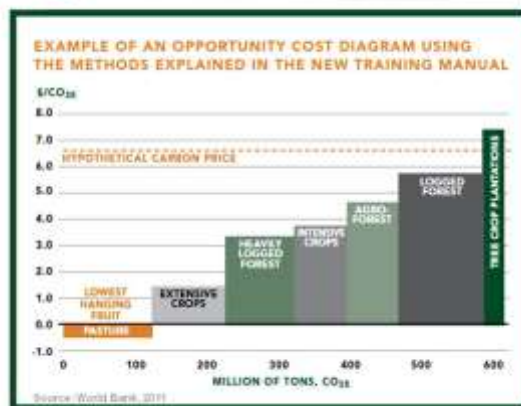
 National Project Planning Workshop
 Port Vila, 15-16 June

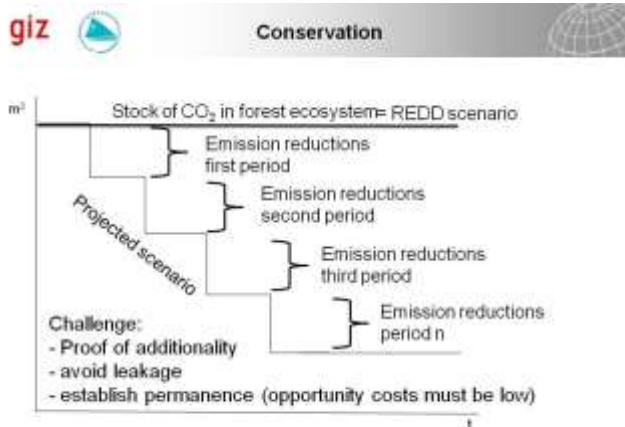
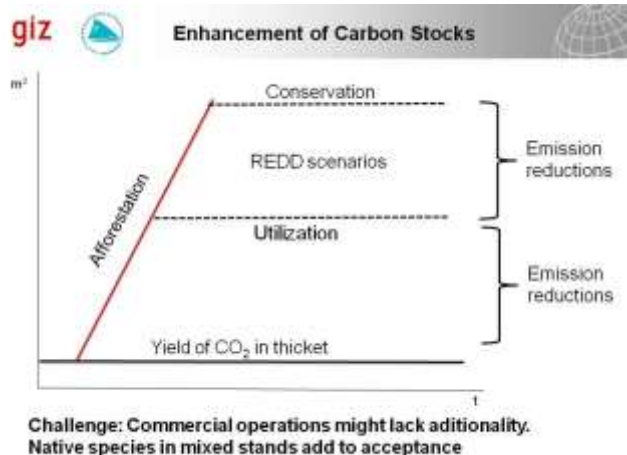
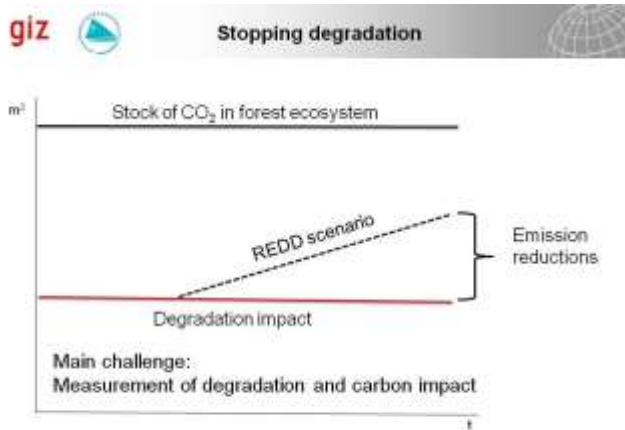
Principles of REDD+ implementation

- Compensation for avoided deforestation
- Performance-based
- National level approach
- Synergies possible
- Phased implementation (planning, implementing and testing, participation in mechanism)

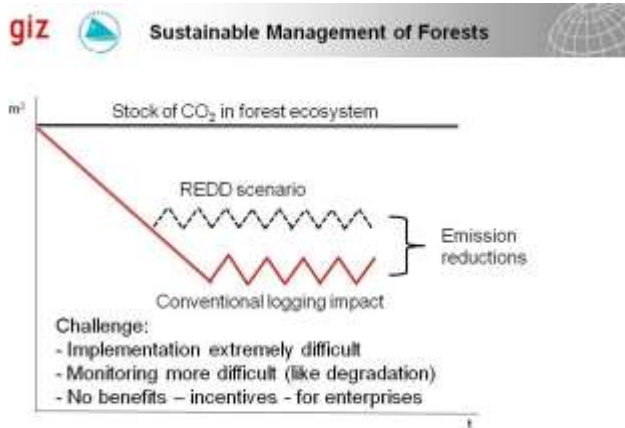
Costs of REDD+	
Investments	Operational costs
Capacity Building	Maintain CB
Policy development	Costs institutions
Stakeholder process	Participative processes
Responsible authority	Compensations
Monitoring System	Monitoring
Preparatory studies	Verification

- what are the main drivers in the country (responsible for how much % of total carbon loss?)
- Which drivers are the easiest to address (prioritize “low-hanging fruits”)
 - What are the opportunity costs (estimates)?
 - how much carbon is stored (important for REL)?
 - how much carbon is taken out (important for REL)?
 - Who owns the carbon – are tenure rights clear?
 - Is the “driver” willing to change for an incentive?
 - Which kind of incentive is interesting?





- Conclusions**
- REDD+ implementation needs investments
 - Costs of REDD+ are often underestimated. Synergies have to be created
 - If possible, country can focus on certain elements of REDD+
 - Choice of these priorities should depend on the structures in place and national circumstances
 - documentation is key to prove additionality
 - Readiness phase is not a playground – the mechanism must be well prepared



Annex 8: Presentation: Road to REDD-Readiness in Fiji




Fiji REDD Plus Preparation Process




BACKGROUND

- Fiji has a forest cover of almost 1.1 million hectares, covering about fifty-six percent of the total land mass. Almost 90% land customary owned.
- Forest clearance is largely attributed to agriculture
- The country has large areas of degraded and unutilised lands
- Fiji recognises REDD-plus as an opportunity to contribute towards global efforts to reduce ghg emissions, strengthen the socio-economic status of its forest resource owners and protect its forest ecosystems.
- The SPC/GIZ Regional Programme Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region is supporting Fiji through a REDD-readiness programme.





APPROACH

Fiji is taking a phased approach in its REDD-plus programme.

- 1st phase: put in place policy and institutional frameworks for the implementation of REDD-plus and addressing capacity needs for the establishment of a national MRV system.
- 2nd phase: development of a national REDD-plus strategy, the establishment of pilot sites and strengthening MRV capacities (towards Tier 2 and 3 level reporting).
- 3rd phase: implementation of the strategy, participation in a REDD carbon financing mechanism, establishment of an operational MRV and IPCC reporting system .

Phases 1 & 2 is carried out in parallel




Institutional arrangements

- Government consultation and decision that the Forestry Department will be the lead the agency on Fiji REDD+ programme
- Department of Environment plays an important role in international policy negotiations and REDD+ approval processes
- Establishment of national REDD+ Steering Committee to coordinate implementation of Fiji REDD+ programme



1st Phase

- Scoping - August 2009: more than 50 stakeholders from various sectors and agencies involved; main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and capacity requirements to implement REDD-plus identified
- Drafting of a national REDD-plus Policy – identifies appropriate scope, scale, MRV approach, distribution of benefits, institutional support, and safeguards for the implementation of REDD-plus
- The presence of a multi-sectoral group ensured that interests such as social needs, cultural values, indigenous rights, transparency and good governance, and institutional capacity were appropriately addressed.




1st Phase


- 07 December 2010 the Fiji cabinet endorsed the Fiji National REDD-plus Policy - a first for the region, developed through a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process
- Policy very timely with growing interest from private investors and donors, the Policy - provides a framework for the implementation REDD-plus projects in the country



giz

1st / 2nd Phase

- Drafting of the National REDD+ Strategy through multi-stakeholder consultation process
- Development of a series of REDD+ guidelines – Safeguards, MRV, financing, governance, distribution of benefits etc
- Establishing criteria for identification REDD+ pilot sites and appropriate activity type.
- Fiji has made significant progress towards establishing a national MRV system with the Forestry Department as the lead agency. The two main considerations for forest carbon monitoring are 1) forest area change (RS) and 2) forest carbon change (forest inventory combined with detailed maps – RS)



giz

- The assessment of forest area and forest carbon change between 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2007 is being carried out. This will provide the quantitative carbon balance situation prior to carbon financing (national reference)
- Technical support from SOPAC (Applied Geoscience and Technology Division, SPC).
- This exercise is technically demanding and remote sensing and GIS assessment techniques appropriate for Fiji were developed in the process. The assessment for the period 1991 to 2001 for Fiji has been completed.
- In late 2010, under the guidance of an international expert, the Fiji Forestry Department calculated national carbon stocks of indigenous and plantation forests using existing inventory data. Figures based on current datasets estimate the national carbon stock for the indigenous forest estate to be 157,325,000 tCO₂e



giz

- The forest area change detection and forest carbon estimation exercise was facilitated by existing national inventory data and the skilled technical officers of the forestry department.
- Training of officers to analyse local data for national forest area and forest carbon change has enabled Fiji to proceed to Tier 2 level reporting
- REDD MRV experts will continue to work closely with local officers in developing their capacities in forest cover change and carbon stock assessment
- Still obstacles with data quality, comparative methodologies, local resources



giz

Roadmap to establishing a MRV system

Readiness phase		Implementation phase	
2009	2010	2012	2015
National REDD Policy	National REDD Strategic Action Plan	National Policy Reference level	Credits Accounting

Key MRV related activities:

1. Acquire all data & information needed for national policy strategy and action plan:
 - Evaluate and integrate existing data sources
 - Acquire additional data if needed
2. Develop capacities data for a Tier 2 national forest carbon monitoring and reference level
 - Focus on building baseline datasets
 - Capacity building
 - Reference level
 - Pilot projects
3. Establish operational MRV system and IPCC reporting:
 - Consistent and continuous monitoring and estimation
 - IPCC reporting and GHG inventory
 - MRV support for REDD actions (i.e. projects) and national policy

giz

Observations and lessons

- Clear identification of responsible national agency and roles from the beginning
- Whilst REDD-plus is acknowledged to be a complex mechanism, the wide participatory consultation process, along with capacity development on the subject, ensured a common understanding of REDD-plus and issues being openly addressed.
- Collaboration and cooperation was greatly facilitated by the presence of existing policy frameworks protecting indigenous land and cultural rights, and a genuine desire to protect forest resources and improve the livelihoods of resource owners.

giz

- Process facilitated by trust between forestry sector stakeholders, developed over many years of close collaboration. Strong partnership between GIZ and the Fiji Forestry Department
- Increased involvement of the forestry sector at international climate change negotiations, an area previously considered as environment "territory".
- The increasing prominence of REDD plus in the international agenda and its growing interest nationally saw the Fiji Forestry Department being part of the country delegation to these international meetings
- The commitment of the Fiji government saw the Fiji Forestry Department incorporating the REDD+ activities in their Ministry corporate plan and Department work plan. This ensures allocation of resources towards these activities.



- Integration of MRV methodologies into existing national inventory processes and methodologies needed
- Establish a multi-agency technical MRV team for a standardised methodology
- Capacity development of national personnel at all stages!



VINAKA

Annex 9: Presentation: VCCP

Status of REDD+ in Vanuatu

By: Ioan Viji Vutilolo

Department of forests, Vanuatu.

Venue: Melanesian Hotel

Date: 15th May 2011

The VCCP is divided into 3 different Phases

- > Phase 1 2007
 - Project design, building initial stakeholder relationships, design project
 - governance structures and operational procedures, capacity building (forest area change assessment), international policy
- > Phase 2 2008
 - Capacity building, refinement of project governance, refinement of international and domestic stakeholder partnerships, fund raising for
- > Phase 3 2009
 - Demonstration / pilot projects
 - Project development funding received during 2007

Vanuatu Carbon Credit Project

- > Vanuatu has a National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC).
- > Technical Team made up of different Government institute. Responsible for implementation of project activities.
- > December 2006 Approved the Vanuatu Carbon Credit Project (VCCP).
- > February 2008 Approved International Technical Advisory Team to take the role in advising and assisting in aspects of the project development. Lead by Dr. Sean Weaver from Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand.

Vanuatu Carbon Credit Project Cont.

- > 11-13 February 2008 – Capacity Building workshop and Road Map Round Table.
- > The VCCP International Technical Advisory Team was mandated to develop a REDD submission for consideration by the NACCC and submission to the UNFCCC March 2008.
- > Vanuatu REDD+ program is still in phase 1. Now confirming the listing with FCPF.
- > Department of Metrology is the Focal point and Department of Forests as Implementing Agency.
- > Asian Development Bank drafted the Designated National Authority (DNA) 2009.

Annex 10: Presentation: Live & Learn REDD+ Project (slightly abridged and photos removed)



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Pilot effective models for governance and implementation of REDD in Small Islands Developing States to provide equitable benefits for forest-dependent local and indigenous people



Live & Learn Environmental Education




Live & Learn Environmental Education

REDD 'readiness'

International level – Negotiations for a post-Kyoto 2012 instrument for financing REDD+

National level – Includes: capacity building, institutional development, governance arrangements, development of national policy, legal reform (carbon property rights), carbon inventory, MRV methodologies, and benefit sharing strategies

Sub-national level (project scale): includes capacity building, institutional development, governance arrangements, securing land tenure, monitoring, benefit sharing, sustaining benefits for sustainable development



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Broad objectives

- Enable local people to participate in REDD+
- Pilot REDD+ projects owned by forest-dependent local and indigenous people
- Draw from practical 'local level' experience and share lessons learned for national, regional and international policy development
- Achieve real results in forest conservation and emissions reductions; demonstrating one possible way that landowners can become involved and benefit from REDD+



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Live & Learn will seek to compliment and add value to national REDD+ readiness activities

- Partnership approach: ongoing dialogue & MoUs
- Invite government and stakeholder input project planning; e.g. determining project type and selecting project site
- Test a REDD+ project type that is supported by National strategy and informs further policy development
- Facilitate feedback to policy makers about lessons learned
- Develop practical REDD+ enabling resources that can be replicated and mainstreamed



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Introduction to the project

- Where does this project fit into REDD?
- What does the project seek to achieve?
- How will we relate to national efforts?
- What are the main activities and expected results?
- Where will the project be implemented?
- Project funding and timeline
- Inception workshop



Live & Learn Environmental Education

"REDD+ started as a global initiative and much of the debate has been about the global 'architecture' ... But, although the incentives of REDD+ will be set at the global level, realizing REDD+ will require action at national and local levels."

Wertz-Kanounnikoff&Angelsen (2009)



SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Main activity clusters

- Component 1: Enabling education & community mobilization
- Component 2: Setup and initiation of REDD+ project pilot
- Component 3: Sustaining environmental, economic and social benefits of REDD+
- Component 4: Support strengthening of institutions and policy for REDD+



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Component 2: Setup and initiation of REDD+ project pilot

- REDD+ business plan training and development
- Forest Carbon Inventory and Monitoring
- Develop REDD+ Project Design Documents to Meet Standards and Approvals.
- Assist community to market and sell carbon credits



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Component 1: Enabling education & community mobilization

- Research of Aspirations & Perceptions (RAP)
- Climate Change / REDD+ Education Program & Toolkit
- REDD+ Governance Education Program & Toolkit



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Component 3: Sustaining environmental, economic and social benefits of REDD+

- Sustainable Investment and Development Planning
- Broker partnerships between the village cooperative and development / business partners
- Protected Area Management Plan
- REDD+ Support Network



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Component 2: Setup and initiation of REDD+ project pilot

- Village cooperative planning
- Secure land tenure & carbon property rights
- Construct village cooperative administrative centre
- Employ & train village cooperative administrator / coordinator



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Component 4: Support strengthening of institutions and policy for REDD+

- Develop communication and visibility plan
- Partnerships with government and other stakeholders
- Develop Best Practice Guidelines and policy recommendations



Continued ...

SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Expected Results

- Improved community awareness and knowledge of climate change and REDD+
- Increased capacity for forest-dependent local and indigenous people to participate in REDD+ projects
- Establishment of sustainable indigenous owned and administered REDD+ pilot projects
- Needs and concerns of forest-dependent local and indigenous people considered in national REDD+ Policy
- Lessons learned concerning equitable participation of forest-dependent local and indigenous people in REDD+ disseminated internationally



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Indicator	Rating
Number of communities with improved awareness and knowledge of climate change and REDD+	5
Number of communities with improved capacity to participate in REDD+ projects	4
Number of sustainable indigenous owned and administered REDD+ pilot projects established	3
Number of forest-dependent local and indigenous people considered in national REDD+ Policy	2
Number of lessons learned concerning equitable participation of forest-dependent local and indigenous people in REDD+ disseminated internationally	1



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Implementation

- Fiji and Vanuatu
- Five year project
- Workshop
- Process to identify field sites and communities



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Next steps

- We would like to pursue Butmas (& surrounding clans) as our preferred site option for a combination forest protection / reforestation project (TBC)
- Continue analysis on the Butmas site – including gathering further data from DOF, GIZ Sustainable Forest Management project and the ACAIR reforestation project
- Undertake a desktop feasibility study (through Carbon Partnership) to establish if a project at Butmas can meet additionality requirements & overcome transaction costs
- Continue to consult with community leaders and landowners
- Seek in-principle support from stakeholders (including Government and NACCC)
- If feasible, undertake our *Research of Aspirations and Perceptions* (RAP) study & determine FPIC



Live & Learn Environmental Education

Vanuatu:

Progress up to date

- Vila Stakeholders workshop (5th – 6th April 2011)
- Santo Stakeholders meeting (27th April 2011)
- Collecting information/data (Ongoing)
- Development of Climate Change Toolkit (Ongoing)
- Forest assessment training with Department of Forestry (9th - 14th June 2011)



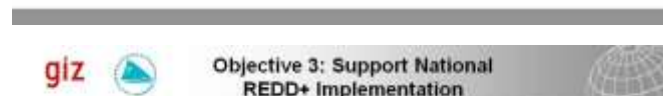
Annex 11: Presentation: SPC/GIZ Project Component 3 details



Project Component 3 details

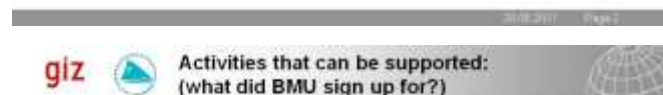
Björn Hecht
SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project

National Project Planning Workshop
Port Vila, 15-16 June

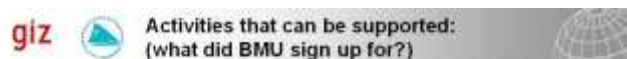


Indicators in short (our mandate):

1. Reference level for GHG-emissions from forestry, MRV systems and an institutional and legal framework established
2. Contributions to the establishment of institutional and legal frameworks delivered
3. Pilot projects for REDD+ activities implemented and documented successfully



- Conduction of scoping studies, driver analyses and other needed research (socio-economic impact, biodiv, etc.
- REDD+ policy development and intensive stakeholder consultations
- REDD+ action plan and part of implementation
- Trainings on REDD+ issues for gov't and other organizations



- Demonstration activities with the following contents:
 - ✓ joint site selection with gov't, NGOs, landowners
 - ✓ respect social and biodiversity safeguards
 - ✓ forest inventory, forest area monitoring, biodiversity monitoring, carbon stock assessment, REL
 - ✓ documentation of projects by local stakeholders
 - ✓ marketing support to SME for NTFP and agricultural products from REDD+ projects



Many issues were discussed. Most important agreements on activities:

- Mid 2011 (now): scoping for pilot activities (stakeholder identification, site selection, needs assessment)
- Beginning 2011 (postponed): start preparation activities for monitoring: data analysis, training, capacity building, design
- End of 2011: framework for monitoring and policy activities
- Also 2011: development of institutional framework
- Complete pilot site selection, start implementation



- Beginning 2012: Implementation of monitoring program – capacity development, data collection, reporting, auditing
- End of 2012 and cont'd: Sharing of experiences and results
- 2013: Regional training on carbon trading
- 2013/2014: Initiate carbon transactions

This discussion is an orientation – project is flexible and will be adapted to new considerations and circumstances!

SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project Vanuatu National Planning Meeting



Recent development / outlook



- project staff started end of April
- June 2011: field trips in partner countries to get first picture of national circumstances...
- ...and first national workshops to define activities, sites and identify partner structure for implementation
- start process for regional platform
- start cooperation on national level: roadmap and implementation, possibly contract consultants

For this to happen, the national priorities for activities and sites have to be defined...

30/9/2011 Page 7



...according to the key design elements:

Thanku tumas



16/8/2011 Page 8

Annex 12: Presentation: Regional Perspective on Forests and Climate Protection

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY
SÉCRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ DU PACIFIQUE

FORESTS AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

SAIRUSI BULAI
FORESTS & TREES AND FORESTRY &
AGRICULTURE DIVERSIFICATION TEAM
LAND RESOURCES DIVISION
VANUATU NATIONAL PROJECT PLANNING MEETING
15-16 JUNE

DEFORESTATION & DEGRADATION CONTINUE



FORESTS VITAL TO WELL-BEING OF PACIFIC PEOPLE

- social & cultural uses
- rural livelihoods
- ecological services
- economic benefits



NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

SFM to include components of production, conservation, protection, restoration, agroforestry, etc.

FORESTS AND TREES OFFER ONE OF THE BEST SOLUTIONS FOR PICs TO COPE WITH CHANGES DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND SINK IS ONLY ONE OF THE MANY ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY FORESTS

BUT SFM HAS BEEN VERY ELUSIVE AS PICs FACE MANY CHALLENGES



UNDERLYING CAUSES OF
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST
DEGRADATION ARE MAINLY
OUTSIDE OF THE FORESTRY
SECTOR

SFM THEREFORE NEEDS TO BE
INTEGRATED INTO OUR BROADER
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES

REDD+ IS A VERY COMPLEX TOPIC
AND IS DIFFICULT TO
UNDERSTAND

AT THE SAME TIME
INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS
ARE STILL ON-GOING WITH SOME
IMPORTANT ISSUES YET TO BE
RESOLVED

FOR EXAMPLE, SATISFYING
DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS OF
OUR PEOPLE MAY ENTAIL SOME
FOREST CONVERSION

THIS NEEDS TO BE RECOGNISED
AND APPROPRIATE MEASURES PUT
IN PLACE TO ENSURE TARGETED
FORESTS FOR SFM ARE CLEARLY
IDENTIFIED AND RECOGNISED

BUT REDD+ WITH ITS CURRENT
GRANT FINANCING MECHANISM
FOR REDD+ READINESS
ACTIVITIES OFFERS AN
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR
FORESTRY IN PACIFIC
COUNTRIES

INTERNATIONAL CC DISCUSSIONS
OPENING UP OPPORTUNITIES FOR
NEW INVESTMENTS IN SFM, FOREST
CONSERVATION AND FOREST
RESTORATION IN REDD+

NEED TO THINK ABOUT:

- REDD TO CONTRIBUTE TO SFM
- AWARENESS & RELEVANT TRAINING ON REDD+ AT ALL LEVELS
- APPROPRIATE POLICIES & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS
- DATA/EXPERTISE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE/BASELINE & MRV SYSTEM
- HOW CAN SMALLER PICTS/FOREST OWNERS BENEFIT? IS BUNDLING AN OPTION?
- EFFECTIVE COORDINATION
- REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR REDD

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE
FOLLOWING:

- GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY (BMZ, BMU/GIZ)
- GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (JICA)
- AusAID
- EU
- WORLD BANK (FCPF)
- UN-REDD
- CROP AGENCIES (SPC, SPREP, PIFS)
- NORWAY & OTHERS?

WE CAN MAKE IT DESPITE THE CURRENT
CHALLENGES AND COMPLEXITIES



Annex 13: Presentation: Introduction to Component 2, SPC/GIZ Project



What do YOU want?

- What is really relevant to you?
- What wouldn't be available through other channels?
- What **cannot** be provided by a regional platform?
- What information sources do you use for REDD+ and why?



**Objective 2:
Regional REDD+ Information Platform**

Björn Hecht
SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project



National Project Planning Workshop
Port Vila, 15-16 June



- Screening of REDD+ processes in the Pacific neighbouring regions (Australia, New Zealand, ASEAN, South America, SIDS)
- Provide best practices, especially from project countries
- Establish expert and practitioners network
- Information in local languages
- Training in knowledge management
- Facilitate exchange with other regions
- Provision of tools and advisory services



Recap: results of inception workshop

- Compile information from the national information systems (as existing), emphasis on issues of regional importance.
- Should connect with other regional and international platforms
- Main objective: assistance to national REDD+ implementation and problem solving
- Medium: Website and help desk
- Type of information:
 - ✓ experiences / lessons learnt
 - ✓ training materials
 - ✓ standard setting and design templates for policies, MRV, etc.
 - ✓ information on national contacts and ongoing projects